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SIR THOMAS MARYON WILSON BART

Drawn by W.H.Bartlett. Engraved by J.C.Allen.

PAVILION, STATUE OF GEO IV, AND NEW CHURCH.

BRIGHTON

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JOSEPH ROBINS, LONDON.

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THE

WATERING PLACES,

OF

Great Britain

AND

FASHIONABLE DIRECTORY,

ILLUSTRATED WITH VIEWS.

Drawn by W.H.Bartlett. Engraved by J.C.Allen.

RAMSGATE HARBOUR.

JOSEPH ROBINS, LONDON.
1833.

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Herbert, The Honorable Mrs. George, 7, Brunswick-terrace.
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BANKERS.

Hall, West, and Borrer, Union Bank, 6, North-st.; London Agents, Jones, Lloyd, and Co.
Wigney, Stanford, and Wigney, 60, Great East-st.; London Agents, Masterman, Peters, and Co.

PHYSICIANS.

Anderson, A. Hampden House, 36, Marine East.
Anderson, Robert, 4, Dorset-gardens.
Blair, Thomas, 75, Grand-parade.
Cotton, T. 46, Old Steyne.
Gibney, J. G. 26, Old Steyne.
Glasspoole, Frederick, 12, Grafton-street.
Hall, Radcliffe, Travelling Fellow of University College, Oxford, 14, Old Steyne.
Hood, Samuel, 46, King's-road.
Jefferson, 36, Brunswick-terrace, Hove.
King, William, 2, Regency-square.
Price, Charles, 3, Old Steyne.
Tierney, Sir M. T. 3, Pavilion-parade.
Todd, J. T. 56, Old Steyne.
Yates, Thomas, 66, Grand-parade.

SURGEONS.

Attree, W. Battery House, King's-road.
Baldey, Thomas, 30, Great East-street.
Blaker, Roberts, and Vallance, 29, Old Steyne.
Battcock and Paine, 1, St. James's-street.
Brewster and Seabook, 159, North-street.
Caudle, William, 111, North-street.
Coleman, T. W. 110, St. James's-street.
Davis, W. 4, Waterloo-place.
Dill, J. 21, Regency-square.
Dix, Robert, 37, East-street.
Dix, Edward, 7, Old Steyne.
Ferrari, A. 71, Great East-street.
Hargraves, John, sen. 78, West-street.
Hargraves, John, jun. 35, King's-road.
Harris, G. H. 61, London-road.
Haviland, E. 63, Grand-parade.
Hewitt, W. W. 8, Pavilion-parade.
Hyatt, S. 97, London-road.
Long, William, 11, German-place.
Lowdell, 6, Middle-street.
Lyons, P. M. 5, Great East-street.
M'Lean, F. 47, Waterloo-street, Hove.
Newnham and Taylor, 27, Old Steyne.
Philpott, R. and Bright, 12, Devonshire-place.
Pickford, 1, Cavendish-place.
Pitt, T. B. 1, King's-road.
Reed, William, 11, York-place.
Richardson, D. 5, East Cliff.
Rowe, W. H. 15, Devonshire-place.
Shoveller, W. 11, Charlotte-street.
Slade, J. B. 12, Oriental-place.
Verrall, Best, 27, Dorset-gardens.
Warneford, C. 30, Richmond-place.
Wigan, A. 30, Oriental-place.

DENTISTS.

Bew, Charles, 12, Pavilion-parade.
Clarke, James, 127, St. James's-street.
Fisher, Frederick, 58, Old Steyne.
Sinclair and Bew, 116, St. James's-street.

CUPPERS.

Curtis, Edward, 3, Western-road.
Fisher, F. 58, Old Steyne.
Mapleston, Thomas, 35, London-road.
Mollineaux, Henry, Old Steyne.

CHEMISTS.

Badcock, John, 128, St. James's-street.
Bateman, W. 140, North-street.
Best, W. 49, Marine-parade.
Blacklock, William, 32, Old Steyne.
Brew, Thomas, 4, Great East-street.
Colby, John, 17, Castle-square.
Gibbs, George, 95, St. James's-street.
Glaisyer and Kemp, (to the Queen) 11, North-street.
Jenkinson, Joseph, 22, North-street.
Jordan, J. 76, Western-road.
Moore, W. 67, Preston-street.
Mussel, Thomas Henry, 127, North-street.
Novis, W. 78, St. James's-street.
Sarel, T. G. 5, St. James's-street.
Thorby, Thomas, 33, North-street.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Burt, G. George-street.
Sewell, J. 78, Church-street.
West, Edward, Regency-mews, Preston-street.

HOTELS, INNS, &c.

Albion Hotel, R. Stuckey, Old Steyne.
Bedford Hotel, T. Cooper, King's-road.
Bush Hotel, Jones and Co. Kemp-town.
Clarence Hotel, W. J. Wilde, 30, North-street.
Club House, E. Humphrey, 55, Old Steyne.
Devonshire Hotel, W. Gilburd, 48, St. James's-street.
George Inn, A. Hubert, West-street.
Gloucester Hotel, S. Brierly, Gloucester-place.
Golden Cross Inn, R. Ellis, Princes-street.
Golden Fleece Inn, Joseph Brown, Market-street.
Gun Hotel, G. Harrison, 15, East Cliff.
Hanover Arms and Royal Cricket Ground, J. Lee. Lewes-road.
Kerrison Arms Inn, J. Ireland, 4, Waterloo-st. Hove.
King and Queen Hotel, S. Long, Marlborough-place.
Marine Hotel, Mrs. James, 5, Marine-parade.
New Ship Inn, J. Saunders, 5, Ship-street.
New Steyne Hotel, R. Mott, St. James's-street.
Norfolk Hotel, P. Walton, King's-road.
Old Ship Inn, L. Shuckard, East Cliff.
Pavilion Hotel, E. Savage, Castle-square.
Regent Hotel, E. Stretch, Church-street.
Rock Inn, J. Baker, Rock-street, Kemp Town.
Sea House Hotel, Thomas Scarnell, King's-road.
Star and Garter, W. Boxall, East Cliff.
White Horse, T. Hodd, Great East-street.
White Lion Inn, Mrs. Vincent, North-street.
York Hotel, G. Parsons, Old Steyne.

TAVERNS, &c.

Abergavenny Arms, R. Hide, Kemp Town.
Artichoke, T. Crunden, 14, William-street.
Bear, J. Harbyn, Lewes-road.
Blacksmith's Arms, Mrs. Chapman, North-street.
Brewer's Arms, John Kemp, 53, Church-street.
Bricklayer's Arms, W. Shrivell, North-street.
Brighton Arms, T. Smith, Essex-street.
Brighton Packet, G. Fullick, Old Steyne-street.
Britannia, Eliza Spearing, 5, Cavendish-street.
Brunswick Arms, C. Knight, Brunswick-place, North.
Burlington Arms, D. Lockyer, St. George's-road.
Carpenter's Arms, J. Grant, 57, West-street.
Castle, G. Shier, Castle-street.
Cavendish Arms, C. Sharood, 45, Regent-street.
City of Hereford, J. Bishop, Crescent-street.
Coach and Horses, Elizabeth Fleet, 29, North-street.
Cricketers, Mrs. Humphrey, Black-lion-street.
Cross Keys, T. Best, 10, New-road.
Cross Keys, John Davison, Wood-street.
Crown and Anchor, Elizabeth Ayres, Preston.
Crown and Anchor, W. Gale, Margaret-street.
Crown and Sceptre, J. Martin, Richmond-hill.
Crown Inn, T. Wicks, Grafton-street.
Dolphin, Anne Chapman, East Cliff.
Dorset Arms, W. Smith, 28, Gardiner-street.
Elephant and Castle, C. Francis, London-road.
Founder's Arms, J. Hoskins, Spring-gardens.
Free Butt, Mary Morling, Albion-street.
George the Fourth, G. Pitt, 14, Carlton-street.
Globe, Elizabeth Wright, 44, Edward-street.
Greyhound, R. Jeffery, 74, Great East-street.
Half Moon, R. Lovell, 62, West-street.
Hare and Hounds, G. Mills, 50, London-road.
Jolly Fishermen, H. Hubbard, Castle-square.
King's Arms, G. Suggers, George-street.
King's Head, J. Brigden, 9, West-street.
Lord Nelson, J. Beaumont, Great Russell-street.
Old Steyne, G. White, Old Steyne-street.
Pelham Arms, T. Lower, 38, Great Russell-street.
Richmond Arms, J. Wilcock, Richmond-place.
Rising Sun, Robert Neighbour, Great East Cliff.
Rose and Crown, J. P. Siller, North-gardens.
Royal Oak, E. Foard, 46, St. James's-street
Royal Sovereign, H. Lee, Preston-street.
Royal Yacht, J. Pocock, 19, Sussex-street.
Running Horse, J. Stokes, King-street.
Seven Stars, G. A. Stonham, Ship-street.
Ship, W. Tingle, Hove.
Star, T. Turner, 28, Upper Edward-street.
Star of Brunswick, H. Sargeant, Brunswick-street.
Sussex Arms, T. Holder, 33, Great East-street.
Swan, J. Northey, 59, High-street.
Thatched House, Mrs. Dumbrell, Black-lion-street.
Three Tuns, H. Saunders, Little Castle-square.
Thurlow Arms J. J. Bolding, 128, Edward-street.
Tierney's Arms J. Elmes, 66, Edward-street.
Unicorn, J. Vollar, 116, North-street.
Union, R. Shoosmith, 16, Gloucester-lane.
Wellington, F. Wells, Somerset-place.
Wellington Arms, J. Ticehurst, 36, Cumberland-place.
Wheatsheaf, T. Mantle, 27, Bond-street.
White Hart. J. W. Barnard, 38, Upper Russell-st.
White Horse, S. Sutton, Rottingdean.
White Lion, Mrs. Vincent, 112, North-street.
William the Fourth, W. George, Church-street.
Windmill, Mrs. Reeve, North-street-road.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Bromley, James, 18, North-street.
Brown, S. and Son, 17, Black Lion-street.
Casher, G. 19. German-place.
Cordy, J. 51, North-street.
Christopher and Son, 5, Manchester-street.
Ellis, W. 45, Grand-parade, and 50, Old Steyne.
Fisher, Henry, 62, St, James's-street.
Fisk, William, 100, St. James's-street.
Gilburd, William, 48, St. James's-street.
Hamper, James, 23, Western-road.
Matthews, George, 10, North-street.
May, J. W. 64, Middle-street.
Mitchell, Joseph, 73, King's-road.
Neal, Richard, 11, East Cliff.
Robins, E. 6, Manchester-st. and 3, Western-st.
Saxby, R. 16, Old Steyne, and 45, Western-road.
Shaft and Co. 31, Ship-street.
Tamplin and Son, Waterloo-street.
Thompson and Co. 6, Marine-parade.
Trist, John, 60, St. James's-street.
Walwyn and Co. 32, King's-road, and 7, Old Bond-street, London.
West, Hall, and Smith, 6, North-street.
Windus, A. 78, King's-road.

CONFECTIONERS.

Arnold, I. 37, North-street.
Carter, F. 98, Western-road.
Carter and Son, 120, St. James's-street.
Cohen, S. 22, Poplar-place.
Constable, M. 17½, North-street, and 6, Poplar-place.
Dyer G. 37, Edward-street.
Giacomelli, S. A. 110, North-street.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Bailey, P. 4, East Cliff.
Bates, Miss, 7, York-place.
Best, Mrs. M. 24, German-place.
Brown, Agnes, 17, German-place.
Day, Mrs. E. 17, German-place.
Dring and Smithers, 6, Ship-street.
Farrar, Mrs. (Children) 6, Montpelier-road.
Hogg, Mrs. (Ladies) 74, Western-road.
Hurlstone, Mrs. 67, Grand-parade.
Kibble, Mrs. J. 16, Preston-place.
Lebon, S. 8, Marine-parade.
Locke, S. 81, West-street.
Mitchell, J. 73, King's-road.
Pitts, Mary and Jane, Marine-parade.
Sharp, Mrs. 9, Marine-parade.
Walgrave, Mrs. Ship-street.
Wells, Ann, 53, Marine-parade.
Wichelo, Misses, 1, Pavilion-colonnade.
Williams, Mrs. 67, Middle-street.
Wordsworth, Mrs. West-street.

BATHS.

Boxall's, 38, East Cliff.
Bush, Bush Hotel, Kemp Town.
Chain Pier.
Hobden's, Artillery, facing the Battery.
Lamprell's Swimming, bottom of East-street.
Mahomed's, Turkish and Indian Medicated, Vapour and Shampooing, 42, East Cliff.
New Steyne, Devonshire-place.
Smith's, Brunswick, Western-street.
Stammer's, Shampooing, 30, East Cliff.
Williams's, Royal, bottom of Old Steyne.
Wood's Original, Grand Junction-parade.

LIBRARIES.

Andrews, W. High-street.
Brewer's, 97, St. James's-street.
Burn's, 22, North-street.
Gillman's, Subscription, 9, St. James's-street.
Langlois, Chain Pier, Esplanade.
Leppard's, 74, Marine-parade.
Loder's, 156, North-street.
Revell, John, 4, Brighton-place.
Saunders, 112, St. James's-street.
Spicer's, 61, Ship-street.
Taylor's, 95, Western-road.
Tuppen and Walker's, Marine-parade.
Whittemore's, (Religious) 76, West-street.
Wright's, Colonnade, 144, North-street.
Wright's, Esplanade, 62, King's-road.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Bedford's, 24, Broad-street.
Dunk's, Preston-street.
Kentfield's, Manchester-street.
Lee's, Hanover Arms.
Locke's, Steyne-lane.
Mitchell, C. George-street.
Mockford, J. Edward-street.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

(See also Libraries, Fancy Repositories, &c.)

Albra, Elizabeth, 32, Preston-street.
Baldey, F. 29, St. James's-street.
Buckoll, R. (Law) 49, Ship street.
Buckhurst, W. 57, Preston-street.
Burge, W. 26, King's-road.
Leppard, W. 17, Great East-street.
Lilly, F. 34, Western-street.
Nash, Joseph, 17, East Cliff.
Paine, Mrs. 9, North-street.
Paine, R. 109, St. James's-street.
Taylor, James, 149, North-street.
Troubridge, Mrs. 63, Ship-street.
White, Mrs. (and Patent Medicines) 8, Castle-sq.
Yates, John, 27, Ship-street.

NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette, John Baker, 154, North-street (Thursday).
Guardian, L. E. Cohen, 34, North-st. (Wednesday).
Herald, W. Fleet, Princes-place (Saturday).

PRINTERS.

(See also Newspaper Proprietors.)

Backwell, M. P. Union-place, and 18, East-street.
Brunton, W. Church-street.
Christopherson, C. 64, Cavendish-street.
Forbes, John, George-street.
Gardner, T. Union-place.
Gardner, Peter, jun. 36, West-street.
Leppard, William, 17, East-street.
Patching, John, Lanes.
Phillips, James, 13, Poplar-place.
Ruddock, T. D. 22, Brighton-place.
Taylor, Elias, 95, Western-road.

ENGRAVERS.

Backwell, M. P. 18, East-street, and Union-place.
Burke, George, 3, Steyne-lane.
Cunditt, R. and F. 52, North-street.
Gardner, H. 35, Meeting-house-lane.
Gardner, T. Union-place.
Good, John, 18, Great East-street.
Leach, Mary, 25, Duke-street.

Leppard, W. 17, Great East-street.
Phillips, James, 13, Poplar-place.
Steward, John, 116, St. James's-st. and 74, North-st.

ACADEMIES.

Boarding (*Gentlemen*).

Allfree, John, 11, Gloucester-place.
Annan, Mrs. (Preparatory) 17, Cannon-place.
Brewer, M. 11, Bloomsbury-place.
Brown, Benjamin, 19, Gloucester-place.
Butler, Rev. W. H. Church-hill Grammar-school.
Byron, Dr. Lewes-crescent, Kemp Town.
Clarke, W. Thomas, 102, North-street.
Collett and Michell, Preston.
Cook, Thomas W. 62, Carlton-street.
Cooke, Dr. Ramsey Ker, 112, London-road.
Cooper, Misses, (Preparatory) 8, Montpelier-road.
Dempster, R. 6, Marlborough-place.
Douglas, James, Ivy Lodge House.
Everard, Rev. Dr. Wick House.
Fennell, Rev. Robert, Temple.
Finch, J. Dorset Lodge, Edward-street.
Fitzgerald, J. R. 5, St. James's-place.
Grix, W. 12, Marlborough-place.
Hooker, Rev. Dr. Rottingdean.
Kennedy, Henry, Rottingdean.
Keone, Sophia, (Preparatory) Marine-parade.
M'Swiney, Kemp Town.
Mallison, Rev. J. P. Hove.
Millar, Misses, (Preparatory) 29, Oriental-place.
Puttock, George, 18, Carlton-place.
Rickard, T. Montpelier House, Montpelier-road.
Sargant, Mrs. (Prep.) 20, Brunswick-terrace, Hove.
Schofield, R. L. 21, Cannon-place.
Tate, Alexander, Cliff House, Hove.

Boarding (*Ladies*).

Abbott, Mrs. 2, Western-terrace.
Allfree, Miss, 15, Cannon-place.
Apted, Miss, 80, London-road.
Blaber, Miss E. 14, Western-road.
Bontein, Miss, 23, New Steyne.
Bourn, Misses, 17, Oriental-place.
Browne, Misses, 66, Western-road.
Chandler, Misses, 26, Marine-square.
Dean, Mrs. 1, Crescent-street.
Glynn, Mrs. F. 13, St. George's-place.
Green, Miss, 23, Brunswick-square.
Hanley, Miss, 29, Brunswick-square.
Hitchener, Ann, 79, London-road.
Hurlstone, Mrs. and Misses, 67, Grand-parade.
Irish and Kidd, Sion House, Church-street.
Jenkins, Maria, 5, Western road.
Kent, Eliza, 60, Cavendish-street.
King, Mrs. High-street.
Mitchell, Miss S. 9, Dorset-gardens.
Morrison and Scott, 81, Marine-parade.
Orderson, Mrs. 38, Bedford-square.
Parkes, Miss, 70, Grand-parade.
Pitcher, Mrs. 4, Charlotte-street.
Poggi, Miss, 32, Brunswick-terrace, Hove.
Rankin, Mary, 5, Silwood-place.
Robinson, Mary, 2, Eastern-terrace.
Sayers, Miss, 3, Montpelier-terrace.
Shute, Sarah E. 16, Bloomsbury-place.
Simmons, Mrs. 30, York-place.
Swinley, Miss, 89, Marine-parade.
Trist, Mrs. 1, Upper Rock-gardens.
Wardell, Mary, 24, Oriental-place.
Witherby, Lydia, 5, York-place.

Day (*Gentlemen*).

Ashhurst, Robert L. Ship-street-gardens.
Bailey, W. 54, Garden-street.
Butler, W. W., M.A. Dorset-gardens.
Carpenter, W. 32, Grenville-place.
Colling, Robert, Church-street.
Cooke, Rev. Thomas, 12, Gloucester-place.
Cook, T. W. 62, Carlton-place.
Deighton, Thomas, Church-street.
Deudney, George, Kensington-gardens.
Finch, John, 36, Edward-street.
Kent, E. Cavendish-street.
Morell, J. 17, Grenville place.
Peto, John, 36, West-street.
Pedder, Robert, 22, German-place.
Reason, W. Western House, Western-road.
Scarwell, B. 19, Trafalgar-street.
Sparham, W. 53, Upper Bedford-street.
Ward, J. F. 13, Lower Rock-gardens.

Day (*Ladies*).

Akehurst, Elizabeth, 109, London-road.
Akehurst, Sarah, 11, St. James's-street.
Ashhurst, Mrs. Ship-street-gardens.
Bontein, Miss, 23, New Steyne.
Cooke, Miss S. L. 23, West-street.
Davies, Mrs. 36, Western-road.
Dunford, Ann, 42, Grenville-place.
Homewood, Frances, 17, Cranbourn-street.
King, Mrs. High-street.
Martin, Mrs. 14, Lower Bedford-street.
Moon, Sarah, 40, Grenville-place.
Moore, M. A. 7, Upper North-street-road.
Patching, Jane, 9, Duke-street.
Streeter, S. 48, Grenville-place.

Dancing.

Brown, John, 19, Gloucester-place.
Collings, J. 18, Western-road.
Mason, Miss, 7, Ship-street.
Michau, Madame, 11, Cannon-place.

PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

Amati, Monsieur, (French) 49, Montpelier-road.
Binan, Monsieur, (French and Italian) 19, Bedford-square.
Bond, C. (Music) 3, Upper North-street.
Brown, J. (Dancing) 19, Gloucester-place.
Clements, Misses, (Music) 15, Marlborough-place.
Collins, F. (Dancing) 18, Western-road.
Cordwell, J. (Dancing) 4, St. James's-street.
De Cothi, M. (Languages) 2, Cannon-place.
De Cothi, Madame, (Music) 2, Cannon-place.
Degville, J. H. (Dancing) Marine-parade.
Dusart, C. (Piano and French) Lower Bedford-st.
Faudeux, Madame, (French) 4, Wick-road.
Griesley, W. (Classics) 18, Richmond-place.
Gutteridge, (Music, and Organist to the King) 16, Castle-square, and 68, London-road.
Kirchner, John, (Music) 27, Grenville-place.
Marchant, John, (Writing) 49, North-street.
Michau, L. (Dancing) 11, Cannon-place.
Michelet, Captain, (Fencing) 4, Grand-parade.
Nash, Mrs. (Music and Singing) 17, East Cliff.
Pettit, Edward, (Music) 6, Cannon-place.
Pickering, Mary, (Piano) 29, Dorset-gardens.
Rickards, P. (Classics) 7, Western Cottages.
Scott, Mrs. (Piano) 45, Ship-street.
Straccia, Signora, (Italian and Guitar) 34, Western-street.
Wright, Miss, (Music) 144, North-street.
Wright, T. H. (Harp) 144, North-street.

ARTISTS & DRAWING-MASTERS.

Atkinson, (Profilist) 41, Old Steyne.
Barber, D. (Portrait) 17, New-road.
Booty, J. 3, Royal Colonnade.
Cordwell, J. 4, St. James's-street.
Crowhurst, G. (Profilist) Old Steyne.
Fox, E. (Landscape) 3, Brighton-place.
Hardy, J. (Portrait) 163, Royal Colonnade.
Masqueriere, John, (Portrait) 8, Western Cottages.
Pollard, F. 32, Black-lion-street.
Scott, Charles, (Landscape) 35, West-street.
Scott, William, (Landscape) 45, Ship-street.
Scott, Miss, (Flowers) 45, Ship-street.
Woolcot, C. (Portrait) 30, Marlborough-place.

MUSIC-SELLERS.

Baker, William, 23, George-street.
De Cothi, London-road.
Gutteridge, William, (to the Queen) 16, Castle-sq. and 68, London-road.
Mencke, J. C. 39, Great East-street.
Pink, James, 19, George-street.
Whitlock, Mary, 25, Marine-parade.
Wright, T. H. 144, North-street.
And most of the Librarians.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNIES.

Attree, Clarke, and M'Whinnie, 8, Ship-street.
Barber, John, 40, Russell-square.
Bellingham, C. 2, Royal Colonnade.
Bennett, S. W. 63, Middle-street.
Benson and Freeman, 2, Bond-street.
Bertie, F. R. 20, Brunswick-place, North.
Boys, J. 60, Grand-parade.
Brookbanks, C. 58½, West-street.
Brooker and Penfold, 155, North-street.
Cobby, Charles, 1, Steyne-lane.
Cocksedge, G. W. 2, Boyce's-street.
Colbatch, John, 35, Old Steyne.
Cooper, Frederick and Charles, 16, Ship-street.
Cornford, E. 8, Dorset-gardens.
Crosweller, Thomas, 71, Grand-parade.
Duke, Edward, 44, Ship-street.
Dunford, John, 56, Ship-street.
Durrant, S. W. 13, Castle-square.
Faithful, G. and H. 15, Ship-street.
Freeman, Thomas, 3, Dorset-gardens.
Furner, F. 55, Ship-street.
Furner and Hill, 1, Pavilion-parade.
Greene, W. 2, Devonshire-place.
Michell, J. C. 68, Great East-street.
Moore, (Counsellor) J. 3, Montpelier-terrace.
Neal, R. O. 33, Western-road.
Osborn, J. F. 23, Devonshire-place.
Sharood, C. 71, Middle-street.
Smith, W. Shaw, 25, Dorset-gardens.
Tarrant, J. G. Hove.
Vallance, G. 45, Ship-street.

AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Adnam, G. 18 and 37, Old Steyne.
Akehurst, Samuel, 26, St. James's-street.
Barnes, W. 126, St. James's-street.
Beves, and Co. 34, West-street.
Black, Peter, (Customs and Steam, and Consulate General) 62, Ship-street.

Chaffey, John, 4, Marlborough-place.
Collins, John, Old Steyne.
Cox, W. 22, Crown-street.
Creasy, H. 152, North-street.
Crosbie, C. 2, Windsor-terrace.
Durrant, J. P. 16, George's-street.
Hayller 36, Old Steyne.
Hitchens, J. 25, Western-road.
Holford, E. 17, Marlborough-place.
Hunt, Mrs. 31 and 39, St. James's-street.
Livett, Richard, 56, King's-road.
Lucas, Edward, 17, Black-lion-street.
May, Charles, 13, Charles-street.
Mills, I. H. High-street.
Mockford, J. 119, Edward-street.
Nias, B. M. 69, Great East-street.
Parsons, J. 24, Marine-parade.
Ridley, Samuel, 138, North-street.
Shepherd, T. 8, East Cliff.
Verrall, Henry, 33, New-road.
Webb, R. M. 11, Bond-street.
Whittell, Samuel, 4, Ship-street.

ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS.

Adnam, George, 18 and 37, Old Steyne.
Benham, S. H. 25, St. James's-street.
Busby, C. A. 1, Stanhope-place, Wick-road.
Clisby, T. W. 31, Western-road.
Cooper, T. Bedford Hotel, King's-road.
Donne, J. 15, York-place.
Hitchens, J. 25, Western-road.
Kingston, T. 37, Gardener-street.
Leany, T. 20, Crescent-street.
Marchant, I, 49, North-street.
Mew, Henry, 35, Mighell-street.
Russell and Son, 16, William-street.
Simpson, J. C. 9, Richmond-street.
Wilds, A. H. Western-terrace.
Winton, H. Richmond House.

MONEY AGENTS.

Folkard, D. M. 120, North-street.
Langridge, J. 30, Poplar-place.
Lewis, H. 32, Ship-street.

FANCY REPOSITORIES.

Albion Bazaar, Albion Hotel.
Altenacker, L. 34, East Cliff, and 11, East-street.
Ambrosoine, 55, East-street.
Aubri, Mrs. 2, Regency-colonnade.
Backwell, Charles, 27, East Cliff.
Brinton, J. 30, East Cliff.
Bruce, J. 6, Somerset-place.
Buhrer, B. 27, North-street.
Chassereau, T. 20, North-street.
Cunditt, 52, North-street.
Foliau, P. 31, East Cliff.
Grand-parade Bazaar.
Handley, 73, East-street.
Izard, Thomas, 18, St. James's-street.
Martinella, 102, London-road.
Melhuish, Mrs. 91, Western-road.
Menage, J. 15, Russell-square.
Morris, J. Richmond-place.
Murray, W. 3, Eastern-terrace.
Normanville, Madame, 102, St. James's-street.
Oriental Lounge, 15, Ship-street.
Payne and Co. 145, North-street.
Saunders and Son, 112, St. James's-street.
Silvani, J. 105, St. James's-street.
Silvani, V. 33, East Cliff.
Silverston, 11, New-road.
Souch, Misses, 50, North-street.
Thatcher, J. 19, King's-road.
Upton, W. 5, Somerset-place.
Vine, Thomas, 22, King's-road.

JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

Bennett, S. 82, St. James's-street.
Lambert, Charles, 14, Little Castle-square.
Lee, Michael, 88, St. James's-street.
Lewis and Son, 82, Ship-street.
Mosely, Maurice, 21½, Great East-street.
Philp, T. 19, North-street.
Silvani and Co. 105, St. James's-street, and 25, East Cliff.
Silverston, J. M. 14, New-road.
Wilmshurst, J. 8, North-street.

CARVERS, GILDERS & LOOKING GLASS MAKERS.

Bowman, Robert, 50, East-street.
Coppard, L. 143, North-street.
Holmes, W. 21, Camelford-street.
Lansdell, Messrs. 54, Union-place.
Mason, William, 1, Ship-street.

PERFUMERS.

Altenacker, Leopold, 31, East Cliff.
Altenacker, Peter, 10, Great East-street.
Bonner, 121, St. James's-street.
Good, John, 18, Great East-street.
Lipscombe, J. 59, Grand-parade.
Overton, George, 7, Great East-street.
Ward, J. (to their Majesties) 142, North-street.

FLORISTS.

Fisher, George, 44, London-road.
Parsons, J. 105, Western-road.
Rogers, J. 24, Western-road.
Stent, William, 53, London-road.
Vigor, John, 35, London-road.

LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS.

*(Those marked * are also Riding Masters.)*

Bashford, John, 62, Middle-street.
Biggs, William, Crescent-street.
Bird, George, George-street.
*Boss, George, Dorset-gardens, Edward-street.
Brown, George, Lewis-road.
*Clark, Edward, 32, Camelford-street.
*Clark, James, Old Steyne-street.
Crosweller and Blaber, 5, St. James's-street.
Dove, Robert, Burlington-street.
Gale, William, Margaret-street.
Grisbrook, W. St. James's-mews, and Upper Rock-mews, St. James's-street.
Hayller, King's-road-mews.
Heather, Thomas, Grand-parade.
Hilder, John, Parade-mews, Grand-parade.
Ireland, —, Kerrison-mews, Waterloo-street, Hove.
Kennard, Henry, 33, Preston-street.
Lawton, Cuthbert, New Steyne-yard.
Maiben, William, Prince's-street.
Manser, Francis, 17, Crescent-street.
Martin, John, Jubilee-street.
Phippen, J. Old Ship, Ship-street.
Sanders, John, Mount-street.
Saunders, James, St. George's-road.
Shaw, Charles, 3, Edward-street.
Silverthorn, Regency-mews, Preston-street.
Smart, W. 7, Carlton-street.
Streeter, Jonathan, 72, North-street.
Streeter, J. Brunswick-mews, Waterloo-street, Hove.
Thorn, James, Hampton-street.
Thorn, George, Artillery-mews, Cannon-place.
Tribe, T. (Clerk of Race-course) 74, Edward-street.
Troubridge, B. Richmond-mews, Richmond-street.
Vollars, James, 116, North-street.
Walton, William, 29, Western-street.
*Weatherall, T. 18, Great Russell-street.

COACH MAKERS.

Ade and Insoll, 6, Preston-street.
Attree, Thomas, 24, Duke-street.
Beaumont, Charles, 9, Middle-street.
Blaker, John, 82, Church-street.
Blaker, John, Regent-street.
Card, Charles, 50, High-street.
Cripps, William, 28, Mighell-street.
Hemsley, George, 5, Upper North-street.
Maiben, William, Rock-mews, St. James's-street.
Streeter, William, Mount-street.
Turner, Mrs. 15, Edward-street.

COACH-SMITHS &c.

Mills, Stephen, 27, Regent-street.
Packham, —, Church-street.
Wheeler, Humphrey, Edward-street.
Wisden, S. North-street.
Wright, W. (Farrier) George-street.

SADDLERS.

Akehurst, William, 125, St. James's-street.
Akehurst, W. Jun. 36, King's-road.
Barber, William, 3, Lower Bedford-street.
Dean, Robert, 12, King's-road.
Hill, Richard, 1, Little Preston-street.
Jeffrey, William, 6, St. James's-street.
Knight, Philip, 3, Grand-parade.
Maiben, Charles, 101, St. James's-street.
Martin, Henry, 136, North-street.
Mopphett, John, 51, West-street.
Moon, Robert, 34, Preston-street.
Newman, W. 78, St. James's-street.
Passmore, Charles, 6, Market-street, Hove.
Ruxton, Thomas, 28, New-road.

CLERKS OF THE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF EASE.

By application to whom seats may be secured for a single Sunday, or any required time.

Pocock, J. (St. Nicholas, Parish Church) 22, Grand-parade.
Pocock, T. (St. Peter's, Level) 29, Bond-street.
Sawyer, G. (Chapel Royal, Princes-place) 34, Middle-street.
Wood, G. (St. James's Chapel, St. James's-street) 7, Bond-street.
Tester, T. (St. Margaret's Chapel, Cannon-place) 14, Grenville-place.
Goldsmith, T. (St. George's, Kemp Town) St. George's-place.
M'Kenzie, L. (Trinity Chapel, Ship-street) Cranbourn-street.
Smith, T. (St. Mary's Chapel, St. James's-street) 2, Crescent Cottages.
Parsons, James, (St. Andrew's, Waterloo-street, Hove) 22, Western-street.

N.B. Admittance to the Royal Chapel can only be obtained by Tickets, which may be had on application to the Vicar, or the Rev. Dr. Everard, Wick House.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Anti-slavery Society, Treasurer and managing person, I. Bass, Brighton-place.
Auxiliary British and Foreign Bible Society, Glaysier and Kemp, 11, North-street.
———— Hibernian Society, (for Female Children) I. F. Ward, Esq. 13, Lower Rock-gardens, or J. N. Goulty, 13, Western-road.
———— Irish Society, ditto.
———— Missionary Society, (London) ditto.
———— Ditto, (Wesleyan) H. S. Colbron, 26, Upper Rock-gardens.
———— Ditto, (Baptist) Rev. T. Savory, Oak Cottage, Trafalgar-street.
———— Ditto, (Moravian) Rev. J. N. Goulty, 13, Western-road.
———— Naval and Military Bible Society, Glaysier and Kemp, 11, North-street.
Bible Association, (Ladies) ditto.
Christian Instruction Society, Rev. J. N. Goulty,
———————— Rev. J. Edwards, Windsor-terrace.
Church Missionary Association, M. Cooke, National Schools, Church-street.
Clothing Society, ditto.
Dispensary, 25, Middle-street.
Dollar Society, T. D. Ruddock, Brighton-place.
Dorcas Society, W. Penfold, Esq. 157, North-street.
Female Penitentiary Committee, T. D. Ruddock.
Home Mission, (Countess's Connexion) I. F. Ward, Esq.
———————— (Congregational Society) Rev. J. N. Goulty and J. Edwards.
Hospital, (County) I. Hall, Esq. Union Bank, 6, North-street.
Jubilee Fund, J. Colebatch, Esq. 35, Old Steyne.
Life-Boat Committee, T. D. Ruddock.
Lying-in Charity, (Wesleyan) Mrs. Pocock, 30, Grand-parade.
Maternal Society, Miss Paine, 68, Grand-parade.
Orphan Asylum, Gloucester-place.
Provident and District Society, J. King, 63, High-street.
Sabbath Society, Rev. J. M. Wagner, Vicarage.
Savings-Bank, National Schools, Church-street.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, ditto.
Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, ditto.
Society for Superseding the use of Climbing Boys, D. P. Hack, 5, East-street.
United Fisherman's Society, T. D. Ruddock.
There are six Alms-houses, for decayed females opposite to the Royal Gardens.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.

Adult, (Female) Frederick-place.
——, (Male) Zion Chapel.
British and Infant Schools, and School of Industry, Upper Edward-street.
Infant School, Upper Gardener-street.
————————, (for Fishers) West-street.
National Schools, Church-street.
————————, Warwick-street.
School for Girls, Hanover Chapel.
Swan Downer's School, for Girls, Gardener-street.
Union Schools, for Boys and Girls, Middle-street.
Waterer's Infant School and School of Industry, Paradise-street.
Sunday Schools are connected with most of the Places of Worship.

TOWN OFFICERS NOT REMOVED ANNUALLY.

Assessor of King's Taxes, Winton, H. T. 16, Richmond-place.
Assistant Overseer, Harper, J. Bond-street.
Chief Officers of Police, Pilbeam, Middle-street; Thoburn, Middle-street; Penfold, High-street; Wise, Gardener-street.
Clerk to Commissioners, Slight, L. 23, Ship-street.
Clerk to Directors and Guardians, Gates, W. 31, West-street.
Clerk to Magistrates, Colbatch, J. S. 35, Old Steyne.
Collectors of Poor's Rate, Butler, E. 15, Broad-street, and Blaber, W. 49, Russell-square.
Collector of King's Taxes, Trist, J. Upper Rock-gardens, and Grenville, 39, Western-road.
Collector of Town Rate, Swaysland, T. 42, Gardener-street.
Criers, Cheriman, I. 67, Ship-street, and Gills, T. Bread-street.
Governor of Workhouse, Thorncroft, Samuel.
Governess to ditto, Pickstock, Mrs.
Inspector, Soloman, H. Kensington-gardens.
Parish Surgeons, Long, W. 16, Prince's-place, and Baldey, T. 33, East-street.
Solicitor to Commissioners, Cobby, C. Steyne-lane.
Town Beadle, Catling, T. 13, Sussex-street.
Vestry Clerk and Solicitor to Director and Guardians, Clarke, S. 8, Ship-street.

The High Constable is the chief officer. The affairs of the town are managed by one hundred and sixteen commissioners; out of these are chosen, annually, thirty directors and guardians to manage the poor department. There are four churchwardens chosen every two years, two by the vicar and two by the parishioners. The commissioners' meetings are monthly, but are frequently adjourned. The directors meet weekly; and both bodies keep regular accounts, and publish them quarterly. Their books are always open for inspection, and their meetings are public.

CONVEYANCES.

COACHES TO AND FROM LONDON.

From			Through	To	Whence return at
Snow's Office, 18, Castle-square.	Dart, at	6	Hickstead, Crawley, Reigate, & Croydon.	Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street; Ditto Office, 220, Piccadilly; Corner of Regent-circus, and next door to Webb's Hotel.	D. ¼ before 10
	Comet	10			C. ¼ 3
	Magnet	11			M. ¼ 11
	New Dart	12			N. D. ¼ 4
	Sovereign	3			S. ¼ 8
	Times	4			T. ¼ 9
Blue Office, corner of North-street.	Item, at	6	Ditto	New White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly; Oxford Hotel, Oxford-street; Moore's Green Man and Still, ditto; Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane, Union Office, 11, Gracechurch-street.	I. at 6
	True Blue	10			T. B. 9
	Royal William	12			R. W. 12
	Royal Mail, ½ p.	10, night.			R. M. 8, evening.
Age Office, 5, Castle-square.	Adelaide, at	10	Ditto	Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street; Lamb Inn, Lamb's Conduit-street; and Angel Inn, Islington; Charing-cross; Piccadilly; Oxford-street; and City.	at 1
	Age	12			
New Dart Office, 150, North-st.	Dart, at	6	Hickstead, Crawley, Reigate, Tooting, and Mitcham.	Bull Inn, Leadenhall-street; Black Bear, Piccadilly; Union Office, 191, Oxford-street.	D. ¼ before 10
	Comet	10			C. ¼ 3
	New Dart	12			N.D. ¼ past 10
	Sovereign	3			S. ¼ before 8
Hine's Office, 52, East-street.	Alert, at	9	Ditto	Bell and Bull Inn, Holborn; Griffin's Green Man and Still, and Brown's Gloucester Warehouse, 248, Oxford-street; White Bear, Piccadilly; Charing-Cross; and 74, Gracechurch-street, City.	A. ¼ past 8
	Union	11			U. ¼ 10
Bedford Hotel, King's-road.	Coronet, at ½ p.	9	Ditto	British Coach Office, Cockspur-street; Black Bear, Piccadilly; Haunch of Venison, Brook-street, Bond-street; Union Office, 191, Oxford-street; Globe, Baker-street, New-road; Yorkshire Stingo, Paddington; Sun Office, Lamb's Conduit-street.	C. at 9
	Union ½ p.	10			U. 10
	Red Rover ½ p.	3			R. R. 3
Red Rover Office, 28, North-street.	Diligence, at (all insides)	9	Ditto	Ditto	D. at 9
	Red Rover	4			R. R. 3
Red Office, 10, Castle-square.	New Times, at	7	Horsham & Richmond	N. Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly; George and Blue Boar, Holborn.	N. T. ¼ before 8
	Original Red	7½	Lewes, Uckfield, Godstone & Croydon.	Golden Cross, Charing-cross.	
	Royal William	9	Henfield, Horsham, Dorking, Kingston, and Richmond.	41, Regent-circus; Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly; Cross Keys, Wood-street, Cheapside. Old Bell, Holborn.	R. W. 10
	Regent	10			R. 12

TO AND FROM WORTHING.

18, Castle-square.	Eclipse, at	10	Shoreham, &c.	Spread Eagle Office, 20, South-street.	E. at 5
	Magnet	5			M. 9½

Red Office, at 10, 10½, 5, ¼ to 6, every day.

COACHES.

To SOUTHAMPTON.—From Blue Office, at ½ past 8, through Worthing, Arundel, and Chichester.

To CHATHAM AND MAIDSTONE.—From Blue Office, at ½ past 8, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, through Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells.

To WINDSOR.—From Blue Office, at 9, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, through Horsham and Egham.

To HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARD'S.—From Blue Office, at 9, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, through Seaford and Eastbourne; Snow's Office, alternate days: these also return alternately.

To PORTSMOUTH.—From Blue Office, at 11, through Worthing, Arundel, and Chichester; Snow's Office, at 11, through ditto, and returns from the George, High-street, Portsmouth, at 8; Orton's Office, at 11, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

To LEWES.—From Red Office, at ½ past 7; Blue Office, at 9 and 4, and evening at 8; Orton's Office, ½ past 7, 11, & 7.

VANS TO AND FROM LONDON.

From Blue Office, at 5, A.M., and 20, New-rd. ditto.

To PORTSMOUTH.—From Orton's Office, at noon, Tuesdays and Fridays; Ditto, at 8, P.M. to Hastings.

WAGGONS TO AND FROM LONDON.

From Orton's Office, at 4, A.M., Mondays and Thursdays, to Nag's Head Inn, Borough, return thence at 4, A.M. Wednesdays and Saturdays; Blue Office, at 4, A.M.; Hope's, 133, North-street, at 10, P.M., leave London at 7, A.M.

Carrier's Carts to Rottingdean every day from the Greyhound, East-street.

WATER CONVEYANCE.

Trading Vessels from Griffin's Wharf, London, weekly; Steam Packets to Dieppe, twice a week, P. Black, agent, 62, Ship-street, also frequently to Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, Hastings, &c.; Sailing Packets to Dieppe; and Trading Vessels to different parts of the French coast.

LANCING.

GENTRY AND CLERGY.

Forbes, Captain, Lancing-terrace.
Goodman, John, Esq. Lancing-terrace.
Griffiths, Rev. C. Curate, Parsonage-house, North Lancing.
Guest, John, Esq. Lancing-terrace.
Lloyd, Colonel, Lancing House, North Lancing.

LODGING HOUSES.

Blake, Mr. Lancing-terrace.
Capelin, Mrs.
Carr, Mrs. Ivy Cottages.
Dabbs, Mr. Bank Cottage.
Jamieson, Mr. South House.
Neale, Mr. Lancing-terrace.
Pelling, Mrs. Myrtle Cottage.
Tindall, Mr. Ivy Cottages.
Wall, Mr. Garden Cottage.

INNS.

Three Horse-shoes, W. Steele, South Lancing.
Sussex Pad, W. Leman, North Lancing.

ACADEMIES.

Jones and Son, Messrs. Lancing House.
Whitney, Misses, Lancing-terrace.

WORTHING.

NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

Adams, Charles, Esq. Park-crescent.
Ange, Mrs. Bedford House.
Boghurst, Phillip, Esq. Warwick-street.
Bowles, Captain, 3, Liverpool-place.
Burford, Mrs. Park-crescent.
Clay, C. H. Esq. Park-crescent.
Copeland, William, Esq. Paragon.
Crawford, Mrs. Ambrose-place.
Cronyn, John, Esq. Marine-parade.
Cumberland, R. Esq. Warwick-buildings.
Daubuz, J. J. Esq. Offington.
Daysh, Mrs. Liverpool-terrace.
Dickenson, Lieutenant-General, Chapel-road.

Daysh, Mrs. 2, Liverpool-place.
Dennett, William Hugh, Esq. Chapel-road.
Dickinson, Major, Chapel-road.
Dorney, Peter, Esq. 9, Mount-pleasant.
Dyer, Mrs. 2, Steyne.
Franks, Mr. 6, Marine-parade.
Gateskell, Colonel, 21, Steyne-row.
Giveen, Captain, 22, Steyne.
Griffith, Miss, Chapel-road.
Hawes, Miss, 2, Steyne.
Haxby, John, Esq. Bellevue Cottage.
Hide, Edward, 14, High-street.
Hills, Mr. Chapel-street.
Jones, Frederick, 13, High-street.
Jones, Sir Richard, 17, Steyne.
Langham, Lady, 13, Steyne.
Langmore, Mrs. High-street.
Lefevre, Mr. Chapel-street.
Lemot, Mrs. 6, Mount-pleasant.
Lenley, Mrs. 46, High-street.
Lindup, Mrs. North Cottage.
Lyon, Thomas H. Esq. 15, High-street.
Macbean, Mr. Montague-row.
Methold, Henry, Esq. 5, Marine-parade.
Mills, Percy, Esq. 14, Chapel-street.
Mushold, —, Esq. Marine-parade.
Newland, Henry, Esq. North-street.
Ogle, Mrs. Colonnade House.
Patterson, William, Esq. 10, Steyne.
Paton, —, Esq. Marine-parade.
Phillips, Captain, Montague Cottage.
Phillips, Captain, Montague-street.
Powell, General, Summer Lodge.
Reid, Charles, Esq. 1, Colonnade.
Rich, Henry, Esq. Worthing House.
Right Hon. the Earl of Surrey, M. P., Steyne.
Shepherd, Admiral, 18, Steyne.
Sommers, Lieutenant, Eden Cottage.
Tinling, Captain, 1, Ann-street.
Tribe, William, Esq. 4, Warwick-street.
Trotter, T. Esq. Trotter's Cottage, Ann-street, late manager and proprietor of the Theatre Royal.
Turner, Captain.
Turnour, Captain, 2, Liverpool-place.
Tomkinson, Captain, 12, Steyne.
Venner, Mrs. Bellevue Cottage.
Wakefield, John, Esq. High-street.
Whitter, William, Esq. High-street.
Wood, John, Esq. 2, Colonnade.

MAGISTRATES.

Daubuz, J. J. Esq.
Jones, Sir Richard.
Peachell, Captain, Goring Castle.
Wakefield, John, Esq.

CLERGY.

Davidson, Rev. William, Chapel of Ease.
Dixon, Rev. Henry, Chapel-road.
Griffiths, Rev. M. Curate, Lancing.
Winchester, Rev. —, (Independent) Chapel-st.
Wood, Rev. Peter, Broadwater, Rector.
Wool, Rev. John, D.D. Chapel-road.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Henty, Uppertons, and Oliver. Draw on Sir John Lubbock, Bart. and Co. London.

PHYSICIANS.

Cloves, Jeremiah Gledwin, Esq. M. D. Chapel-house.
Morrah, Micah, Esq. M.D. 3, Colonnade.

SURGEONS.

Bylass, G. P. 1, Warwick-street.
Caudle, William, 3, West-buildings.
Dixon, Frederick, Union-place.
Gore, 1, Montague-place.
Marter, William, 8, Warwick-street.
Morrah, Messrs. 47, High-street.
Shearsmith, John, 15, Warwick-street.

CHEMISTS.

Cortes, Charles, 12, South-street.
Munday, William, 18, Warwick-street.

HOTELS AND TAVERNS.

Marine Hotel, Esplanade, Oliver Hillman.
Nelson Tavern, (Commercial) South-street.
Sea-house Hotel, Esplanade, George Parsons.
Steyne Hotel, T. S. Bennett.

INNS.

Anchor, High-street, George White.
Rambler, West-street.
Royal George, Market-street, G. Greenfield.
Spaniard, Chapel-street, J. Tuff.
Wellington, Esplanade, John Richardson.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Bacon, James, 31, South-street.
Bennett, T. S. Steyne Hotel.
Hillman, Oliver, 20, Warwick-street.
Parsons, George, Sea-house Hotel.
Penfold and Upperton, 27, Warwick-street.

CONFECTIONERS.

Moore, Thomas, Montague-street.
Piggot, George, 11, South-street.
Stubbs, Edward, 9, Warwick-street.

BOARDING-HOUSES.

Bloss, 3, Bedford-row.
Wyatt, A. Marlborough House, Marine-parade.

BATHS.

New Parisian Baths, Esplanade, M. Markwick.
Royal Baths, Esplanade, Thomas Palmer.

LIBRARIES.

Carter, Miss, Warwick-street.
Stafford's Marine Library, Esplanade.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Deadman, Mr. 24, South-st. and Bedford-row.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

Buttenshaw, E. Montague-street.
Payne, D. South-street.

PRINTER.

Kerrall, William, Ann-street.

ACADEMIES.

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Scarville, H. North-street.
Tidey, John, Box Cottage, North-street.
Williams, T. College House, Brighton-road.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Bray, Miss, 3, Montague-row.
Philips, Miss, Worthing Cottage, High-street.
Sanders, Miss, Park House.

PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

Dowley, Charles (Dancing) Chapel-road.
Dowley, Mrs. J. E. (Music) Chapel-road.
Feush, Mr. E. (Languages) Bedford-road.
Goodliffe, Mr. (Languages) College House.
Philips, Mrs. (Drawing) Market-street.

SOLICITORS.

Edmonds, Richard, High-street.
Rogers, John F. Bedford-row.
Tribe, William, Warwick-street.
Whitter and Dennett, North-street.

HOUSE AGENTS.

Bennett, J. Mount-pleasant.
Bennett, J. S. 34, Warwick-street.
Goble, J. H. (and Coal Merchant) High-street.
Lanetter, 29, Warwick-street.
Smith, James, Montague-srteet.

MILLINERS.

Amore, Misses E. and M. Warwick-street.
Nedrett, Miss, South-street.
Payne, Miss, South-street.
Percey, Mrs. 31, Warwick-street.
Wainright, Mrs. 11, Warwick-street.

PERFUMERS.

Anderson, Robert, 22, Warwick-street.
Ede, Charles, South-street.
Lipscombe, John, 5, Warwick-street.

SADDLERS.

Brigster, William, 6, South-place.
Forrester, Robert, 7, Montague-street.
Shotter, Thomas, 28, Warwick-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carter, W. and C. Brewers, Ann-street.
Conroy, —, Italian Warehouse, 6, South-street.
Cook, Amos, Fishmonger, South-street.
Fuller, Felix, Coach Maker, Ann-street.
Fuller, Thomas, Coach Maker, High-street.
Mann, J. Toy Warehouse, 33, Warwick-street.
Moore, J. C. Watchmaker, 25, Warwick-street.
Hillman, O. Stamp Office, 20, Warwick-street.
Pollard, William, Vestry Clerk, 44, High-street.
Post Office, Warwick-street.

COACHES.

FROM SNOW'S SPREAD EAGLE OFFICE.

To London every Morning at 10.
To Brighton, 10 A.M. and 2 and 5 P.M.

FROM THE ACCOMMODATION OFFICE.

To London every Morning at 9.
To Brighton at 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.
To Portsmouth, through Arundel, Chichester, and Havant, at ½-past 12.
To Southampton, through Arundel & Chichester, at 10 A.M.
To Bath and Bristol, at 7 A.M.
During the Season, a Coach to Littlehampton and Bognor.

CARRIERS.

Robertson, South-place.
Charman, High-street.

ADDENDA.*

Bardin, Thomas, Draper, Warwick-street.
Fuller, J. M. Draper, 13, South-street.
Head, John, Nurseryman.
Hodges, William, Tailor and Draper, 5, South-st.
Smith, James, Grocer, Montague-street.
Stanford, E. Tailor and Draper, 30, Warwick-st.
Webberley, James, Silk Mercer and Draper, Waterloo House, High-street.

* Although the nature and limits of our undertaking do not permit us to include in our Directory (which is emphatically a *fashionable* one) the names of all the tradesmen and lodging-house keepers, it would be ungrateful not to place on record the names of those who patronise the work; those, therefore, which do not come under any of the classes in the Directory we have inserted in an Addenda, and shall continue to do so at the end of each town.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Surrey, Surrey House.
Alder, Rev. Gilbert, South-terrace.
Appleby, Capt. East-street.
Bonnett, T. Esq.
Burt, Capt. R. N. Beach-terrace.
Dawson, Mrs. Beach-terrace.
Geering, John, Esq. Surrey-row.
Gibson, E. R. Esq.
Greatly, Major.
Greatly, Mrs.
Hoyland, Lieutenant, at the Fort.
Kelly, Rev. A. P. Vicar.
Meyrick, Mrs.
Milner, Rev. Dr. 6, Beach-terrace.
Olliver, John, Esq.
Olliver, Thomas, Esq.
Pursell, —, 17, Beach-terrace.
Seward, —, Esq. East-street.
Waterhouse, Mrs. North-street.
White, John, Esq. Surrey-row.

SURGEONS.

Candy, John.
Evans, Owen.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Compton, Thomas.

HOTELS AND INNS.

Beach-house Hotel, P. Sensier.
Dolphin Hotel, Mr. Locke.
King's Arms, T. Jutten.
Norfolk Hotel, Mrs. Ann Sparkes.
Ship and Anchor, H. R. Richards.
White Hart, J. Blackaller.

POSTMASTER & LIVERY STABLE.

Jutten, W. and B.

CONFECTIONERS.

Dudding, William.
Gibbs, John.

MILLINERS & DRESS MAKERS.

Burry, Mrs. 8, Beach-terrace.
Earl, Miss Caroline.

SADDLER.

Cooper, James.

ATTORNEY.

French, Robert.

ACADEMIES.

Cox, Thomas (Gentlemen).
Harwood and Overington, Misses (Ladies).
Tidey, John (Gentlemen).

LIBRARY.

Ediss, Misses, 22, Beach-terrace.

WARM & COLD BATHS.

Faulkner, —

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Corney, J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Applegate, Robert, Brandy Merchant.
Duke, James, Coach Maker.
Wood, John, Watch and Clock Maker.

BOGNOR.

NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

Arran, Earl of, Arran-lodge.
Baker, Captain, R. N. Spencer-terrace.
Barnes, Lieutenant, R. N. Bedford-place.
Barrow, Christopher, Esq. Hothamton-place.
Birch, Captain, Bursted.
Brown, Richard, Esq. Crescent.
Church, Richard, Esq. Bedford-place.

Clarke, Sir Simon, Barn Rocks.
Eedle, Rev. E. Vicar of South Burstead, Vicarage house.
Evans, Rev. D. Bedford-place, (Independent.)
Gauntlett, Rev. F. St. John's, (Chapel of ease.)
Hankey, Thompson, Esq. East-row.
Hardwicke, Richard, Esq. Dorset-gardens.
Hasler, John, Esq.
Hasler, Richard, Esq. Spencer-terrace.
Laird, Dr. Steyne.
Lewis, —, Esq. Bursted Cottage.
Mayo, Earl of, Bursted Lodge.
Martin, Captain, R. N. Dorset Lodge.
Merrick, Richard, Esq. Sudley-terrace.
Middleton, Rev. S. Lawn Cottage.
Ord, J. Esq. Aldwick.
Peachey, Miss, Spencer-terrace.
Pelham, Hon. Mrs. Spencer-terrace.
Pole, Sir William, Waterloo-road.
Pole, Lady, Waterloo-road.
Raikes, Rev. Henry, Pavilion.
Rich, Captain, Barn Rocks.
Smith, Mrs. Bursted Lodge.
Stracey, William, Esq. Steyne.
Teesdale, Colonel, Spencer-terrace.
Tullick, Esq. Steyne.
Tyndale, Mrs. Sudley-terrace.
Uniacke, Crofton, Esq. Steyne.
Wilson, Mrs. Dome House.
Wonham, Mr. D., Rock-buildings.

MAGISTRATES.

Hasler, Richard, jun. Esq. Spencer-terrace.
Teesdale, Christopher, Esq. Rock-buildings.
Diggers, John, Esq. Hothamton-place.

SURGEONS.

Peskett, George, Dorset Gardens.
Kruger, James, Russel-place.
Wordman, Dr. Hothamton-place.

CHEMISTS.

Thompson, William, Hothamton-place.
Wood, William, York-place.

HOTELS.

Clarence Hotel, Colbrook-terrace, Richard Clarke
Claremont Hotel, Mary Hewlins.
New Inn, Bedford-place, Mary Hewlins.

LIVERY STABLES.

Sudley Mews, T. Kent and Co.

WINE MERCHANT.

Newport, H. Dorset Gardens.

CONFECTIONERS.

Andrews, F. Steyne.
Harrison, —, Chapel-street.
Watkins, J.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Medhurst, Mrs. East-row.

BATHS.

Smith, James, Steyne.
Clarke, Clarence Hotel.
Newport, Henry, Steyne, Wine-merchant.

LIBRARIES.

Binstead, A. Manor-house.
Knapton, R. (New Library) High-street.

ACADEMIES.

Medhurst, Miss (Ladies).
Andrews, Miss, Steyne.

ATTORNEYS.

Daly, Richard, East-row.
Newport, W. C. Dorset-gardens.

HOUSE AGENTS.

Binstead, Wm., Smith, and Sparks.
Wootten, York-place.

SADDLER.

Hayward, E. Comet Cottage.

MILLINERS.

Richardson, Misses, Bedford-place.
Fillett, Mrs. Steyne-view.
Field, Emma, Steyne-view.
Wheatley, Miss. Steyne-view.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fielder, Lapidary and Peble Polisher, Steyne.
Marner, R. Coach Proprietor.

Teachers of the various sciences visit this place from Chichester.

EASTBOURNE.

GENTRY.

Banchards, Misses, Maynard's House, Eastbourne.
Booth, Rev. Robert, 8, Terrace, Southbourne.
Broady, Mrs. Eastbourne.
Butcher, Rev. Dr. Oak Cottage, Sea Houses.
Caldicott, R. W. Esq. Mead's Lodge.
Cavendish, Lord George, Compton-place.
Cooper, Rev. George, (Academy,) Grove House, Southbourne.
Dempster, R. Esq. Willingdon.
Denman, Arnold, Esq. Willingdon.
Dubree, Samuel, Esq. Southville Lodge.
Frederick, Lieut. Col. Upperton House, Eastbourne.
Gilbert, D. G. Esq. M.D. Eastbourne.
Gordon, Lieut. Ordnance-guard, Sea Houses.
Graham, John, Esq. Sea Houses and Rue Cottage, Southbourne.
Hamilton, A. Esq. (Collector of Customs,) Sea Houses.
Hart, Miss, Willingdon.
Hewitt, Lieut. R. N. (Agent for Lighthouse,) Southbourne.
Jennings, Mrs. Clift Cottage, Mount Pleasant.
Langford, Thomas, Esq. 2, Terrace, Southbourne.
Lanyan, — Esq. Southbourne.
Moore, Rev. — Willingdon.
Newman, R. Esq. Willingdon.
Ogle, Lieutenant H. Sea Houses.
Piggot, Lady, Willingdon.
Pitman, Rev. Thomas, (Vicar,) Eastbourne.
Putlund, J. Esq. Willingdon.
Rawdon, Lieut. C. W. Wish House, Southbourne.
Thomas, Inigo, Esq. Ratton.
Turner, Joseph, sen. Southbourne.
White, Thomas, Esq. Southbourne.
Wildman, Miss, 1, Terrace, Southbourne.
Willard, Colonel John, Eastbourne.
Willard, Major Nichols, Grey's Cottage.
Willard, Miss, Eastbourne.

SURGEONS, &c.

Hall, Dr. Eastbourne.
Sinnock, Mr. G. Southbourne.
Williams, Mr. Eastbourne.

HOTELS.

Anchor, Sea Houses, R. Reid.
King's Arms Inn, Sea Houses, H. Maket.
Lamb Inn, Eastbourne, Thomas Bake.
New Inn, Southbourne, William Boys.
Star Inn, Eastbourne, Henry Hurst.

CHEMISTS.

Garser, John, (and Veterinary Surgeon.)
Lewis, Mr. Southbourne.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Gibbs, T. I. and Co., Southbourne.

PERFUMER.

Johnson, — Sea Houses.

SADDLER.

Noakes, William.

CONFECTIONER.

Rewe, — Sea Houses.

LIBRARIES.

Asherly, Mr. Sea Houses.
Asherly, Mr. Eastbourne.

BATHS.

Webb, Mrs.

ACADEMIES.

Booth, Rev. Robert, 8, Terrace, Southbourne.
Cooper, Rev. G. Grove House, Southbourne.
Coutts, Rev. J. (Gents.) Eastbourne.
Fawell, Miss, Teacher of Music, French, and Italian, Eastbourne.
Marchant, Misses, (Ladies), Southbourne.

ST. LEONARD'S.

GENTRY.

Bignal, Miss, 8, Marina.
Bland, N. Esq. 1, East-ascent.
Burton, James, Esq. Allequia.
Burton, W. J. Esq. 6, East-ascent.
Campbell, Thomas, Esq. 10, Marina.

Durant, George J. C. Esq. 18, Marina.
Dynely, Mrs. North Cottage.
Falconer, Mr.
Hay, Misses, 4, East-ascent.
Jeffries, Captain, 13, Under-cliff.
Lubbock, Dowager Lady, 52, Marina.
Morely, Misses, 3, East-ascent.
Smith, Mr. John, South Lodge.
Wood, Thomas, Esq. North Lodge.

CLERGY.

Molyneux, Rev. Caleb, Curate.
Woods, Rev. Joseph, (Independent.)

SURGEONS.

Madden, Robert.
Smith, Mr. B. P. 40, Marina.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Cramp, Mr. John, St. Leonard's-mews.

HOTELS AND TAVERNS.

Conqueror Hotel, William Mollard.
Harold Hotel, Henry Edlin.
Horse and Groom, Stephen Milstead.
St. Leonard's Hotel, T. G. Hodgson.

WINE MERCHANT.

Brown, Mr. Thomas, 14, Marina.

BOARDING-HOUSES.

Crofton, Mr.
Thompson, Mrs. 39, Marina.

ROYAL BATHS.

Roberts, G.

LIBRARY.

Southall, Charles.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

Edgar, Mrs. (Young Ladies), 53, Marina.
Ranger, Miss, (Young Ladies), 2, Double West Villa.
Woods, Mrs. East-ascent.

SURVEYORS.

Leave, Mr. T. Marina.
Wells, Mr. Joseph, Marina.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Homan, Benjamin, Builder, 8, Under-cliff.
Homan, James, Bricklayer and Builder, 2, Under-cliff.
Honiss, W. and E. Upholsterers, Painters and Glaziers, 43, Marina.
Jolly and Viner, Grocers, 2, Marina.
Scott, George, Mason, 7, East-ascent.
Smith, Edward, 3 and 4, Lavatory.
Stevens, Edward, Riding-master.
Waghorn, Edward, Butcher, Mercatoria.

HASTINGS.

GENTRY.

Ballard, William, Esq. Wellington-square.
Bevil, Mr. S. 10, High-street.
Bishop, Miss, 8, All Saints-street.
Camac, W. Esq. 4, Wellington-square.
Carpenter, Mr. G. All Saints-street.
Charlton, Thomas, Esq. 91, High-street.
Cossum, Miss, 113, High-street.
Crake, William, Esq. 7, Pelham-place.
Darley, Miss, 117, High-street.
Druce, Mrs. 3, Wellington-square.
Harrison, Mrs. 80, High-street.
Jones, Colonel, Government House.
Kapper, Mrs. High-street.
Locke, Mrs. Anne, 99, High-street.
Mannington, Miss, 93, High-street.
Milward, E. Esq. High-street.
Milward, Miss, High-street.
North, Frederick, Esq. M.P. London-road.
Phillips, —, 56, George-street.
Robinson, Mr. G. 100, High-street.
Sayer, Miss, George-street.
Shadwell, Launcelot, Esq. All Saints-street.
Shadwell, Miss, All Saints-street.
Shorter, John, Esq. 85, High-street.
Telford, — Esq. 30, Wellington-square.
Waller, Sir Watham, Bart. 1, Pelham-crescent.

MAGISTRATES.

Crouch, C. S. Esq. Mayor.
Crouch, Nathaniel, Esq.
Crouch, Walter, Esq.
Foster, Thomas, Esq.
Gill, Daniel, Esq.

Hanney, Joseph, Esq.
Milward, Edward, Esq.
North, Frederick, Esq. M. P.
Scrivens, William, Esq.
Shorter, J. G. Esq.
Williams, John, Esq.
Williams, J. jun. Esq.

CLERGY.

Davis, Rev. William, Croft Independent Chapel.
Wallinger, Rev. Mr. St. Mary's Chapel.
Walmsley, Mr. Zoar Chapel.
Whistler, Rev. Webster, Rector of All Saints and St. Clement's.

BANKERS.

Smith, Gill, and Co. High-street; draw on Masterman and Co. Nicholas-lane, London.

PHYSICIANS.

Duke, William, jun. M.D. 57, George-street.
Harwood, William, M.D. 10, Wellington-square.
Mac Cabe, P. F. M.D. York-buildings.
Wilmot, Robert Montague, M.D. 6, High-street.

SURGEONS.

Chapman, W. R. High-street.
Crouch, S. 70, High-street.
Duke, William, George-street.
Dutton, James, 40, High-street.
Hore, William, (and Chemist), 8, Castle-street.
Lee, Edwin, 3, Castle-street.
Ranger, Joseph, 104, High-street.
Ranking, R. 79, High-street.
Savary, John, Castle Cottage.

SURGEON DENTIST.

Pam, Albert, Burdett-place.

CHEMISTS.

Baker, F. 66, High-street.
Carter, H. 81, High-street.
Dutton, L. P. G. 60, High-street.
Glaisyer, J. H. 58½, High-street.
Stubbs, E. W. 5, Commercial-place.
Weekes, John, John-street.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Jones, William, John-street.

HOTELS AND INNS.

Anchor Inn, George-street, Thos. Daniel.
Castle Hotel, Wellington-square, T. R. Emary.
Cinque Ports' Arms, All Saints, Judith Wood.
Crown Inn, All Saints, William Smith.
Cutter Inn, Fishmarket, Eliz. Bell.
George Inn, All Saints-street, Jas. Furly.
Hastings Arms Inn, George-street, R. Harman.
King's Head Inn, Court House-st., John Carey.
Lord Nelson Inn, All Saints, George Winkfield.
Marine Hotel, Pelham-place, Arthur Deudney.
Pelham Arms Hotel, Priory, Richard Chandler.
Queen's Head Inn, Commercial-place, John Free.
Royal Oak Commercial Hotel, Castle-street, John Bryant.
Ship Inn, Bourne-street, John Cousins.
Swan Hotel, High-street, Francis Emary.

LIVERY STABLES.

Stevens, Edward, (Riding Master) Battery.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Barton, George, 5, Pelham-place.
Brown, Thos. 74, High-street.
Mott, C. F. and Co. 10, Breed's-place.
Powell, P. M. 1, George-street.
Tonge, Jas. 7, Parade.
Williams, H. N. 54, High-street.

CONFECTIONERS.

Bayly, Ebenezer, 11 and 12, Pelham-place.
Payne, Wm. 6, Castle-street, and 59, High-st.
Rime, John, 27, High-street.
Shaw, Wm. 73, High-street.

BOARDING-HOUSES.

Browning, Miss, 43, Wellington-square.
Wooley and Carey, Misses, Pelham Boarding-House.

BATHS.

Marine Old Baths.
Pelham Baths, Pelham-crescent.

LIBRARIES.

Glazier, Sam. Wellington Library, Priory.
Jackson, George, Marine Library.
Powell, Hastings Library, Parade.
Ryall and Janes, Pelham Library, Pelham-place.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Emary, Swan Hotel.
Jackson, Marine Library.
Tidyman, Castle-street.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

Bayley, Wm. 53, High-street.
Farce, J. H. 2, Castle-street.
Laver, John, 3, High-street.
Smith, Sarah, 22, George-street.
Wool, George, (and Carver and Gilder), 5, High-street.

MUSIC SELLERS.

Ryall and Janes, Pelham Library.

ACADEMIES.

DAY.

Ayres and Dennetes, Misses, (Ladies), 41, Wellington-square.
Borrow, Miss, (Ladies), All Saints-street.
Bray, Mrs. (Ladies), Blucher-buildings.

BOARDERS.

Thorpe, Jas. (Gentlemen), 97, High-street.
Todhunter, Mrs. (Ladies), Burdett-place.
Williams, Miss, (Ladies), 115, High-street.

PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

Bryan, Mrs. (Dancing), 6, Beach Cottages.
Hart, Joseph, (Music), Castle-terrace.
Ryall, — (Music), 11, Pelham-place.

PERFUMERS, &c.

Buchannan, Norman, 63, High-street.
Cole, John, 37, High-street.
Dane, W. Bourne-street.
France, Wm. 7, George-street.
Nash, Jas. Parade.

SOLICITORS.

Baker, T. B. Westhill Cottage.
Bishop, Wm. 1, High-street.
Brown, W. 89, High-street.
Duke, George, 8, High-street.
Scrivener, — 92, High-street.
Shorter and Phillip, 86, High-street.
Thorpe, Wm. 106, High-street.

AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c.

Diplock, Wm. 47 and 48, George-street.
Glandfield, John, (Undertaker), 31, George-st.
Standen, Wm. 4, Castle-terrace.
Wingfield, H. 46, George-street.

ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR.

Inskipp, Walter, 155, George-street.

MILLINERS, &c.

Andrews, Mrs. 3, Pelham-place.
Poile, Miss, 103, High-street.
Smith, Miss.
Soane, Mrs. 3, Castle-street.
Wingfield, Mrs. 46, George-street.

FANCY REPOSITORIES.

Green, James, 15, Pelham-crescent.
Moor, J. B. Royal Pelham Arcade, Jeweller, Silversmith, and Miscellaneous Repository, 1, 2, 5, and 12, Pelham-place.
Murray, John, Foreign Depôt, Priory.
Wright, G. Toy-shop, 4, Arcade.

COACHMAKER.

Rock, James, Priory.

SADDLERS.

Paine, William, 50, High-street.
Spray, Henry, 67, George-street.
Springett, Robert, 19, Castle-street.

COACH OFFICES, &c.

Breeds and Emary, 11, Castle-street.
Collett and Cat, London Van-office.
Gilmour, John, White Office, 6, West-street.
Risby, James, White Office, 20, Castle-street.
Smith and Stanbury, London Van-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andrews, Nelson, Foreign Importer, 3, Breed's-pl.
Baker and Hutchings, Grocers, 48, High-street.
Bayly, John, jun. Agent to the Phœnix Insurance Office, 25, George-street.
Bennett, George, Silk-mercer and Draper.
Borrow, B. Painter and Glazier, 67, High-street.
Boyket, Breeds and Co. Ship-owners and Merchants, 14, George-street.
Breeds, James, and Co. Coal-merchants, Brewers, &c., Commercial-place.
Breeds, Thomas, and Co. Brewers and Coal-merchants, 61, High-street.
Brown, Joseph, Plumber, 11, High-street.
Buchannan, James, Nurseryman, London-road.
Carswell, William, Miller and Baker, 56, High-st.
Clement and Inskipp, Linen and Woollen Drapers, West-beach.
Daniels and Emnis, Misses, Corset-makers, 31, High-street.
Duke, Samuel, Breeches-maker, 76, High-street.
Duke, Samuel, Glover, 6, Arcade.
Eaton, John, Upholsterer, 38, High-street.
Ellis, William, Grocer, 47, High-street.
Ellridge, William, Baker, 24, High-street.
Emary, James, Coach-proprietor, Smith and Brazier, &c. Castle-street.
Farmer, J. Timber and Coal-merchant, All Saints-street.
Gilbert, Charles, Stationer and Tobacconist, 34½, High-street.
Harman, James, Tailor and Draper, 6, Parade.
Head, William, Baker, 88, High-street.
Hicks, Thomas, Grocer, 16, High-street.
Hill, William, Hat-manufacturer, 77, High-st.
Honiss, E. Plumber and Painter, 2, Battery.
Honiss, W. & E. Cabinet-makers, &c., York House.
Hutchinson, Thomas, Oil and Colourman.
Jeudwine, C. J. Grocer, &c. All Saints-street.

Ionn, J. S. Tobacconist, 10, Pelham-place.
Jolly and Viner, Grocers, 24, George-street.
Landsell, James, Builder, 5, Breed's-place.
Mercer and Waghorn, Butchers, 12, Castle-street.
Mose, Jonathan, Grocer and Chinaman, High-street, and 58, George-street.
Penfold, Hugh, Ironmonger, &c. 33, High-street.
Perry, Charles, Tobacconist, 41, George-street.
Pittock, William, Silk-mercer and Draper, Wellington House.
Robinson, G. Tailor and Draper, 64, High-street.
Sarjent, Edward, Tobacconist, 42½, High-street.
Slade, George, Engraver, 84, High-street.
Slatter and Weller, Grocers, 9, George-street.
Smith, J. Baker, 51, High-street.
Thwaites and Bailey, Ship-owners, Sail-makers, and Coal-merchants, 25, George-street.
Townsend, John, Printer, Pelham-arcade.
Tyhurst, Tailor and Draper, Bourne-street.
Vidler, Alfred, Plumber, &c. 52, Blucher-build.
Williams, Thomas, Miller, Baker, &c. George-st.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Gill, Mr. Daniel, 9, High-street.

COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS.

Bevill, Mr. S. jun., 96, High-street.

POST-OFFICE.

W. S. Bond, Post-master, 53, High-street.

RYE.

GENTRY.

Butler, R. W. Esq.
Chamberlain, S. B. Esq.
Chamberlayn, Mrs.
Chatterton, Edward, Esq.
Evans, Col. De Lacy, M. P.
Haddock, Mrs. E.
Haddock, Mrs.
Jackson, Mrs.
Kennett, Mrs. A.
Lamb, W. P. Esq.
Lamb, Mrs.
Lardner, J. Esq.
Phillips, Mrs.
Pilcher, Charles, Esq.
Pomfret, R. Esq.
Procter, Thomas, Esq.
Slade, Mrs.
Slade, Chiswell, Esq.

CLERGY.

Butler, Rev, — (Independent.)
Knott, Rev. R. R. (Perpetual Curate.)
Lamb, Dr.
Myers, Rev. John (Vicar.)
Rice, Rev. H. R.
Smith, Rev. A. (Baptist.)
Wilson, Rev. J. (Wesleyan.)

BANKERS.

Curtis, Pomfret, Pomfret, Pix, and Gill; draw on Willis, Percival, & Co. London.

SURGEONS.

Adamson, John.
Bulmer, William.
Green, George.
Ramsden, William.
Ramsden, J. G.
Wilson, F. H.

CHEMISTS.

Barry, Thomas.
French, William, (and Veterinary Surgeon.)
Staffell, Henry.

HOTELS AND INNS.

Cinque Port Arms Hotel, Thomas Lancaster.
Commercial Hotel, John Sandell.
Dolphin Inn, Richard Heath.
George Hotel and Posting-house, Josiah Hollyer.
London Trader Inn, Mrs. Crowhurst.
Queen Adelaide Inn, Alexander Sinclair.
Queen's Head Inn, William Woollett.

LIVERY STABLES.

Hoad, Henry.
Sims, R.

WINE MERCHANT.

Merryon, John.

CONFECTIONER.

Austin, George.

PERFUMERS.

Edwards, Edward.
Edwards, Thomas.

LIBRARY.

Tayler, David, (and Printer and Bookseller.)

STATIONERS.

Allen, William.
Lightfoot, John, (and Bookbinder.)

SOLICITORS.

Davis, William.
Manser, David.
Miller, James.

ACADEMIES.

Buckland, Misses, (Ladies.)
Chatterton, Mrs. (Ladies.)

TEACHERS.

Allen, William.
Crowhurst, James.
Gerrard, Henry.

CARRIERS.

Kadwell, William, Van Office.
Wright, James, Carrier to London.

POST-OFFICE.

Miller, William.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Chatterton, Josiah, (Tide Surveyor.)
Easton, John, (Agent.)
Watson, W. Esq. (Collector of Customs.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baker, Thomas, Grocer.
Blundell, John, Auctioneer & Accountant, High-street.
Bragge, W. Saddler, High-street.
Burkett, John, Butcher.
Chatterton, W. Corn-factor.
Clark, Fisher, Miller.
Crosskey, John, Turner, Market-street.
Edwards, Charles, Baker.
Frise, Grocer, &c.
Fryman, C. K. Grocer.
Harrison & Brazier, Woolstaplers, High-street.
Hilder, Edward, Ironmonger.
Kennett, John, Salesman.
Newberry, James, Tailor, High-street.
Smith, Hicks, & Co. General Merchants, High-street.
Southon, B. Grocer, Rope-walk.
Thorpe, Thomas, and Son, Drapers.
Vidler, John, Merchant.

HYTHE.

GENTRY.

Castle, Mrs. High-street.
Cavanagh, J. G. Esq.
Coleman, Edward, Esq.
Finnis, George, Esq. High-street.
Hart, Miss, High-street.
Hart, Captain, Hill-side.
Innes, John, Esq.
Jackson, General Sir R. D.
Johnson, Captain, Church-hill.
Lukin, Lionel, Esq. Hill-side.
Mackenzie, Gen. Sir Kennet, Bart. High-street.
Mackechnie, Andrew, Esq.
Mackeson, Captain, Church-hill.
Mackeson, Henry, Esq. High-street.
Moneypenny, Mrs. High-street.
Moneypenny, Philip, Esq. High-street.
Norton, Mrs. High-street.
Puckle, Misses, High-street.
Shipden, George, Esq.
Smith, Mrs.
Tourney, Miss, High-street.
Watts, James, Esq. Marrowbone Hall.

CLERGY.

Brockman, Rev. — (Curate.)
Croft, Rev. J. Archdeacon, Saltwood.

MAGISTRATES.

Cobb, Smith, Esq. R.N.
Finnis, George, Esq.
Mackenzie, General Sir K. Bart.
Shipden, George, Esq.
Watts, James, Esq.

BANKERS' AGENTS.

Major and Leeds, (Grocers), High-street.

SURGEONS.

Fagg, Charles, High-street.
Hutchinson, S. High-street.

CHEMISTS.

Thomas, James, High-street.
Marsh, William, (and Apothecary), High-street.

HOTELS AND INNS.

Bell Inn, Henry Jeffrey, High-street.
Duke's Head Inn, John Warrington.
Hope Inn, Henry Stokes, Beach-street.
King's Head Inn, William Stokes, High-street.
Red Lion Inn, Thomas King, High-street.
Swan Hotel, George Pilcher, High-street.
White Hart Hotel, John Hills, High-street.

WINE MERCHANT.

Duckworth, J. B.

COACH MAKER.

East, Richard, Church-hill.

CONFECTIONER.

Hudson, Jesse, High-street.

PERFUMERS.

Paine, George, High-street.
Plank, Charles, High-street.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

Scott, Stephen, High-street.
Tiffen, William, High-street.

SOLICITORS.

Brockman and Watts, High-street.
Elvyn, George, High-street.
Sedgewick, E. High-street.

ACADEMIES.

M'Lean, Miss, (Ladies), High-street.
Pawley, Mrs. (Ladies), High-street.

TEACHER.

Mackenzie, D.

POST-OFFICE.

Smith, Charles, High-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bailey, Robert, Plumber & Glazier, High-street.
Boom, Thomas, Saddler, High-street.
Caister and Sons, Grocers, High-street.
Cocks, John, Plumber, &c. High-street.
Down, Robert, Ironmonger, High-street.
Elgar, W. Tailor and Draper, High-street.
Garrett, Thomas, Baker, High-street.
Gibbons, Thomas, Coal Merchant, High-street.
Gibbons, —, Ironmonger, High-street.
Gilbert, William, Boot & Shoemaker, High-street.
Hammon and Tritton, Tailors, Drapers, &c. High-street.
Hussey, Edward, Harness Maker, High-street.
Mite, John, Saddler, High-street.
Page, John, Grocer, High-street.
Rayner, William, Tanner, High-street.

SANDGATE.

NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

The Dowager Countess of Darnley.
Dawkins, Henry, Esq.
Gill, Charles, Esq. R. N.
Jukes, Mrs.
Lewin, Charles, Esq.
M'Donald, Stephen, Esq.
Pitcher, H. T. Esq.
Shaw, Sir John, Bart.
Yates, Mrs.

CLERGY.

Glennie, Rev. J. D. (Perpetual Curate of Chapel of Ease.)

SURGEONS.

Gill, John.
Gwynne, S.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Marsh, Stephen.

SOLICITORS.

Brockman, Ralph.
Hodges, Mr.

HOTELS AND INNS.

Castle Hotel, Irvine Barton Beattie.
Duke of York Inn, John Wood.
New Inn and Hotel, Richard Marsh.
Ship Hotel, Mrs. Podevin.

CONFECTIONERS.

Page, Richard.
Wyman, Ambrose.

PERFUMER.

George, Thomas.

LIBRARY.

Purday, Thomas.

BATHS.

Waddel and Taylor.

ACADEMIES.

Spong Mrs. and Miss, (Young Ladies and Gentlemen under ten years of age.)
Valder, Petter (Gentlemen.)

TEACHER.

Gutsone, John.

GROCER.

Mrs. E. Saunders.

FOLKESTONE.

GENTRY.

Archer, Mr. Thomas, Dovor-street.
Banks, Mrs. Church-street.
Best, Mrs. Dovor-street.
Boxer, Mrs. High-street.
Boxer, Mr. William, Dovor-street.
Brooks, Mr. Dovor-street.
Brown, Mr. W. K. Grace-hill-street.
Butcher, Henry, Esq. High-street.
Clark, Mr. Matthew, Church-street.
Cullen, Mr. John, Sandgate-road.
Cullen, Richard, Esq. Sandgate-road.
Dawson, Mr. G. M. Grace-hill-street.
Elgar, Mr. William, Dovor-street.
Farney, Mrs. Preda House.
Goddend, Mr. Dovor-street.
Hart, Mr. John, Dovor-street.
Hart, Richard, Esq. Sandgate-road.
Hobdey, Richard, Esq. Sandgate-road.
Holman, Joseph, Esq. Dovor-street.
Holman, John, Esq. Dovor-street.
Holman, Thomas, Esq. Sandgate-road.
Jeffrey, Henry, Esq. Dovor-road.
Knight, Mrs. Dovor-street.
Major, Mr. Richard, Grace-hill-street.
Marsh, Mrs. Dovor-street.
Minter, Mrs. High-street.
Minter, John, Esq. Seagate-street.
Morrice, Miss, Church-street.
Rebbott, Mr. John, Prospect-place.
Sandford, Mr. Mark, Dovor-street.
Scales, Mrs. Grace-hill-street.
Simpson, Mr. John, Sandgate-road.
Slatten, Mr. J. Dovor-street.
Spain, Mr. William, Dovor-street.
Sparepoint, Mr. T. Grace-hill-street.
Squire, Mr. Jacob, Prospect-place.
Streddwick, Miss, Dovor-street.
Tapley, Thomas, Esq. Dovor-street.
Wakefield, Mr. R. C. Grace-hill-street.
White, John, Esq. Ivy House, Sandgate-road.

CLERGY.

Aveline, Rev. George, (Baptist.)
Pearce, Rev. Thomas, (Vicar.)
Phillips, Rev. John, (Curate.)
Plater, Rev. C. E.

SURGEONS.

Bateman, William, Rendezvous-street.
Knight, William B. Dovor-street.
Major, James, Radnor-street.

CHEMISTS.

Davis, J. O. High-street.
Harrison, Timothy, East Brook-street.

HOTELS AND INNS.

Folkestone Arms Hotel, Daniel Cork, Grace-hill-street.
George Inn, James Kember, Church-street.
Rose Inn and Commercial Hotel, Thomas Payne, Grace-hill-street.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Andrews, Henry, Queen's-place.
Mace, James, Queen's-place.

CONFECTIONERS.

Back, William, Dovor-street.
Pearson, Matthew, High-street.
Pope, Ebenezer, Seagate-street.

PERFUMERS, &c.

Castle, Thomas, High-street.
Williams, Thomas, High-street.

SOLICITORS.

Bond, J. J. Seagate-street.
Brockman, Ralph Thomas, Esq. (Town Clerk.)

BATHS.

Willis, Edwin, Queen's-place.

ACADEMIES.

Butcher, Henry, Grace-hill-street.
Clark, Rev. John, Grove House, Dovor-road.
Cullen, Mrs. (Ladies), Parade.
Davis, Thomas, Fancy-street.
Huttey, J. Grace-hill-street.
Pearce, Rev. Thomas, Grace-hill-street.
Plater, Rev. C. E. Grace-hill-street.

POST OFFICE.

Boxer, John, Church-hill-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bayly, Samuel, Grocer, &c. High-street.
Caister and Sons, Grocers, Radnor-street.
Claris, William, Linendraper, High-street.
Finch, Misses, Saddlers, Church-street.
Golder, Charles, Shipbuilder and Harbour-master, Low Sandgate-road.
Golder & Tolputt, Coal Merchants, Church-street.
Golder, Thomas, Tailor and Draper, High-street.
Hart, Henry, Shoemaker, Pent-street.
Miller, John, Boot and Shoemaker, High-street.
Punnett, John, Linendraper, Seagate-street.
Stace, Henry, Miller.
Tolputt, J. Plumber, Glazier, &c. East Brook-st.
Tite, Ham, Brewer and Maltster, Grace-hill-street.

DOVOR.

GENTRY.

Aiton, Captain, 5, Clarence-lawn.
Allen, Miss, 110, Snargate-street.
Arnold, Colonel, Ordnance Deputy.
Barber, J. Esq. Limekiln-street.
Bazley, Mrs. 18, St. James's-street.
Bazley, Mrs. 45, St. James's-street.
Bowles, Mrs. Snargate-street, over Sluice.
Boyton, Miss, 64, St. James's-street.
Boxer, Edward, Capt. R. N. 9, St. James's-street.
Broderip, E. Esq. 17, Snargate-street.
Bruyeres, Henry P. Esq. Strond-street.
Collins, Mrs. Biggin-street.
Dickinson, W. R. Esq. 5, St. James's-street.
Elve, Henry, Esq. Castle-street
Elwin, M. Esq. Strond-street.
Evans, Captain, 2, Guildford-lawn.
Ewer, Mrs. 7, St. James's-street.
Farbrace, Mrs. 37, Snargate-street.
Fector, J. P. Mrs. St. James's-street.
Finnis, Mrs. senior, 54, St. James's-street.
Finnis, John, Esq. Biggin-street.
Gale, Captain, A. R. Liverpool-terrace.
Gates, Mr. W. Trevanion-place.
Graville, W. F. Esq. 38, Marine-parade.
Hamilton, John, Post Office Packet, Capt. 19, Snargate-street.
Hayward, Mrs. 25, Snargate-street.
Hunt, Mr. James, 26, Snargate-street, Mariner.
Jarvis, Colonel, Geo. R. P. Biggin-street.
Jeken, John, Esq. Liverpool-terrace.
Jeken, Mrs. 2, Hammond-place.
King, Thomas, Esq. 60, St. James's-street.
Kingston, Colonel, Hammond-place.
Langley, H. Esq. Quay, Storekeeper.
Latham, H. Esq. 23, Marine-parade, Banker.
Latham, Samuel, Esq. 25, Marine-parade, ditto.
Lowther, Mrs. 8, Clarence-lawn.
Mantel, Sir T. Knt. Quay, Agent for H. M. Post Office Packets.
Meredith, Mrs. 27, St. James's-street.
Mills, Sir Thomas, Knt. 3, Clarence-lawn.
Minet, J. Esq. Strond-street.
Morley, Mrs. 11, Military-road.
Morris, Henry, Esq. Quay.
Nethersole, Mrs. 38, Biggin-street.
Orde, Robert, Captain, Snargate-street.
Pascell, John, Limekiln-street.
Pattole, Mrs. 3, Guildford-lawn.
Pepper, Mrs. 178, Snargate-street.
Pierce, Mr. 113, Snargate-street.
Pierce, Mrs. 16, Snargate-street.
Prescott, Wm. Esq. Castle-street.
Rice, Mrs. Woolcomber-street.
Rigden, Mrs. 34, Town-wall-street.
Rose, Captain, 27, Snargate-street.
Russell, Mrs. H. 32, Marine-parade.
Russell, Wm. Esq. Marine-parade.
Sherman, Robert, Esq. 44, Town-wall-street.
Sherlock, Captain, 25, Strond-street.
Slater, Wm. Esq. Liverpool House.
Smart, Colonel R. E. 6, Liverpool-terrace.

Stapleton, Colonel, 2, Clarence-lawn.
Stalkart, M. Esq. 14, Snargate-street.
Steriker, Mrs. 31, Marine-parade.
Sutton, Mrs. 74, Biggin-street.
Thomas, Mrs. 114, Snargate-street.
Thompsett, Wm. Esq. 7, Strond-street.
Vandeput, G. H. Esq. Wellington-place.
Winthrop, Admiral, 28, Snargate-street.

CLERGY.

Anderson, Rev. Thos. (Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel,) Last-lane.
Campbell, Rev. D. (Wesleyan Methodist,) Lime-kiln-street.
Cole, Rev. W. T. (Evening Lecturer), Hammond-place.
Crambrook, Rev. Daniel, (Particular or Calvinist Baptist,) Middle-row.
Lacey, Rev. Hy. (Minister of St. John's Chapel.)
Maule, Rev. J. (Rector of St. Mary's and St. Margaret's) 4, Bench-street.
Medland, Rev. Thomas, (Curate of St. James's) 48, St. James's-street.
Morris, Rev. Thomas, (Rector of St. James's and Hougham.)
Pound, Rev. G. C. (Unitarian), Five-post-lane.

BANKERS.

Latham and Co. (Agents of Lloyd's,) Union-bank-street; draw on Barnett, Hoare, and Co. London.
Minet, Fector, and Co. Strond-street; draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith, London.

PHYSICIAN.

Stolterforth, Sigismund, Liverpool-terrace.

SURGEONS.

Chalk, S. 138, Snargate-street.
Coleman, T. 27, Strond-street.
Delannoy, W. H. 46, Town-wall-street.
Elsted, P. Snargate-street.
Kersteman, C. Charlton-road.
Norwood, Mr. Edward, Hammond-place.
Robinson, William, Quay.
Rutley, G. B. Snargate-street.
Sankey, W. 179, Snargate-street.
Sibbit, Ed. Snargate-street.

DENTISTS.

Harris, Joseph, Snargate-street.
Jones, Mr. 155, Snargate-street.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Fisher, John, Trevanion-place.
Pilcher, Daniel, Town-wall-street.

CHEMISTS.

Hambrook, O. (and Apothecary,) 6, Strond-street, agent to the Norwich Union Office.
Barton, Oliver, 103, Snargate-street.
Cocke, William, (and Surgeon,) 14, Market-place.
Cotterell, W. 121, Snargate-street.
Dean, John, 22, Snargate-street.
Eastes, T. H. Cannon-street, agent to the County Fire Office.
Neales, J. S. Bench-street, agent to the British Fire Office.
Neales, Mrs. Market-place.
Podevin, Charles, (and Surgeon,) Quay.

HOTELS, TAVERNS, AND INNS.

Albion Hotel and Commercial Inn, R Dyason, Hawkesbury-street.
Barley Mow Inn, W. Harbert, Pentside.
Cinque Port Arms Inn, J. Kemp, Quay.
City of Antwerp Hotel and Commercial Tavern, W. S. Huntly, Market-place.
Crown and Anchor Inn, J. R. Friend, Quay.
Dovor Castle Hotel and Commercial Inn, Thomas Divers, Quay.
Fleece Inn, John Rose, Snargate-street.
Fleur de Lis, Thomas Holmes, Council-house-st.
Flying Horse Inn, Sarah Chittenden, Market-place.
Fountain Inn, R. Reynolds, Market-place.
Four Porters Inn, Wm. Burgess.
Fox Inn, W. Marsh, St. James's-street.
George Inn, John H. Culmer, Snargate-street.
Guildhall Tavern, George Ford, Bench-street.
Gun Hotel, G. Hipgrave, Strond-street.
King's Head Hotel, Mrs. Podevin, Quay.
London Hotel, Henry Back, Council-house-st.
Packet Boat Inn, J. Hoad, Strond-street.
Paris Hotel, Charles Crothal, Snargate-street.
Prince Regent Inn, E. Thomson, Market-place.
Providence Inn, J. Usmar, Council-house-street.
Red Cow Inn, S. Peirce, Priory.
Rose Inn, R. Wratten, Cannon-street.
Royal George Inn, A. Cullen, Bulwark-hill.
Royal Oak Hotel, W. Mowll, Cannon-street.
Royal York Hotel, A. Freeman Payn, Union-bank-street.
Saracen's Head Inn, E. Austin, Biggin-street.
Shakspeare Tavern, C. Elvey, Bench-street.
Swan Inn, R. Bromley, Strond-street.
Union Hotel, John Jell, Snargate-street.
Wright's Royal Ship Inn and Family Hotel, C. Wright, Strond-street.

LIVERY STABLES.

Dyason, George, Chapel-street.
Pilcher, D. Town-wall-street.
Quihampton, George, Town-wall-street.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Court, R. S. 140, Snargate-street.
Sclater, Edward, 92, Snargate-street.
Thompson and Wright, Limekiln-street.
Worthington, Henry, 157, Snargate-street.

CONFECTIONERS.

Bastar, Edward, 156, Snargate-street.
Cornelious, Wm. 62, Snargate-street.
Husband, M. 1, Bulwark-street.
Prall, T. H. Snargate-street.
Richards, Thomas, 8, Bench-street.
Westrope, William, 39, Snargate-street.
Winter, H. J. 177, Snargate-street.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Nash, Charles, East Cliff House, Liverpool-terrace.
Walker, Mrs. Sea Beach Cottage.

BATHS.

Duttson, Mrs. Marine-parade.
Marsh, John, Marine-parade.
Wiles, Richard, Marine-parade.

LIBRARIANS.

Batcheller, W. King's Arms Library, 1 and 2, Snargate-street.
Bonnython, W. P. Marine-parade.
Warren and Hendrey, Snargate-street.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Judge, Bennett, 17, St. James's-street.

BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS.

Mate, Mrs. Market-place.
May, John, 16, Cannon-street.
Rigden, Thomas, 66, Snargate-street.
Williams, Thomas, Snargate-street.

ACADEMIES.

BOARDING—(GENTLEMEN.)

Fitzgerald, Mr. St. James's-street.
Pechè, A. 18, Strond-street.
Temple, James, Cliff-house, St. Margaret's.
Weston, L. Castle-street.

BOARDING—(LADIES.)

Bowler, Miss, 52, St. James's-street.
Darby, Miss, (Preparatory,) Snargate-street.
Davies, Misses, Liverpool-terrace.
Maxted, Misses, Albion House.
Peake, Miss, Charlton-road.
Polhill, Miss, Charlton House.
Ratcliff, Miss, Prospect-place.
Reynolds, Mrs. Town-wall-street.
Walter, Mrs. Town-wall-street.

DAY—(GENTLEMEN.)

Cauty, John, Prospect-place.
Corbet, Wm. Military-road.
Morris, William, Market-place.
Robinson, Thomas, Priory-street.

DAY—(LADIES.)

Bowles, Miss, near Priory-street.
Frasers, Mrs. Queen-street.
Macdonald, Mrs. Bulwark-street.
Worsfold, Miss, York-street.

PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

Binfield, Mr. St. James's-street.
De Pindeville, (Languages,) York-street,
Hayes, J. W. (Dancing,) Limekiln-street.
Sutton, W. W. (Music) Adelaide-place.

SOLICITORS.

Bass, T. B. 16, Market-place.
Chalk, Stephen, 42, Biggin-street.
Elwin, Edward, 15, Market-place.
Gravener, G. W. Esq. 111, Snargate-street.
Hamilton, Mr. 181, Snargate-street.
Kennett, Matthew, Esq. St. James's-street.
Knocker, Edward, Esq. Union-bank-street.
Ledger, G. W. 15, Snargate-street.
Pain, Thomas, 8, Strond-street.
Payn, W. H. Hardenburgh House, Union-bank-street.
Shipdem, John, Esq. Town-wall-street.
Vincer, Thomas, (and Notary,) 23, Strond-street.

AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c.

Birch, Thomas, Strond-street.
Terson, T. A. 172, Snargate-street.
Hiller, F. J. Snargate-street.
Horsnail & Son, 11, Snargate-street.
Howland, John, Last-lane.
Huntly, J. Market-place.
Lamb, Charles, 12 and 13, Snargate-street.
Stockwell, Henry, 117, Snargate-street.

FANCY REPOSITORIES.

Levey, E. Temple of Fancy, 24, Strond-street.
Moses, M. Museum, 29, Strond-street.
Squier, Thomas, Petit Bazaar, 21, Snargate-street.

LAND SURVEYOR.

Adams, John, 4, Priory-street.

MILLINERS & DRESSMAKERS.

Boxall, Mrs. Union-bank-street.
Browning, Mrs. 43, York-street.
Harman, Mrs. 39, York-street.
King, Mrs. 7, Bench-street.
Lows, Mrs. 65, Snargate-street.
Macdonald, C. 32, Snargate-street.
Macdonald, Mrs. Last-lane.
Spain, Mrs. 173, Snargate-street.

PERFUMERS, &c.

Baker, Jasper, Market-place.
Bartholomew, J. 53, Biggin-street.
Bendall, Henry, Last-lane.
Cavell, T. H. Snargate-street.
Cox, Thomas, Quay.
Garnett, John, 41, Biggin-street.
Lancefield, Thomas, 12, Bench-street.
Lane, E. Quay.
Lane, John, Bulwark-street.
Morris, T. R. 14, Cannon-street.
Rowley, W. Pentside.
Squier, Thomas, (and Petit Bazaar,) 21, Snargate-street.
Stone, James, 100, Snargate-street.

COACH MAKERS.

Harris and Offen, Oxenden-street.
Hills, Edward, York and Market-streets.
Offen, George, Bulwark-street.
Rouse and Son, Limekiln-street.

SADDLERS.

Carr, J. C. Market-place.
Lester, George, 13, Cannon-street.
Mills, Francis, 19, Strond-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adams, George, Butcher, Five-post-lane.
Andrews, B. Grocer, 3, Snargate-street.
Back, Wm. Butcher, Bench-street.
Baker, John, Savings' Bank and Parish Clerk, Market-place.
Barton, Robert, Grocer, 6, Biggin-street.
Beecham, King, Baker, Strond-street.
Birmingham, Thomas, Commission Agent, 21, Strond-street.
Clark, John Curtis, Blockmaker, over the Wall.
Cloke, J. N. Baker, Snargate-street.
Colyer, William, Builder, Mount-pleasant.
Deane, George and James, Grocers, Last-lane.
Devonshire, A. Plumber and Glazier, 43, Bulwark-street.
Dray, D. Butcher, Snargate-street.
Elgar, Wm. Customs Agent, Quay.
Elgar, H. Butcher, St. James's-street.
Elwin, John, Shipwright, South Pier.
Flashman, George, Upholsterer, Last-lane.
Fox, Thomas, Tailor, 14, Pentside.
Fuller, John, Builder, Limekiln-street.
Gilbee, John, Shipwright, Rope-walk.
Gray, George, Ladies' Shoemaker, Last-lane.
Harvey, C. Cabinet Maker, Worthington's-lane.
Hider, George, Tailor, 2, Strond-street.
Hight, Matthew, Builder, 6, Marine-place.
Hodgett, B. Esq. Charlton-road.
Hopley, Wm. Jeweller, 102, Snargate-street.
Humphreys, H. Tan-yard, Stembrook-street.
Hunter, J. A. Butcher, Snargate-street.
Igglesden, J. B. Baker, St. James's-street.
Jekin, John, Ed. Rutley, & Rd. Coleman, Brewers, Quay.
Johnson, John, Sailmaker, Quay.
Kingsford, Wm. Buckland Flour & Paper Mills.
Kingsford, Alfred, Buckland Brewery.
Lamb, Charles, Upholsterer, Snargate-street.
Leplastrier, Rt. Watchmaker, 164, Snargate-street.
Luckhurst, Wm. Watchmaker, Grubbing's-lane.
Mannering, G. Plumber, &c. Charlton-road.
Marsh, Edward, Grocer, 5, Queen-street.
Miller, G. 33, Custom House Clerk, Snargate-st.
Muddle, James, Fancy Warehouse, 184, Snargate-street.
Mummery, Thomas, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 5, Strond-street.
Mummery, John, Tailor, Strond-street.
Nathan, B. China Warehouse, 20, Snargate-st.
Nazer, D. Hatter, 151, Snargate-street.
Page, G. and W. Elgar, Brewers, Limekiln-street.
Pell, T. H. Bootmaker, 44, Snargate-street.
Pepper, Henry, Butcher, Limekiln-street.
Pepper, Thomas, Butcher, Cross-wall.
Pepper, Mr. John, Cross-wall.
Pilcher, Henry, Music Seller and Organ Builder, 13, Market-place.
Poole, Edward, Iron Founder, Snargate-street.
Poulter, James, Brewer, Biggin-street.
Prescott, John and Wm. Grocers, Market-place.
Randall, Thomas, Sailmaker, Quay.
Reubens, Jacob, General Salesman, 4, Snargate-st.
Rickard, William, Grocer, 25, Limekiln-street.
Ridley, Joseph, Cutler, Snargate-street.
Rogers, Thomas, Shoe Maker, 67, Snargate-st.
Ruffin, Mrs. Plumber, 28, Strond-street.
Sanford, Richard, Builder, Limekiln-street.
Seward, Edward, Draper and Furrier, 128, Snargate-street.
Smith, Wm. Hatter, 54, Snargate-street.

Spain, George, Brewer, Above-wall.
Tiffen, B. Commissioner, Snargate-street.
Toldridge, James, Sailmaker, Quay.
Walker, John Alexander, Brewer, Bulwark-hill.
Wicks, Wm. Custom House Agent, Quay.
Williams, Wm. Baker, Charlton.
Wood, Wm. Baker, Biggin-street.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Collector, John Ward, Esq.—Six clerks to ditto.
Comptroller, J.S.Kelsey, Esq.—One clerk to ditto.
Landing Surveyor, Edward S. Rutter.—One clerk to ditto.
Searchers, Landing, and Coast Waiters, John Brown, John Moon, and John Usher.
Warehouse Keeper, George Miller.
Messenger, John Wickham.
Tide Surveyors, G. Hammond and Henry Peake, and ten boatmen.
Locker, W. Hayward. *Weigher*, John Wayman.
Hythe Coast Waiter and Coal Meter, J. Pankhurst.
Romney Warehouse Keeper, G. Piddlesden.

STEAM-PACKET OFFICE.

(PRIVATE VESSELS.)

Messrs. Bushell and Hayward, near the Custom House.

ALIEN OFFICE.

Inspector, John Ward, Esq.
Clerk to ditto, R. Children.

MAIL PACKET OFFICE.

Agent for H. M. Packets, Sir T. Mantell, Knt.
Clerk to ditto, George Pearne.

PACKETS ON THE DOVOR STATION.

To Calais.

Salamander, Crusader, } Steam Packet, } Captain John Hamilton, Captain Lyne. Captain Sherlock.

Mails to France are despatched every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Mails from France become due on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays.

To Ostend.

Spitfire, Fury } Steam Packet, } Captain Mudge. Captain Watson.

The Flanders Mails are despatched on Wednesdays and Saturdays, on which days the Mails from Flanders become due.

PRIVATE STEAM PACKETS.

Royal George and Sovereign, Captains Hayward.
Britannia, Duke of Wellington, and Medusa Captains Bushell.

To or from Boulogne or Calais, daily, during the summer season, and two or three times a week during the winter (weather permitting). Merchandise, luggage, parcels, &c. forwarded by these vessels to all parts of the continent.

Steam Packet Office, next the Custom House, Dovor; where any further information can be obtained.

*** The Packets leave the harbour about three hours before high water.

POST OFFICE AND ROYAL MAIL.

Post Master, W. Norwood, Pent-side.

The Post sets out from Dovor, every evening, at a quarter before ten o'clock, to London, and returns every morning, at a quarter past five. Bye bags for Folkestone, Hythe, Romney, Rye, Hastings, &c., are sent every morning, at half-past six, and return every evening, at half-past nine. The Foreign Mail Coach arrives every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at half-past nine.

STAGE COACHES, &c.

To London.

Wright's Patent Safety Coaches, from the Ship, Paris, and Shakspeare Hotels, as follows:—

The Express, every morning, at a quarter before eight o'clock, to the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and George and Blue Boar, Holborn, in nine hours, without changing coach or coachman, and returns from the above place, every morning, at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

Courier, ten o'clock, to the Golden Cross, Charing Cross.

The Regulator, six o'clock in the evening, to the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and Cross Keys, Wood-street.

The Royal Mail, at a quarter before ten o'clock, to the White Horse, Fetter-lane.

The Union Safe Coaches, from the Union Hotel, Antwerp and Packet Boats Inns, Gun Hotel, and at their Coach-offices, 45, Snargate-street, every morning, at eight and ten o'clock, and evening at six, to the White Bear Inn, Piccadilly; Bell and Crown, Holborn; Blossoms Inn, Cheapside; and 11, Gracechurch-street. From Dovor to London in nine hours, without changing coaches or coachmen.

The Eagle Safety Coaches, from the Eagle Coach offices, Cross-wall, and 192, Snargate-street, Chaplin's New London Hotel, King's Head, and Providence Inns, every morning, at half-past seven and ten, and evening at six o'clock, to the Spread Eagle office, 220, Piccadilly, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street; throughout without changing coaches or coachmen.

The Phœnix, every morning, at half-past nine, from the York and Castle Hotels, and from their Coach-office, Snargate-street, to the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth-street, and Western office, Regent-circus, from whence it returns towards Dovor, every morning, at half-past nine, without changing coach or coachmen.

Rutley and Stanbury, Carriers to his Majesty.—Vans, for goods and luggage, set out from their warehouse, 141, Snargate-street, every day, to the White Hart Inn, High-street, Borough, in seventeen hours; and return from thence every day, in the same time.

COACHES AND CARAVANS

To the neighbouring Towns.

The Union Coaches to Margate every day, and to Hastings every day during the summer, passing through Dovor to Margate, at four in the afternoon, and to Hastings at noon, where they meet the Brighton coaches, forming a communication between Margate and Brighton.

The Lancet Safety Coach, to Ramsgate and Margate, every afternoon, at four, from Chaplin's Eagle Coach office, Cross-wall, and returns daily, at eight in the morning.

Podevin's Light Post Coach, to Ramsgate and Margate, every morning, at half-past nine, from the King's Head Inn, where it returns every evening, at nine.

Moore's Coach, to Margate, every morning, at ten, and returns in the evening.

Phœnix Coaches, to Margate, every day, at four in the afternoon.

Ashtell's Coach, from Hythe, every morning, and returns in the afternoon (Sundays excepted).

Kennett's and Hogben's Vans, to Ashford and Maidstone, every morning, at eight.

Grant's Van, to Canterbury, every morning, at eight, and returns in the evening, at seven.

Scarlett's Vans, from Canterbury, at twelve, and return at four.

Clement's Van, through Eythorne, to Sandwich, every Tuesday and Thursday; and through Deal, to Sandwich, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Bate's and Hook's Vans, from Deal, every morning, at eleven, and return at five in the evening.

HOYS

From Dovor to London.

Kent, W. Lackhurst; *Royal Oak*, John Luckhurst; *Dove*, Kennett Spicer; *Good Intent*, T. Allen, jun., Brewer's and Chester's quay. *Duke William* and *Speculation*, F. Worrell; *Lord Folkestone*, J. G. Salmon, Custom House and Wool quays.

DEAL.

NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

Backhouse, Captain, Upper Deal.
Bean, Captain, Upper Deal.
Belsey, Henry, Esq. Upper Deal.
Betts, Miss, Gravel-walk.
Boys, Captain, R.N. Upper Deal.
Boys, William, Esq. Upper Deal.
Bradley, Stephen, Esq. Upper Deal.
Bray, Mrs. Mary, 20, Lower-street.
Cannon, Mrs. Middle Deal.
Carrington, Lord, Deal Castle.
Chambers, Miss, 23, Queen-street.
Chitty, Richard, Esq. Middle Deal.
Clayson, J. Captain, R. Beach-street,
Clayson, F. E. Esq. 71, Middle-street.
Coghlan, Mrs. Alfred-square.
Collard, Mr. Robert, 54, Beach-street.
Colman, Mrs. 13, Prospect-place.
Cooper, James, Esq. Upper Deal.
Cooper, Mrs. David, Upper Deal.
Curling, E. S. Esq. Beach-street.
Cutfield, John, Esq. Lower-street.
Darley, E. Esq. Lower-street.
Deane, Captain, Golden-street.
Dilnott, Miss, 6, Prospect-place.
Dowers, Capt. Governor of the Naval Hospital.
Edwards, Robert, Esq. St. George's-row.
Elves, —, Esq. Wellington-place.

England, Mrs. Broad-street.
Farenden, Mrs. Queen-street.
Ferrier, Admiral, Beach-street.
Galloway, — Esq. Queen-street.
Graham, Captain, R.N. Middle Deal.
Gregory, Rev. I. Upper Deal.
Griffiths, Mrs. Prospect-place.
Griffiths, Thomas, Esq. Prospect-row.
Harvey, J. Rear-Admiral, Upper Deal.
Henderson, John, Esq. Gravel-walk.
Hollams, Sir John, Knt. Upper Deal.
Hulke, W. Esq. Lower-street.
Huy, Lieutenant, R.N. Beach-street.
Iggulden, Mrs. Sarah, Prospect-place.
Iggulden, Edward, Esq. Lower-street.
Iggulden, John, Esq. Queen-street.
Kittoe, Mrs. Gravel-walk.
Lawrie, Lieutenant, R.N. Middle-street.
Leach, Captain, R.N. Union-row.
Leith, James, Esq. Town Clerk, Gravel-walk.
Leith, George, Esq. Upper Deal.
Leith, James, Esq. Upper Deal.
Lock, Mrs. Middle Deal.
Manning, James, Esq. Upper Deal.
Matson, Mrs. Middle-street.
Mouryllian, Mrs. 22, Queen-street.
Mouryllian, T. L. Esq. Prospect-place.
Nicholl, Miss, Beach-street.
Noakes, J. Esq. Gravel-walk.
Noakes, Mrs. 10, Prospect-place.
Noakes, Mrs. Upper Deal.
Noakes, Mrs. Lower-street.
Norman, Rev. I. Middle-street.
Poynter, J. P. Esq. Queen-street.
Remmington, D. Esq. Prospect-place.
Ross, D. Captain, R.N. Middle-street.
Sandys, Mrs. Prospect-place.
Sayer, Miss, Middle Deal.
Shepherd, W. Barrack Master, Deal Barracks.
Sole, Mrs. Broad-street.
Spurshott, Daniel, Esq. Gravel-walk.
Stewart, Major, Prospect-place.
Taylor, Captain, Peeter-street.
Tims, Mrs. Prospect-place.
Watt, Mrs. Gravel-walk.
Watts, Captain, R.N. Gravel-walk.
Webster, John, Esq. Shoulden House.
Webster, —, Esq. E. I. S. Gravel-walk.
White, W. Esq. Broad-street.
White, James, Esq. Prospect-place.
White, Thomas, Esq. New-street.
White, Mrs. Mary, Prospect-place.
Willoughby, Mrs. 181, Middle-street.
Winter, Miss, Prospect-place.
Woodruffe, Mr. J. 38, Middle-street.

CLERGY.

Austin, —, Rev. (Baptist Minister), Cannon-st.
Backhouse, Rev. J. B. Rector, Upper Deal.
Carter, Rev. —, (Dissenting Minister.)
Gartrell, Rev. R. (Wesleyan Minister.)
Gregory, Rev. J. Gravel-walk.
Ludlam, Rev. T. (Wesleyan Minister.)
Norman, Rev. J. H. 8, Middle-street.
Pennington, Rev. Montague, Curate, Deal Chapel.
Vincent, Rev. J. (Independent,) Middle-street.

MAGISTRATES.

Boteler, W. F. Esq. recorder.
Christian, R. M. Esq, jurat.
Hammond, George, Esq. jurat.
Hollams, Sir John, mayor.
Hulke, Benjamin, Esq. jurat.
*Iggulden, Edward, Esq. jurat.
*Iggulden, John, Esq. jurat.
*Kingsmill, Comfort, Esq. jurat.
*Mercer, John, Esq. jurat.

Those marked * are justices.

The following Gentlemen are Cinque-port's Justices for Deal.

Backhouse, Rev. J. B. clerk.
Bridges, J. Esq. Walmer.
Gregory, Rev. J. clerk.
Mercer, John, Esq. clerk.
Pennington, Rev. Montague, clerk.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Hulke and Son; draw on Prescott, and Co. London.

CUSTOMS.

Jull, Thomas, Esq. Comptroller, &c.
Pettman, Francis, Esq. Collector.
Wood, Robert, Esq. Tide Surveyor.

SURGEONS.

Dixon, J. E. 90, Beach-street (Dispensary.)
Hougham, J. 153, Middle-street.
Hulke, W. Jun. 155, Lower-street,
Watt, William, Lower-street.

CHEMISTS.

Beer, James, 168, Lower-street.
Hunt, E. 59, Beach-street.
Pritchard, Stephen, Lower-street.

SOLICITORS.

Gravener and Shrewsbury, Lower-street.
Hulke, B. Lower-street.
Mercer, John, 20, Queen-street.

HOTELS AND INNS.

Admiral Keppel Arms Inn, James Hammond.
Black Horse, Lower-street, William Bax.
India Arms, Beach-street, George Curling.
Liverpool Arms Inn, Upper Deal, W. Hookham.
New Inn, Lower-street, David Spice.
Rose Inn, Lower-street, Henry White.
Royal Exchange, Beach-street, T. Atkins.
Royal Oak, Middle street, H. Epps.
Swan Inn, Queen-street, Brockman Beale.
Three Kings Hotel, Beach-street, R. Gibbs.
Walmer Castle Inn, Lower-st. Elizabeth Sympson.

SHIP AGENTS.

Blake, John, (Pilot and Warden.)
Curling, E. S. Esq. (Agent to Lloyd's.)
Hammond, G. Esq. (Portuguese Vice-consul,) Beach-street.
Iggulden, E. Esq. (Consul for various foreign states, and Agent to the E. I. C.) Lower-st.
Wood, Philip, Beach-street.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Curling, George, Beach-street.
Winter and Rickards, Lower-street.

CONFECTIONER.

Follwell, V. 203, Lower-street.

BATH AND READING ROOM.

Trott, S. Beach-street.

PETIT BAZAAR.

Cresson, Charles, 60, Beach-street.

PERFUMERS, &c.

Dunn, Richard 66, Beach-street.
Foster, Stephen, 189, Lower-street.
Gardner, W. Lower-street.
Watson, J. 126, Beach-street.

BOOKSELLERS, &c.

Deveson, John, 182, Lower-street.
Hayward Thomas, Lower-street.
Long, Richard, 217, Beach-street, (Circulating Library.)

GLASS DEALERS.

Hayward, Thomas, Lower-street.
Sutton, Thomas, Lower-street.

ACADEMIES.

LADIES.

Farenden, Misses, Turret House.
Reakes, Mrs. Union House, Lower-street.
Soames, Miss, 194, Middle-street, (Preparatory.)
Spencer, Miss, Coppen-street.

GENTLEMEN.

Carpenter, Mrs. 43, Middle-street, (Preparatory.)
Cavell, Thomas, Middle-street.
Cavell, Henry, Alfred-square.
Gorbell, F. Alfred House, Alfred-square.
Hunter, Miss, 51, Middle-street, (Preparatory.)
Lass, William, Robert-street.
Mockitt, Stephen, Duke-street.
Reaks, Thomas, 5, St. George's-row.
Vincent, John, Lower-street.

PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

Hayward, George, (Drawing,) Lower-street.
Mockitt, Stephen, lecturer on chemistry, &c.

CONVEYANCES.

Gibbs, E. Lower-street, (Waggons to Canterbury and London Tuesdays and Fridays.)
Hoaks and Pittock's, Coach Office, 124, Beach-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adkins, J. B. Jeweller, Broad-street.
Austin, R. Grocer, Beach-street.
Bax, John, Mason, Queen-street.
Browning, J. D. Grocer, Lower-street.
Castle, J. M. Grocer, Lower-street.
Cavell, Charles, Poulterer, Lower-street.
Christian, B. F. Ironmonger, Beach-street.
Christian, R. M. Clothier, Beach-street.
Coleman, C. F. Draper, Beach-street.
Cornwell, V. Shoemaker, Lower-street.
Cornwell, James, Shoemaker, Beach-street.
Cornwell, Peter, 175, Lower-street.
Elvery, Henry, Butcher, Lower-street.
Franklin, W. Draper, Lower-street.
Jolly and Co. Linen-drapers, Lower-street.
Kingsmill, W. Auctioneer, Prospect-place.
Noakes, T. G. Tailor, Beach-street.
Pittock, G. Tailor, Lower-street.
Russell, J. Mercer, Lower-street.
Smith, J. G. Tailor, Beach-street.
Wellden, G. Pawnbroker, Beach-street.
West, H. Plumber and Glazier, Beach-street.
Wise, James, Builder, Middle-street.
Vile, Jacob, Jeweller, Beach-street.

WALMER.

NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

Backhouse, Rev. Ralph.
Baker, Captain John, R.N.
Belassis, Mrs.
Bowdler, Mrs. Terrace.
Bowles, Mr. Henry.
Boys, Mr. William.
Brandram, Samuel Caldwell, Esq.
Bridges, John T. Esq.
Bridges, Mrs. Edward, Castle-street.
Brook, H. W. Esq.
Brown, Capt. R. N.
Coast, Mrs. Terrace.
Davies, Misses, Terrace.
Dobbins, Mrs. Castle-street.
Edwards, Mrs. Terrace.
Finch, Mrs.
Fisher, Captain Peter, R. N.
French, Mrs. Castle-street.
Gordon, Colonel, Terrace.
Gregory, Rev. Francis.
Halse, Nicholas, Esq.
Hamilton, A. Esq.
Hamm, Mrs. Castle-street.
Hatfield, C. T. Esq. Walmer Court.
Joad, George, Esq.
Karney, Gilbert, Esq.
Lee, Sir Richard, Vice-Admiral, K. C. B.
Lewin, C. D. Esq.
Monins, Richard, Esq.
Morris, Mr. Edward.
Napier, Major, Castle-street.
Noakes, William, Esq.
Pearne, Lieutenant. R.N.
Philpot, Mrs. Castle-street.
Ramsay, Sir Alexander, Bart.
Ravenhill, Mrs.
Remmington, — Esq.
Sherrard, P. Esq. R.N. Walmer-road.
Smith, Honourable Miss.
Stanhope, Countess.
Taylor, Thomas, Esq.
Waddell, Mrs. Glyn Cottage.
Wellington, His Grace the Duke of, Walmer Castle.
White, George, Esq.
Williams, Captain, R. N.
Woodcock, Mr.

PHYSICIAN.

M'Arthur, Duncan, Naval Hospital.

SURGEON.

Davey, R. G.

BATHS AND READING ROOM.

Sharpe, Edward.

ACADEMIES.

Hartley, J. N. (Gentlemen's Boarding.)
King and Sherlock, Misses, (Ladies' Boarding)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ansell, John, Drum Inn.
Ansell, — Grocer.
Bushell, — Plumber, &c.
Colman, Israel, Grocer.
Holtum, John, Builder.
Jelly, Thomas, Baker.
Thompson, Edmund, Brewer.
West, John, Butcher.

SANDWICH.

GENTRY.

Clowes, Lieutenant Thomas, King-street.
Friend, W. Esq. *Ash.*
Harris, W. Esq. High-street.
Harrison, R. Esq. Harnett-street.
Kepple, H. Esq. Bowling-street.
Pettyman, W. Esq. High-street.
Rolfe, W. H. Esq. New-street.
Solly, George, Esq. Bowling-street.
Wood, J. Esq. Stonar House.
Wood, Thomas, Esq. Delf-street.
Woodcock, Mrs. Strand-street.
Woodsnorth, Mrs. High-street.
Wrake, Thomas, Esq. Bowling-street.
Wyburn, John, Esq. Bowling-street.

CLERGY.

Brockman, Rev. T. Bowling-street.
Gleig, Rev. G. R. Ash.
Hamilton, Rev. W. Vicarage-lane.
Knight, Rev. James, (Independent), High-street.
Layton, Rev. —, Grammar School.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Emmerson, Hodgson, and Co.; draw on Sir R. Glynn, and Co., Lombard-st., London.

SURGEON.

Emmerson, Richard, Harnet-street.

CHEMISTS.

Cocking, W. Market-place.
Knowles, John, Harnet-street.
Lee, Richard, Market-place.
Morris, W. King-street.

SOLICITORS.

Garrett, G. Strand-street.
Masseter, M. Delf-street.
Mouryllian, J. (Town Clerk.)

HOTELS.

Bell and Anchor, High-street, John Castle.
Bell Inn and Commercial Hotel, Strand-street, Thomas Mathews and Mary Mapyew.
King's Arms, Strand-street, Thomas Pearson.
New Inn, Harnet-street, Edward Appleton.
Red Lion, Strand-street, Richard Langley.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Bunton, S. N. Strand-street.
Curling, W. Strand-street.

CONFECTIONER.

Fuller, Sarah, Market-place.

PERFUMER, &c.

Dunn, W. High-street.

BOOKSELLER, &c.

Girand, James, Market-place.

ACADEMIES.

Jones, Misses, Strand-street, (Ladies' Boarding.)
Oldfield, William, Strand-street.
Stone, Miss, King-street, (Ladies' Boarding.)

POST OFFICE.

Woodruffe, Mrs. Market-place,—Mail arrives at half-past six A. M., and leaves at a quarter-past seven P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beale, Thomas, Hoyman, High-street.
Biet, J. Grocer, New-street,
Hoel, J. Clothier, High-street.
Ralph, W. Corn Factor, Market-place.
Slaughter, A. Tanner, Canterbury-road.

RAMSGATE.

GENTRY.

Abbot, Misses, 2, Sion-hill.
Amsinck, Mrs. 1, Paragon.
Austen, N. A. Esq. York House.
Beevor, Major-General, Effingham-place.
Bentinck, Rt Hon. Lady Edward, 4, Paragon.
Bourdillon, Brownlow, Esq. 10, Wellington-cresct.
Boyd, E. Esq. 10, Liverpool-terrace.
Boys, Vice-Admiral, 8, Nelson's-crescent.
Bridges, Mrs. C. 8, Chapel-place.
Bridges, Mrs. 5, Prospect-row.
Browne, Mrs. Bellevue-place.
Caffary, P. J. Esq. 4, Royal-crescent.
Campbell, Major, 22, Wellington-crescent.
Canham, Joseph, M.D. High-street.
Carleton, Mrs. 5, Nelson's-crescent.
Churchill, S. Esq. 20, Albion-place.
Collingridge, Misses, Ellington.
Constable, Miss, 9, Paragon.
Cooper, W. D. Cooper, Esq. 3, Nelson's-crescent
Crow, Mr. F. High-street.
Curtis, Lady, Cliff House.
Dashwood, Major, Devonshire-place.
Dawson, H. Esq. Wellington House.
Denne, Misses, 2, Chapel-place.
D'Esté, Madlle. Albion-mount.
Edgell, Wm. Esq. 17, Nelson's-crescent.
Fairholme, G. Esq. 2, Wellington-crescent.
Fawssett, Miss, Townley Castle.
Foster, Mr. E. High-street.
Friday, J. Esq. (Deputy) Chatham-place.
Garrett, Thos. Esq. Nether Court.
Garrett, John, Esq. Ellington.
Garrow, Hon. Mr. Baron, Pegwell.
Gibson, —, Esq. 7, Nelson's-crescent.
Girdler, Mrs. St. Laurence.
Gosling, Mrs. 11, Nelson's-crescent.
Green, John, Esq. 14, Paragon.
Grey, Sir Thos. M.D. 5, Sion-hill.
Hardy, Mrs. High-street.

Harvey, Capt. Ed. R.N. 9, Nelson's-crescent.
Henningsen, C. Esq. 4, Wellington-crescent.
Hinchliffe, Miss, 4, Albion-place.
Holman, S. Esq. 3, Chapel-place.
Ince, Mrs. Wm. Devonshire-place.
Ince, Misses, 25, Albion-place.
Joad, R. Esq. 4, Chapel-place.
Kent, Dr. M.D. R.N. 2, Chatham-place.
Keys, Captain, Providence-place.
Lake, Sir James, Bart. 13, Paragon.
Martin, —, Esq. St. George's-hill.
M'Leod, Mrs. Bellevue-place.
Montefiore, Moses, Esq. East Cliff Lodge.
Murray, Mrs. St. George's-hill.
Newton, B. Esq. 7, Royal-crescent.
Nibbs, Mrs. Chatham-place.
Page, R. Esq. 24, Albion-place.
Percival, Frederick, Esq. 17, Plains of Waterloo.
Petley, John, Esq. 14, Nelson's-crescent.
Plenderleath, Dr. 1, Nelson's-crescent.
Sampson, Miss, Memel House.
Sharp, Captain, R.N. 7, Sion-hill.
Small, Mrs. Rt. 6, Chapel-place.
Smith, Capt. T. R.N. 7, Liverpool-terrace.
Templeman, T. Esq. Conyngham House.
Tomson, R. Esq. Effingham House.
Townley, Mrs. Chapel-place.
Townley, R. Esq. 10, Chapel-place.
Unwin, Miss, 1, Wellington-crescent.
Vardon, Charles, Esq. 19, Nelson's-crescent.
Watson, Mrs. 4, Chapel-place.
Warre, J. A. Esq. West Cliff House.
Welbank, Mrs. 2, Prospect-row.
Whatman, James, Esq. 6, Nelson's-crescent.
Wheatley, Hewitt I. Esq. 10, Albion-hill.
Wheatley, Mrs. High-street.
Winter, S. Esq. Southwood House.

CLERGY.

Adey, Rev. John, (Independent), Hardres-street.
Armstrong, Rev. W. A. (Rector of South Hykham,) Farley House.
Bland, Rev. Miles, D.D. 11, Chapel-place.
Bustard, Rev. J. (Wesleyan,) 20, Hardres-street.
Elwyn, Rev. —, St. Laurence.
Harvey, Rev. R. Chapel-place.
Hilton, Rev. John, Sarre.
Kempster, Rev. — (Zion Chapel,) Hardres-street.
Lewis, Rev. G. W. (Chapel of Ease,) Effingham-pl.
Morgan, Rev. R. 13, Liverpool-terrace.
Reece, Rev. S. (Bethesda Chapel), Bethesda-st.
Salisbury, Rev. J. Wellington-place.
Thomson, Rev. —, St. Laurence.
Townsend, Rev. G. (Independent,) 120, High-st.

BANKERS.

Austen & Son, Old Bank, York-place; draw on Robarts & Co. Lombard-street, London.
Burgess & Son, High-street; draw on Barnard, Dimsdale, & Co. Cornhill, London.

HARBOUR MASTER.

Martin, K. B. deputy harbour master.
Watson, Mr. John, superintendent of the works.
Woolward, John, Esq. R.N.

CUSTOMS.

Rowe, W. S. Esq. collector.
Winkworth, C. Esq. comptroller.
Cocking, Jos. landing surveyor and waiter.
Frisby, Horace, tide surveyor.

PHYSICIANS.

Canham, Jos. Esq. 55, High-street.
Grey, Sir J. 6, Sion-hill.
Plenderleath, David, Esq. 1, Nelson-crescent.

SURGEONS.

Ayres, Jas. 34, Hardres-street.
Bridgman, T. V. 1, Gilling-place.
Daniel & Green, 58, High-street.
Peake, A. S. Albion-place.
Rhodes, J. 53, Queen-street.
Snowden, Son, & Webster, 95, High-street.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Pilcher, Thos. King-street.

CHEMISTS.

Clendon, George, 54, Queen-street.
Eley, George, 57, High-street.
Fisher, Charles, 84, High-street, (to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.)
Rhodes, John, 1 & 2, Harbour-street.
Sawyer, Thos. 6, Harbour-street.

SOLICITORS.

Daniels, Edward, Queen-street.
Gibson, J. H. Addington-place.
Judge, J. B. 102, High-street.
Mercer, John, jun. 67, High-street, (and notary.)
Snowden, T. H. G. 10, High-street.
Wells, H. (and Notary), 90, High-street.
Wightwick, H. 3, Chatham-place.

AGENTS, &c.

Austen & Son, (Shipping Agents, and Vice-Consuls for several foreign States,) York-place.
Goodwin, Curling, Hodges, & Co. (Ship Agents, and Agents to Lloyds,) Goldsmid-place.
Scates, Thos. (Agent to the General Steam Navigation Company,) Goldsmid-place.

HOTELS, INNS, AND TAVERNS.

Albion Hotel, Harbour-street, Mrs. Bear.
Bellevue Tavern, Pegwell Bay, J. S. Cramp.
Bull & George Commercial Inn, Hudson & Son.
Castle Hotel and Tavern, Harbour-place, M. A. Webster.
King's Head Hotel, Harbour-street, Z. Hiscocks.
Nelson Inn, (and Royal Mews private Livery Stables,) Queen-street, John Tatnell.
New Inn, High-street, Elizabeth Strong.
Royal Oak Tavern, Harbour-place, A. Cramp.
Spread Eagle Inn, (Excise Office,) High-street, Robert Cramp.
Wellington Inn, High-street, Robert Stokes.

LIVERY STABLES.

Albion Hotel Livery Stables, — Fowler.
Albion's Mews, T. Tounbridge, (fifty-two standings for horses and twenty-six coach-houses.)
Austin's Mews Livery and Private Stables, back of Nelson-crescent, H. Austin.
Bellevue Private and Livery Yard, T. Hudson.
Bull and George Livery and Private Stables, High-street, T. Hudson.
Coleman's Livery and Private Yard, Queen-st.
King's Head Livery Stables, — Hiscocks.
Paragon Mews Livery and Private Stables, — Tatnall.
Red Lion Livery Stables, — Austin.
Smith's Livery Stables, Broad-street.
Spencer's Mews Livery and Private Stables, — Wells.
Spread Eagle Livery and Private Stables, High-street, R. Cramp.
Tatnall's Royal Mews Livery and Private Stables, Queen-street, — Tatnall.
Wellington Crescent Mews, — Tatnall & Lawrance.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Bourn, John, 22, Effingham-place.
Hudson, W. & Son, Bull & George.
Page & Son, 1, Queen-street.
Thompson, R. & W. Effingham-place.

CONFECTIONERS.

Bax, Isaac, 11, Harbour-street.
Kelsey, M. A. 6, Cliff-street.
Eades, S. 62, High-street.
Lawrence, F. 71, High-street.
Pilcher, S. 93, High-street.
Singer, S. 35, High-street.

PERFUMERS, &c.

Black, Alexander, 24, Harbour-street.
Fagan, J. Bellevue-hill.
Swoffer, Edward, 86, High-street.

FANCY DEPOT.

Lewis, A. L. 74, High-street.

LIBRARIES & BOOKSELLERS.

Bleaden, John, 11, Bath-place, (and Fancy Stationary Repository.)
Burgess & Hunt, 64, Queen-street.
Fowler, Mrs. Goldsmid-place.
Jarman, R. 1, Albion-hill, Harbour-street.
Sackett, Samuel, Marine Library and Boarding House, Cliff-street.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Clay, Joseph, 64, King-street.
Hughes, W. 2, Albion-hill.
Silk, Thos. Rose-hill.

BATHS.

Barling, Foat & Wells, Harbour-place.
Dyason, Roger, Royal Clarence Baths, Bath-pl.
Lewis, John, Royal Kent Baths.

SURVEYOR.

Wildish, Elvy John, 23, Handres-street, surveyor to the commissioners of pavement.

BREWERS.

Stevenson, James, Rope-walk.
Thompson, Richard, Queen-street.

BROKER AND AUCTIONEER.

Hubbard, John, 3, Queen-street,

ACADEMIES.

BOARDING—(LADIES.)

Curling, Mrs. 14, Chatham-street.
Dixon, Mrs. & Miss Paul, Dumpton.
Huntly, Miss, 101, High-street.
Lean, Mrs. (successor to Mrs. Grant,) 1, Chatham-place.
Oldfield, Mrs. 8, Albion-place.
Paul, Rev. J. Oxford House Academy, Dumpton.)
Saffery, Miss, 12, Chapel-place.

DAY—(LADIES.)

Wooffendale, Miss, Effingham-place.

BOARDING—(GENTLEMEN.)

Goodyer, Miss, (Preparatory,) High-street.
Reakes, H. T. Grove House, High-street.
Whitehead, T. Chatham House.

DAY—(GENTLEMEN.)

Silk, W. Walnut-tree House, High-street.
Warner, C. Commercial Academy, 33, Effingham-place.

THE

WATERING PLACES OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AND

FASHIONABLE DIRECTORY.

BRIGHTON.

It will need no apology, that the town which has the honour and the advantage of being a Royal Watering Place should be selected as the point from which we commence our tour. Happily, all the ideas which associate with the name of William the Fourth afford unmingled pleasure; and while it may with truth be affirmed, that he reigns over a people worthy of such a sovereign, it is no less true, that Brighton, whether considered as to the salubrity of its situation, or the elegance of its edifices, is worthy the residence of a great and beloved Monarch. Of this our readers will, however, be better able to form a judgment for themselves, when they have perused the following pages, from which we shall not detain them by further prefatory remarks.

We propose to arrange the necessary information into eight sections:—History—General Description—Public Edifices, civil and ecclesiastical—Accommodations for Residence—Facilities for the Promotion of Health—Amusements—Benevolent Institutions—and the Vicinity. Full and correct intelligence respecting each of these particulars, to which the Directory will be added, will comprise all that can be of any public interest or importance.

I. HISTORY.

The origin of the etymology of Brighthelmston,* now contracted to Brighton, has been a subject of dispute among the amateurs of antiquarian lore. The most reason-

* The name has been in former times written very variously. In Domesday Book it is styled Bristelmestune, and is stated to be in the hundred of Wellsmere.—(Vol. i. p. 27.) This hundred, with some modification, is that of Wellsbourne, ridiculously corrupted into Walesbone. Camden writes the name Brighthelmsted.—Gibson's Camden, vol. i. p. 241.

able opinion appears to be, that it was derived from a Saxon thane, or lord, of the name of Brighthelm.* The conjecture that the town was so named from Brighthelm, a canonized bishop of Fontenoy, in France, who lived so late as the middle of the tenth century, is sufficiently refuted by the circumstance of the church having been dedicated to another saint, and that probably three hundred years before the time of this Brighthelm, or of the bishop of the same name, who, about the year 960, was, by King Edward the Peaceable, removed from the see of Canterbury in favour of St. Dunstan.†

There appears to be no data to establish the idea that Brighton was also a Druidical station; but it is not without some apparent foundation, that the conjecture has been entertained, that Brighton was a place of some note in the time of the Romans; Roman coins having in several instances been found in the vicinity of the town. In 1750, an urn, containing one thousand silver denarii, from the time of Antoninus Pius to that of the emperor Philip, was discovered. In 1818, the workmen employed on the spot now occupied by the Regent's Steyne, dug up several specimens of Roman coin; on one of them was the inscription, surrounding a head, IMP. ALEXANDER PIUS, A. V. C., and on the reverse, MARS ULTOR. In preparing the new Race-course, in 1822, several tumuli were cut through, which were found to contain urns in excellent preservation, but whether of Roman or Saxon manufacture, could not be satisfactorily determined.

In the fifth century, Brighton shared the fate of the rest of England, in being subjected to the ravages of the Saxon invaders, who ultimately took possession of the country; and it has been conjectured, as already alluded to, that when this district was divided among these legitimate robbers by right of conquest, Brighton was allotted to some fortunate leader of the name of Brighthelm. In Edward the Confessor's reign, the manor of Brighthelmston was held by Godwin, Earl of Kent; from whom it descended to the unfortunate Harold,‡ whom the battle of Hastings deprived of his possessions and his life. The Norman conqueror bestowed the whole barony of Lewes, of which Brighthelmston was a manor, on his son-in-law, William de Warren, who made it part of the endowment of the priory he founded in Lewes. The town then became completely under the domination of the monks, and was deprived of many privileges it had before enjoyed. Among other monastic impositions, a convent of mendicant friars was founded, (dedicated to St. Bartholomew,)

* Sir William Burrell, after a long and learned disquisition, whether the name be of British or Saxon origin, says, "Brighthelm was no unusual name amongst the Anglo-Saxons; and the town might have had a Saxon owner of that name, whence it might be so called; which, on mature consideration, I conceive to be the true etymology, (as Domesday expresses it to be an allodial tenure), and that the Saxon thane gave it his own name."—Sussex Collections, MSS. by Sir W. Burrell, in the British Museum, p. 101.

† Lee's History of Lewes and Brighton, p. 433.

‡ A portion of it appears to have been bestowed on an individual of the name of Bictric: "Bictric tenuit de dono Goduini comitis."—Domesday Book, p. 27.

to be maintained and supported by the lay inhabitants. At this period also, the rectorial tithes were appropriated to the priory at Lewes, and they have never been restored.

From the surnames of some of the most ancient families of the town, the phrase and pronunciation of the oldest of the natives, and some peculiar customs, it appears probable that the town had, at some distant period, received the accession of a colony of Flemings. This idea is strengthened by the circumstance of a great inundation of the sea occurring in Flanders about the time of the Conquest, and the queen of William the Conqueror being the daughter of the earl of Flanders: it is therefore very natural to suppose that she would intercede with her son-in-law, who was lord of the manor of Brighthelmston, to give shelter to a band of distressed emigrants, natives of the same country as herself;* and as they had been accustomed to the employment of fishing, the location was peculiarly suitable. It appears that some circumstance of this character gave a great impulse to the energies of the town. The inhabitants, beside supplying themselves and their inland neighbours with fish of the best kind, every season cured a large quantity of herrings, which they exported to several parts of the continent, where the abstinence required by the Roman faith insured them a constant market. The town increased considerably, the landsmen covering the cliffs with their dwellings, while the mariners chiefly resided in two streets under the cliff; the latter so much increased, that they soon constituted two-thirds of the population. The under-cliff town ultimately being too small for the residence of the mariners, now gradually increasing in property as well as numbers, many of them fixed their abodes in the upper town, to which, early in the fourteenth century, they added two streets, one on the eastern, and the other on the western side. After East-street and West-street had thus continued some considerable way towards the north, the landsmen, also becoming more numerous, found it necessary to build intermediate streets; and the proprietors of the North "laines" finding it convenient to have their barns, and finally their own dwelling-houses and cottages for their workmen, at that extremity of the town, formed North-street. Early in the thirteenth century, the town had become sufficiently populous to require the accommodation of a market, and John de Warren, earl of Surrey, obtained a charter for that purpose.

At this period the ambition of Edward III. led him to wage war with France; and Brighton, in common with other towns on the southern coast, was exposed to the attack of the enemy. Edward's successor continuing the war, the French made several descents in the vicinity, which kept the inhabitants in a continual state of alarm, tending much to depress their industry, and for a time almost destroying thei fishery. The land-owners, and others of the adjacent country, as well as the inhabitants of the sea-coast, were obliged to keep watch and ward whenever there was the least appearance of danger. The watch, called "vigilæ minutiæ" in the king's man-

* Lee's History of Lewes and Brighton, p. 458.

date to the sheriff, was nocturnal, and seldom exacted, unless an immediate descent was apprehended. The ward consisted of men-at-arms, and hobilers, or hoblers. The latter were a sort of light cavalry, dressed in jackets, called hobils, and mounted on fleet horses. The bold stand made against the French who landed at Rottingdean, in 1377, was principally by the watch and ward keepers of this coast. In the middle of the sixteenth century the French attempted a descent, for the purpose of destroying both Brighton and Shoreham; but the country having been very speedily aroused by the use of beacons, the invaders were intimidated, and took their departure without having effected any material damage.

Thus harrassed by the attacks of a vigilant enemy, it was determined, in the reign of Elizabeth, to erect fortifications for the defence of the town,* partly at the expense of the inhabitants, and partly by the assistance of government. A grant of land, situated upon the cliff between Black Lion-street and Ship-street, was made to the inhabitants, on which a storehouse for armour and ammunition, afterwards known by the name of the Blockhouse, was built. This building was circular, its walls being about eight feet in thickness and eighteen feet in height, and measuring fifty feet in diameter. In the walls were arched apartments, and in them the powder and ammunition were deposited. On the southern front of this building a platform was raised, on which four pieces of large iron ordnance were planted: this enclosure was called the Gun-garden. On the east side of the Blockhouse stood the Townhouse, under which was a dungeon for the confinement of malefactors; and above it rose a turret, on which was placed a clock for the use of the town. In connexion with these fortifications, the queen directed four gates of freestone to be erected; three of these, leading from the cliff to that part of the town which was under it, were arched: they were called—the East-gate, the noblest of the four, at the lower end of East-street; the Portal, vulgarly called the Porter's-gate, which was less than the others, and stood near the East-gate; the Middle-gate, opposite the end of Middle-street, commonly called the Gate of all Nations; and the West-gate, which stood at the end of West-street. Adjoining to the East-gate was a strong wall, sixteen feet high, and extending about four hundred feet westward; and from the termination of this wall, a parapet, three feet high, was continued on the verge of the cliff to the West-gate, with embrasures for cannon. The Blockhouse was washed away by the sea on the 19th of November, 1786.†

When the Spanish Armada passed up the Channel, in 1588, pursued by the gallant though inferior English fleet, this town, with a courage not inferior to their brave countrymen at sea, made every preparation to repel the proud invader from its shores The artillery at that time consisted of six pieces of large iron ordnance, and ten

* Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 200.

† An indication of the state of this now splendid resort of fashion in the days of Elizabeth may be found in the following by-law, made in the twenty-seventh of her reign. "That if any hog go unwrung upon the Steyne where the nets lye, twelve pence is forfeited for ever, *toties quoties*."—Sir W. Burrell's MSS. p. 111.

" qualivers," a kind of small cannon. Not only at this place, but along the whole coast of Sussex, the inhabitants evinced the most determined resolution to resist the attempts of this powerful armament. We must not omit to state, that during the reign of Elizabeth, many families of distinction, flying from the religious persecution which then raged on the continent, came over and settled here. This influx of emigrants tended to increase the population of the town, and, in some degree, to augment its trade.

One of the most memorable circumstances connected with the history of this town, is that of its affording an asylum to Charles II., and providing the conveyance by which he effected his escape to the continent. After the battle of Worcester, Charles had been wandering about the country for nearly six weeks, exposed to every ill that such circumstances may be supposed to engender. At length he arrived in this town, and was conducted to the house of a Mr. Mansel, at Ovingdean, by Lord Wilmot and Colonel Gunter. Here, tradition says, the king lay concealed for a few days, within a false wall or partition, while his friends were contriving the best means of his escape to France. To accomplish this, they selected Nicholas Tattersal, master of a coal-brig then moored before the town. On the evening of the 14th of October, Charles was conducted in disguise from Ovingdean to Brighton, where he was lodged in secrecy in a small inn in West-street, called, from this circumstance, King Charles's Head, where he and his companions were to wait till Tattersal should set sail. The master of this inn, whose name was Smith, to their great surprise and alarm, gave the royalist party to understand, that he was perfectly aware of the honour conferred on him and the dignity of his guest; and Tattersal was equally successful in recognising the king when he entered the room shortly after. They both, however, promised, and observed an inviolable secrecy. Tattersal's brig having, a few years before, been detained by a royal squadron in the Downs, on her way from Newcastle, she was released by order of Charles himself, then Prince of Wales, and this act of kindness seems to have made a deep impression on the mind of Tattersal, for he expressed his full determination to risk every thing for his safety. Charles embarked on board the coal-brig about five o'clock on the following morning, and having a favourable wind, landed at Fecamp, in Normandy, after a short passage. At the Restoration, the king rewarded the service he had received, by granting an annuity of one hundred pounds to Tattersal and his heirs for ever: but though the descendants of the family still exist in this place, the annuity has long been discontinued. Tattersal died on the 20th of May, 1674, and was interred near the south-wall of Brighton Church, under a marble slab, on which is the following inscription:—

" Captain Nicholas Tettersell, throvgh whose prvdence, valovr, and loyalty, Charles the IId. King of England, after he had escaped the swords of his merciless rebels, and his forces received a fatal overthrow at Worcester, September the 3d, 1651, was faithfvlly preserved and conveyed to France—departed this life the 26th day of Jvly, 1674."

And nearly effaced by time, beneath the above inscription, are the following lines:—

"Within this marble monvment doth lie
Approved faith, honovr, and loyalty:
In this cold clay he hath now ta'en up his station,
Who once preserved the chvrch, the crowne, and nation:
When Charles the Greate was nothing bvt a breath,
This valiant hero stept 'tween him and death;
Vsvrpers' threats, nor tyrant rebels' frowne,
Covld not affright his duty to the crowne;
Which gloriovs act of his for chvrch and state,
Eight Princes in one day did gratulate—
Professing all to him in debt to bee,
As all the world are to his memory.
Since earth could not reward the worth him given,
He now receives it from the King of Heaven.
In the same chest one jewel more yov have,
The partner of his virtves, bed, and grave."

Brighton has frequently suffered materially from the progressive encroachments of the sea. In the year 1665, a violent tempest swept away twenty-two copyhold houses, besides some quantity of attached land. In a violent storm, on the 27th of November, 1703, many houses were totally demolished; still more were unroofed, a fate which the venerable church did not escape; and two windmills belonging to the town were prostrated; but the most serious injury to the town was the loss of six or seven vessels on various parts of the coast, which were the property of inhabitants of Brighton; a loss the more distressing, as in most instances the crews found a watery grave. The storm of 1703 was followed by one, if possible, still more tremendous on the 12th of August, 1705; all the remaining buildings under the cliff were entirely destroyed on that eventful day; and not only were the habitations demolished, but their very site concealed from their former occupiers by an immense mass of shingle, which the fury of the sea, resolved to bury its slain, had heaped over them as a monumental pile. The Blockhouse, which had formerly been considered the centre of the town, now formed its southern extremity; and the gates of the Gun-garden were daily washed by the impetuous tide, till, at length, they also yielded to its persevering power.

These repeated losses from the encroachments of the sea, aggravated as they had been by occasional attacks from the French, reduced many of the inhabitants of Brighton to a state of poverty and distress. As early as the year 1690, the magistrates of the county, assembled in session at Lewes, resolved to assist the town by imposing a rate on several neighbouring parishes, *which had no poor-rates of their own*, amounting to the sum of 38*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* Subsequently, however, to evade this payment, the parishes of the vicinity *made paupers of their own;* a striking proof of the preferable state of the agricultural population in the seventeenth century, and of the deteriorating influences which have since, from whatever cause, been so unhappily in operation on the state of that class of society. In 1708, the magistrates, in consequence of the increased distress of Brighton, and the evasion of

the rate by the neighbouring parishes, resolved to assess the three rapes of the eastern division of the county to the extent of three halfpence in the pound, to be applied to the relief of the poor inhabitants.

After having swept away the habitations of the town, the sea followed up its inroads on the cliff itself; and in a few years threatened the destruction of a considerable portion of the town. It was at length, about the year 1715, determined to stem its progress by the erection of groynes, massive timber framings, projecting a considerable distance into the sea at right angles with the shore, which, collecting the shingle in its constant progress to the eastward, on the western sides, form a series of barriers, which materially mitigate the action of the sea upon the cliff. In the reduced state of the inhabitants at this period, it was impossible for them to undertake so expensive a work on their own resources; a brief was therefore granted them, by which they succeeded in collecting about seventeen hundred pounds, which, with sums raised in the town, enabled them to prosecute the work with vigour. The security which resulted to the town from this contrivance tended materially to revive its prosperity, though for many years after this period it still remained inconsiderable.*

During the American war of independence, the inhabitants were thrown into a state of alarm by the appearance of two French ships of war, which took up a very menacing position near the town. The sheep and cattle were driven inland, and all the demonstrations of defence which circumstances admitted were made. It appears that the apprehensions and precautions of the inhabitants were by no means un-

* The following letter from the Rev. W. Clarke, the father of the celebrated traveller, to his friend Mr. Bowyer, (extracted from the History and Antiquities of Lewes and its Vicinity, by the Rev. T. W. Horsfield, F. S. A.) gives a view of Brighton at that time which forms a striking contrast with its present state. It is dated July 22, 1736.—"We are now sunning ourselves upon the beach at Brighthelmston, and observing what a tempting figure this island must have made in the eyes of those gentlemen who were pleased to civilize and subdue us. The place is really pleasant; I have seen nothing in its way that outdoes it; such a tract of sea, such regions of corn, and such an extent of fine carpet, that gives your eye the command of it all. But then the mischief of it is, we have little conversation besides the "clamor nauticus," which is here a sort of treble to the splashing of the waves against the cliff. My morning business is bathing in the sea, and then buying fish; the evening, riding out in the air, viewing the remains of old Saxon camps, and counting the ships in the road, and the boats that are trawling. Sometimes we give the imagination leave to expatiate a little—fancy you are coming down, and that we intend next week to dine one day at Dieppe, in Normandy; the price is already fixed, and the wine and lodging there tolerably good. But though we build these castles in the air, I assure you we live here under ground almost. I fancy the architects here actually take the altitude of the inhabitants, and lose not an inch between the head and the ceiling, and then, dropping a step or two below the surface, the second story is finished something under twelve feet. I suppose this was a necessary precaution against storms, that a man should not be blown off his bed into New England, Barbary, or God knows where. But as lodgings are low they are cheap; we have two parlours, two bed-chambers, pantry, &c., for five shillings per week; and if you really will come down, you need not fear a bed of proper dimensions; and then the coast is safe, the cannons all covered with rust and grass, the ships moored, no enemy apprehended:—

'——— Nec tela timeres Gallica
Nec Pictam tremeres, nec littore toti
Prospiceres dubiis venturum Saxona ventis.'"

founded or unnecessary; for, from the statement of the crews of one of the ships, which was subsequently captured, and conducted to what became the general rendezvous of the French as well as the English navy, Portsmouth harbour, it was their design to have landed and pillaged the town; but the appearance of a vigorous resistance determined their commander to alter their route; and the vigilance and bravery of the British tars still further varied their destination.

It is now time to advert to the circumstance which gave the impulse to an increase and improvement of the town, which appear to have no limits. First on the list of benefactors will ever be placed the name of Richard Russell, M. D. About the year 1750 he removed from his seat at Malling, near Lewes, and took up his abode at Brighton. He devoted the energies of his mind to the development of the beneficial effects of sea bathing on the human constitution; and, by the exercise of his eminent talents, acquired a fame which attracted many visitors from the vicinity, and from the metropolis itself. Under his directions, the mineral spring at Wick was rendered available for medicinal purposes. In consequence of the numerous visitors during the summer season, lodging-houses were erected for their accommodation; and the town speedily ceased to be a seclusion, of which it could be said, "the chief mischief is the want of conversation."

Dr. Rhellan, the successor of Dr. Russell, continued, by his abilities and exertions, to add to the celebrity of Brighton. In the year 1760, he produced a natural history of the town and its vicinity. In 1768, a commodious set of baths were erected between the Steyne and the sea, under the direction of Dr. Awsiter; and various other additions and improvements* continued to render the town an object of increasing attraction.

Among the most illustrious of the patrons of Brighton was the late Duke of Cumberland, who, with his Royal Duchess, occupied a house standing a little to the north of the site of the present palace. In the summer of 1782, the late King, then Prince of Wales, paid a visit to the residence of the Royal Duke, his uncle; and the situation and climate of the town yielded his Royal Highness so much satisfaction, that he resolved to select it as a permanent summer residence;

* Among other improvements, that of the erection of the market-place, in 1773, on the ground formerly belonging to the monastery of St. Bartholomew's, should not be omitted, especially as the preparation for its construction is connected with a somewhat singular specimen of the operations of the human mind, which may be deemed valuable by mental mineralogists. While making the excavation for the foundation the workmen cut through a cemetery, which evidently belonged to the chantry, and exposed on the surface of the earth several indubitable relics of humanity; a circumstance which made so forcible an impression upon them, that they, with common consent, refused to proceed in their employ. In this dilemma, the builder very properly had recourse to the vicar, to use his influence with the refractory workmen; and the worthy clergyman appears to have possessed considerable knowledge of the philosophy of mind, for, instead of having recourse to a dry statement of duty, or the terrors of the law, either civil or ecclesiastical, still less to the process of reasoning, which is, of all other methods, the most odious to and the least effective with minds filled with prejudice, he assured the labourers (fortunately they were not Irish) that the bones they felt so much reverence for were those of *rank papists*, a declaration which at once quieted all the scruples of their liberal and enlightened consciences.

and, accordingly, in 1784, he erected a pavilion, which forms a portion of the present Palace. The residence of the heir-apparent to the throne, as might naturally have been anticipated, attracted a numerous assemblage of nobility and gentry, and led to the erection of habitations of a very improved character. The Prince ever evinced himself desirous of encouraging a spirit of improvement, and contributed largely to its aid. In conjunction with the late Duke of Marlborough, he directed the stream which flows along the centre of the Steyne to be arched over with brick. In consideration of the expense of this undertaking, the lords of the manor assigned permission to his Royal Highness and the Duke to rail in a portion of the Steyne opposite to their mansions, on express condition, that no erections of any kind that could possibly tend to obstruct the prospect of the sea from the Steyne should ever be permitted. From that time to the present, the extent and elegance of the town has been continually progressive, till it has become the most splendid collection of private dwellings the sea coast of any country can boast.

Population.—No circumstance more clearly indicates the rapidity with which Brighton has advanced, from a town of fishermen to its present grandeur, than the ratio of the increase of its population. In the year 1580, according to some parochial papers, there were Mariners holding 10,000 nets (without enumerating their families), 400.—Artificers and husbandmen able to pay to the expenditure of the town, amounting to £5. 0*s.* 2*d.* as their part of the contribution, 102.—Exempted from rates, viz: the constable and his twelve assistants, 13.—Freeholders of lands and tenements, 92. —Without poor families, 607. In 1786, the number of inhabitants was about three thousand five hundred; in 1794, it had advanced to five thousand six hundred and sixty-nine; the census of 1801, states the population to be seven thousand three hundred and thirty-nine; that of 1811, shows that the number of inhabitants had increased to twelve thousand and twelve; that of 1821, exhibits the astonishing increase of more than twelve thousand in ten years, being twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-nine; and that of 1831, the still more astonishing increase of sixteen thousand in ten years, being forty thousand, six hundred and thirty-four. The present number of inhabitants is calculated to be approaching to fifty thousand. The returns were made up in each instance at that season of the year when the smallest number of visitors were residing in the town.* The annual value of the real property,

* The following statement shews some interesting particulars:—

CENSUS OF BRIGHTON IN 1811, 1821, & 1831.

	1811	1821	1831
Inhabited Houses	2077	3947	7798
Houses Building	80	360	280
Houses empty	301	352	547
Number of Houses	2458	4659	8625

as assessed in April, 1815, amounts to seventy-one thousand five hundred and fifteen pounds.

Government.—Since the days of Alfred, it is said, the town of Brighton had been chiefly governed by a society called the *twelve*, which formed a committee of counsel to the headboroughs and the constable,* after the institution of that office, and had, in fact, the management of the town and parish in their power. As the society for the most part composed the jury at the borough court, and afterwards at the law-day, the choice of constable and headboroughs rested chiefly with them, and also the filling up vacancies in their own body. It would appear that the landsmen were excluded from their fair share of power by the monopoly of the mariners, and began at length to resist an arrangement by which they were taxed without being represented. The contentions to which this dispute led, became at last so serious an evil, that the

Census of Brighton in....	1811	1821	1831
Families employed in Agriculture	61	92	106
Ditto in Trade	1301	3834	5146
Ditto, not included in either of the above	1054	792	3356
Number of Families....	2416	4718	8608
Males	12012	11019	18216
Females		13410	22418
	12012	24429	40634

In 1831, there were 9643 Males above twenty years of age, composed of the following classes:—

Agricultural Occupiers	1st Class	12
Ditto	2nd Class	42
Ditto, Labourers		96
Manufacturers		39
Retail Traders and Handycraftsmen		4575
[Of these, Bakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Grocers, Painters, Shoemakers, and Tailors, comprise more than half of the whole, although there are 132 trades enumerated.]		
Wholesale Merchants, Bankers and Capitalists, Clergy, Office Clerks, Professional and other Educated Men		891
Labourers not Agricultural		2767
All other Males of 20 years of age.....		773
Male Servants		448
Males upwards of 20 years of age....		9643
Male Servants under 20 years of age		169
Female Servants		3242

* "The constable is always chosen out of the *twelve* of the town; two years amongst the fishermen, and every third year from among the landsmen." Sir W. Burrell's MSS. p. 111.

moderate of both parties agreed, in the year 1578, to petition the Lords of the Council to appoint commissioners to inspect the ancient customs of the town; and the Earl of Arundel and three others were accordingly authorized to settle the disputes respecting admission into the society of twelve, the assessment of town rates, and other public concerns of the parish. It would appear that Lord Buckhurst, who was at this time in possession of the manor, designed to procure a charter for the town; the corporation to have consisted of a mayor and twelve aldermen; if this was ever his intention, it was not carried into effect; and Brighton still remains an unincorporated town. Its government is vested in a chief-constable and twelve headboroughs, who are annually chosen at the court-leet. Besides these, sixty-four commissioners were appointed by an act of parliament, passed in the year 1773, whose power extended to lighting and cleansing the streets, lanes, and other places within the town of Brighton; as also to removing and preventing nuisances, holding and regulating a daily market there, and building and repairing groynes, in order to render the coast more safe and commodious for vessels to load and unload sea-coal, culm, and other coal, for the use of the town. In order to enable these commissioners to accomplish those public and serviceable ends, they were allowed by the act a duty of sixpence on every chaldron of coals or culm so landed. This act continued in force between thirty and forty years, and Brighton experienced under its operation the most important advantages. In the year 1810, this act was repealed, and the internal regulation of the place was subsequently invested in one hundred and twenty commissioners, with very enlarged powers. The town duty upon coal was increased by this act from sixpence to three shillings per chaldron; and the fund accruing from the duty was placed at the sole disposal of the commissioners. It was again deemed necessary, in 1824, to apply for a new act of parliament. In this act many important alterations are adopted, and among others, a rotatory clause, by which a certain number of commissioners periodically vacate their seats, whose stations are supplied by others, after election for that purpose.*

Trade.—Brighton is not in any respect a manufacturing or commercial town; and very little wholesale business is transacted within its precincts. The retail business of the town is, however, very considerable; and has, doubtless, been much more extensive than it would otherwise have been, on account of the moderate profits which the tradespeople have generally had the sound policy to be satisfied with, or have been compelled to acquiesce in by the extensive competition naturally arising from the com-

* The qualification of a commissioner under the new Brighton Act:—Occupying a house in Brighton of the annual value of fifty pounds, and being in the receipt of fifty pounds per annum, from freehold or copyhold property in the parish; or occupying a house in Brighton of the annual value of thirty pounds, and being in the receipt of seventy pounds per annum, from freehold or copyhold property in the parish; or occupying a house in Brighton of the annual value of thirty pounds, and being in the receipt or enjoyment of one hundred pounds per annum, from freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property in the parish, either inclusive or exclusive of the house. When our readers are informed that this act contains two hundred and sixty-six sections, occupying one hundred and thirty folio pages, they will no doubt excuse our not attempting to give even an outline of its contents.

parative proximity of Brighton to the metropolis. Whatever foreign or coast trade is carried on is conducted through the ports of Newhaven, nine miles to the east, and Shoreham, six miles to the west of the town. Poultry, fruit, and eggs, are imported in considerable quantities from France.

There is one branch of trade in which, however, Brighton holds no inconsiderable place—the fishery.—It is true it was more celebrated in this respect in ancient than in modern times; but at present, during several months of the year, there are about eighty boats engaged in fishing, having a complement of from two to four hands each; the greater number of the boats are, however, laid up at the close of the mackerel season. The chain of nets used for taking mackerel is more than a mile in length, and of great depth; thousands of fish are taken at one draught: these in the course of the next day are brought on shore and sold on the beach for a price determined by the success of the night. The Fish Market is held on the beach south of the Grand Junction Parade. The manner of selling the fish is called a Dutch auction; the fishermen commence by putting a higher price on their cargo than they know will be offered, and then gradually lower it until one of the persons present cries "snaps," (which is deemed a bidding), and thus becomes the purchaser. Hundreds of persons may be seen collected for this purpose of a morning during the mackerel and herring seasons, and the aboriginal traits of character are at no time more distinguishable among the sellers and purchasers than at these oddly managed sales. The greater part is generally purchased for the London markets, and put into baskets, which the fish carts convey, post, to the capital. The herring season begins in October; and so plentiful is the draught, that frequently they are retailed in the town and the surrounding country at twenty-four for a shilling. Soles are taken here in great numbers, and among the capture of their nets are often included pilchards, scates, sand-rays, whitings, dorees, mullets, turbots, and all kinds of flat fish in great abundance. Lobsters and crabs are usually brought from Emsworth and Bognor rocks, where they are plentiful. The prawns and shrimps caught on the Brighton coast are of a very fine flavour, and the escalop is deemed a delicacy but little known in London. A new bed of oysters, of considerable magnitude, the fish obtained from which are of high flavour, has lately been discovered, six miles off Shoreham. Several hundred sail of vessels have been at times seen actively employed in catching and conveying these testaceous delicacies to the London and other Markets. Oysters may be obtained generally in Brighton for about one shilling, or one shilling and sixpence, per hundred.

The Market, which is held in a new and handsome building, recently erected for that purpose, is open every day, except Sunday; and is supplied with the best of every article by the agriculturists of the surrounding country, to whom it offers a most important and valuable mart for their produce.

II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Brighton is situated nearly in the centre of an extensive bay, occupying two-thirds of the coast of the county of Sussex; the western promontory being Selsea Bill, and

the eastern, Beachy Head.* It is surrounded on the north and east by a range of hills, called the South Downs, the terminations of which constitute the bold cliffs on which the elevated portion of the town is erected. Its greatest extent is from east to west, having, in that direction, scarcely less than three miles of elegant residences fronting the sea. Few of the buildings extend more than half a mile inland, except on the London-road, where they average about twice that distance. The parish of Brighton is in the hundred of Walesbone, in the rape of Lewes. It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Ovingdean and Rottingdean, on the north by Preston, on the west by Hove, and on the south by the English Channel. There was formerly a cave in the cliff near Black Rock, called Hun's stable, which served as a mark of division between the parishes of Brighton and Rottingdean, but the waves have effaced every trace of that ancient land-mark.

The town is divided into two nearly equal portions by an open space, extending the whole length of the valley from the entrance from London to the sea, and varying from fifty to one hundred yards in width. At the northern extremity of this opening are situated the extensive royal, or zoological gardens, which will receive particular notice in their proper department;—the next portion is termed the Level, at present entirely waste, having for several years supplied flints for all the roads and streets of the town, till the store was exhausted; it is now covered with grass, which adds much to the pleasantness of the neighbourhood. Immediately south of the Level, in the centre of the open space, has been erected St. Peter's Church, a very elegant gothic building, which will claim a detailed account among the ecclesiastical structures. Beyond this edifice are two handsome enclosures, displaying the taste of the gardener, and affording a very agreeable resort for the occupiers of the houses on each side, denominated the North Steyne. The Palace, with its grounds, occupies the next portion; and lastly, the Steyne brings us to the sea-side; or rather, to the Albion and York hotels, which unhappily have been permitted to intervene between the Steyne and the sea, materially to the detriment of the Palace, and, in our opinion, to that also of the general appearance of the town. Although the admission of the erection of these edifices is defended, on the ground of the shelter they afford to the Steyne and the houses which surround it, had the same degree of public spirit (or perhaps the same pecuniary means) been possessed by the commissioners a few years since, which now appears to regulate their proceedings, we are persuaded several houses, which already partially obstructed the sea view from the Steyne, would have been removed, instead of their being permitted to receive so large an accession. Both sides of this grand opening are occupied by elegant rows of houses; those on the east are denominated successively Hanover-crescent, Waterloo-place, Richmond-place, Grand-parade, Pavilion-parade, and the Old Steyne: on the western side, after leaving the London-road, are York-place, St. George's-place, Gloucester-place, and Marlborough-place, the last of which is separated from the Palace by Church-street.

* In many descriptions, the day in which Brighton is situated has been improperly limited from Worthing Point to Beachy Head. The longitude of Brighton is 3′ west of Greenwich; and the latitude 50° 55′ north. By the shortest route, it is only 52 miles distant from London.

In the eastern part of the town, the principal residences are on Marine-parade, which faces the sea, extending from the Old Steyne to Royal-crescent, a distance of nearly half a mile; several elegant houses succeed; then Marine-square and Portland-place; and after passing a small space of land, not yet groaning under the habitations of man, we arrive at—

Kemp Town.—This elegant and extensive mass of buildings is on the estate of Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. whose name it bears, opposite a portion of the cliff called Black Rock; it comprises the most magnificent arrangement of private dwellings in the kingdom; the whole having a southern aspect, and including a square larger than most of those at the west end of London, called Sussex-square, opening from the centre of a crescent, (Lewes-crescent) whose span is eight hundred feet—considerably greater, therefore, than that of the celebrated Royal-crescent at Bath, and terminated at both extremities by wings of three hundred and fifty feet each, the eastern bearing the name of Arundel-terrace, and the western that of Chichester-terrace; the fronts of the houses are adorned with columns, pilasters, and entablatures, chiefly of the Doric order, surmounted by corresponding balustrades. The general style of the architecture, which was under the direction of Mr. H. Wilds, is chaste as well as elegant. These houses are enlivened with extensive pleasure grounds, railed in with cast-iron palisades. Some idea of the elegance of the style in which they are fitted up may be formed from the circumstance (among others) that, in many instances, the sash of each window is filled by one pane of plate glass. The whole extent of the façade exceed three thousand feet, and most of the houses are now completed. Several of the nobility and gentry have erected or purchased mansions; among them, the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Bristol. The ground in the rear of this great work is designed for squares of a minor order, and for shop-streets, stabling, &c. On the south side of the road, which extends along the sea, in front of the crescent and its wings, the cliff is cut away, and a glacis, descending fifteen feet, is terminated by an esplanade, commanding from the rocky shelter a most beautiful prospect of the ocean. It is also designed that a lower esplanade, on the principle of that attached to the Chain Pier, should stretch itself along the base of the cliff, here, at least sixty feet high. The access to this lower esplanade is to be a gradual descent from Marine-parade, at the western end, and by a spacious tunnel, cut through the rock, from the centre of the Crescent lawn, appropriated exclusively to the use of the surrounding habitations.

The principal streets of Brighton run parallel with the sea. Those in the portion we are now describing are St. James's-street and Edward-street. Both are devoted to business, and the former often vies with the west-end of London, both as to its bustle and the elegance of the company. The cross streets between St. James's-street and Marine-parade are chiefly devoted to lodgings; and being constructed with bow windows, have most of them good views of the sea, though somewhat limited, and are all plentifully supplied with the salubrious breeze. There are also two openings, which, in the metropolis, would be entitled squares, as they have gardens in the centre: the most easterly is termed Lower Rock-gardens, and preserves an opening to the sea for the Earl of Egremont's mansion, situated immediately to the north of it; the other,

which has the appellation of the New Steyne, is situated directly above the Chain Pier, a noble erection, which will, of course, be noticed among the public works. The cross streets between St. James's-street and Edward-street, and still further northward, are very numerous, but not of sufficient importance to require individual notice. Before concluding the general description of the eastern section of the town, it is proper to mention the PARK, a plot of land containing upwards of sixty acres, planted with trees and shrubs, which, when arrived at maturity, will render it a very pleasing retreat. A carriage-road and promenade, forty feet wide, has been formed, which winds amidst an interesting variety of hill and dale, affording many pleasing combinations of land and sea views. The terms of subscription, and a description of the German Spa, which is situated at the southern extremity of the Park, will be found in their proper department.

We shall now proceed to give a general idea of the western half of the town. This comprises the whole of the Old Town, which extended from Great East-street to West-street, and was bounded on the north by North-street. Till lately, the two divisions of the town were connected only by an extremely narrow and irregular street, or lane, a circumstance which was long a cause of great inconvenience and of general complaint; and the improvement effected in the year 1830, which has united the western and the eastern sections, by a good road along the coast, at the back of the Albion hotel, called Grand Junction-parade, cannot be too much applauded. Proceeding west, the first portion of the extensive range of buildings which fronts the sea is called East Cliff, which appears paradoxical till it is remembered, that at the time it received this denomination it was the most easterly part of the town; this is followed by West Cliff, which requires a similar explanation. After passing the Battery, which gives name to the houses in its immediate vicinity, the whole frontage is denominated the King's-road. The houses generally are very elegant; and the beauty of the range is much increased by the line being relieved by two handsome squares (Regency and Bedford), and by its terminating in Brunswick-square, which, with its noble terrace, vies with its eastern rival, Kemp Town. This grand continuation of the town is situated in the parish of Hove; it occupies an area of thirty-five acres, extending one thousand six hundred and fifty feet from east to west, and thirteen hundred feet from north to south. The plan comprises, besides the square and terrace, Brunswick-place, Waterloo-street, Market-street, Brunswick-market, the Wick-road, and the New Western-road. Brunswick-terrace fronts the sea, and consists of forty-two splendid houses, which have generally twenty-five feet frontage, from forty to forty-five feet of depth, exclusive of external domestic offices, with stabling and coach-houses erected in the rear. Brunswick-square divides the terrace in two equal portions, and extends about seven hundred feet from north to south, and about three hundred from east to west, being open to the sea on the south side, but enclosed on the three remaining sides by houses of a handsome architectural character, excepting an opening of ninety-eight feet in the centre of the northern side, from whence a road is carried in a direct line to the Chalybeate Spa.

Returning towards the Steyne, we come to Waterloo-street, sixty-feet wide, extend-

ing from the sea to the New Western-road. In this street is a neat episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew. The space between Waterloo-street and Brunswick-square is chiefly occupied by a market of the latter name, designed for the accommodation of the neighbourhood. It measures one hundred feet square; vaulted beneath its whole extent, and covered with a lofty roof. The New Western-road, which forms the northern boundary of this extensive plan of buildings, has already many erections on its southern frontage. A few years since, the site of these elegant residences was only a brick-field; now the habitations which have been erected on it are tenanted by some of the first families of the realm.

After leaving Brunswick Town, as it is sometimes denominated, the Western-road continues to run parallel to the King's-road, which terminates in North-street, which again continues, somewhat sloping to the south, till it reaches Castle-square and the Steyne. Between these two lines are numerous streets, and several squares:—Norfolk-square and Oriental-place, which open the sea to the elegant residence of Sir David Scott, and Russell-square, require to be particularly noticed. The chief cross streets between the King's-road and Western-road, are Montpelier-road, Preston-street, Cannon-place, and Great Russell-street; and those between the West and East Cliffs and North-street, are West-street, Ship-street, and Market-street. In the latter has been built a handsome new Market-place; and a Town-hall, of a style and magnitude worthy of the town. The only direct connexion between North-street and Grand Junction-parade, was, until lately, Great East-street; but a road is now opened by the western side of the Steyne, which is a great general convenience, and particularly serviceable to the York and Albion hotels.

A line of street, originating immediately to the north of the Palace, leads to the parish Church (more deserving observation for antiquity than elegance), and is appropriately denominated Church-street. In this street are situated Mr. Faithfull's Chapel (opposite the Royal Stables), the National Schools, Providence Chapel, and Hanover Chapel; they will all be described in the section relating to public edifices. North-street-road, which may be considered a continuation of Church-street rather than North-street, is yet but slightly built on. To the north of the Old Church, is the House of Industry. From this point a narrow road leads to the Chalybeate Spa; at the angle of intersection it makes with the Montpelier-road, is situated an elegant, though somewhat singular edifice, called the Temple, formerly the residence of T. R. Kemp, Esq., but now occupied by the academical establishment of the Rev. Robert Fennell; and certainly a more eligible situation could not well be selected; being on a considerable eminence, it commands very fine views, both of the sea-coast and of the inland scenery; Shoreham appears to be almost at the base of the eminence on which the mansion is built, and Worthing presents a beautiful object in the back-ground. The internal arrangements of the house are as elegant and convenient as the situation is superior. Among them, we must not omit a staircase, which surrounds a pillar, containing another staircase inside it, perhaps the only one of the kind in the kingdom; it appears an admirable plan for procuring a private staircase without loss of room. As this mansion could scarcely with propriety have been classed among the public edifices,

we have made these few observations, though somewhat deviating from the character of general description.

North of Church-street are three or four other streets or lanes, running into the North Steyne and the London-road; and numerous cross streets, connecting them with each other, but none require particular notice.

The Climate of Brighton and its vicinity is warm, from its southern aspect, and the shelter afforded by the Downs from northerly and easterly winds; yet it is rendered refreshing and bracing by an almost perpetual sea breeze. Indeed, so salubrious is the atmosphere, that it is considered an extraordinary case for any native or constant resident to be afflicted with any pulmonary complaint. The mildness of the climate is, of course, very favourable to the progress of vegetation; but the Downs fronting the south-west are bleak and somewhat barren, being exposed to the violent gales which generally proceed from that quarter of the compass, and which are strongly impregnated with saline particles, occasioned by the beating of the spray against the beach.

The Soil on which the town is built is of two kinds; that of the eastern portion is of the chalk formation, of which the North and South Downs are composed; while that of the western is the termination of a bed of plastic clay, about three miles in width, which extends itself through the western half of the county, and on which Chichester is situated. The hills in the vicinity are covered with a rich green sward, intermixed with several species of aromatic plants, which frequently imbue the atmosphere with a fragrance that is highly pleasing, although they are not sufficiently wooded to render them decidedly picturesque.

III. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Few towns, whose prosperity is of so recent a date as that of Brighton, can boast of so many public edifices, especially those dedicated to sacred purposes. We shall, however, first notice those of a civil character; and amongst these, the preeminence must, in point of right, as well as of courtesy, be assigned to the—

Royal Palace.—This elegant, though singular edifice, is situated on the west side of the Steyne, and with its stables, out-buildings, and gardens, occupies a space of more than seven acres. The Pavilion was commenced in 1784, and completed in 1787. It consisted of a circular building, with a lofty dome, supported by pillars; a range of apartments extending along each side, those on the east front commanding a view of the Steyne and the sea. The Pavilion property was purchased by his late Majesty in the year 1800, with Grove Elm Gardens, the shrubberies and pleasure grounds of the Duke of Marlborough. The old road which then intersected these grounds was enclosed, and a new entrance made into the town by the way of Church-street, and along the New-road. In 1802 two wings were added, which completed

the proportions of the building. Since that time it has undergone an entire change; and by the professional aid of Mr. Nash, the plain brick building of the Pavilion has been converted into a royal palace, worthy of the retreat of the King of England. Its present external style is oriental, comprising an assemblage of numerous domes and minarets, resembling, in a considerable degree, the architectural features of the Kremlin at Moscow, while others maintain that it is constructed from a plan brought from China by Lord Amherst.

The grand entrance is westward, where, passing through the vestibule and hall, you enter one of the most superb apartments that can be imagined,—the Chinese Gallery. Its length is one hundred and sixty-two feet, by seventeen feet in breadth, and is divided into five compartments, the central one of which is illuminated by a skylight of stained glass, twenty-two feet by eleven, representing the God of Thunder, as taken from the heathen mythology of the Chinese. The ceiling of this compartment is coloured peach-blossom, and enriched with various ornamental devices. There is also a superb Chinese canopy fixed round, tastefully ornamented with tassels, &c. The north and south compartments have two perforated iron and brass staircases, the steps of which are of ground iron, inlaid with carpeting, with fronts of open brass. The side ornaments consist of brass serpents; balusters in imitation of bamboo in painted iron-work, illumined by horizontal skylights of stained glass, which, from the ceiling at the south end, exhibit an imperial dragon surrounded by four bats; and at the north, the Fum, or Chinese bird of royalty, with corresponding decorations. At the various angles of this superb gallery, suspended from dragons, in place of the Chinese standards to which they originally were attached, are lanterns embellished with mythological devices, birds, flowers, and insects, which give it a striking and pleasing effect.—North of this gallery is the Music Room, which is forty-two feet square, with two recesses of ten feet each, making the length sixty-two feet. In height it rises forty-one feet to a dome thirty feet in diameter. The dome is gilt, and ornamented in a superb manner by sparkling scales and fossils. The walls are covered with highly-finished pictures of views in China. The panels containing these pictures have frames of gold. On the west side of the room is a chimney-piece of white statuary marble, of exquisite workmanship, one hundred and forty-one inches in length by ninety-two in width, encompassed by a rich and glittering canopy, supported by columns of gold. In front of this is a most superb time-piece. This spacious room is covered with a most beautiful carpet, ornamented with Chinese subjects, in gold colour, and contains numerous specimens of China; four pagodas, each fifteen feet high, together with magnificent china jars, on supporters of extraordinary brilliance, contribute to interest and astonish all beholders. The north recess contains a magnificent organ, by Lincoln. It is the largest in the kingdom; its compass is from ccc, with a double diapason throughout, and is as much distinguished for its delicacy of tone as its prodigious powers. It occupies a space of twenty feet in length, with a height and width of similar dimensions. The taste displayed in the embellishments of this apartment does credit to the talents of those employed in their execution; and throughout the whole it was evidently the

desire of his late Majesty to give encouragement to British manufactures and to British artists. Returning to the Chinese Gallery, and passing down its whole length, the opposite and southern extremity communicates with

The Royal Banqueting Room. The walls of this room are divided into compartments, containing illustrations, by successive groups of figures nearly as large as life, of the manners and elegant costumes of the higher order of the Chinese people. The ground of these masterly paintings is in imitation of inlaid pearl, richly wrought in all the varied forms of Chinese mythology. Its situation is nearly at the southern extremity of the Palace, and its dimensions are sixty feet in length, by forty-two feet wide; the walls are bounded, at the height of twenty-three feet, by a cornice of the most elegant form, apparently inlaid with pearls and gold. On this cornice rest four elliptic arches, which, with their spandrils, are supported in the angles by four golden columns, connecting themselves with an unique cove, surmounted by a dome, rising to the height of forty-five feet. This dome is constructed to represent an eastern sky, partially obscured by the broad and branching foliage of a luxuriant plantain tree; from the truncated centre of which depend Chinese symbols, characteristic of its apparent use, that of connecting it with the grand lustre, rising thirty feet, and assuming the shape of the flowers of the lotus, the oriental emblem of perfection and brightness. The lilies, when illuminated, give to the connecting objects the semblance of rubies, pearls, brilliants, and shining gold. Other lustres in the angles, of minor size, but equally beautiful, add to an effulgence as mild as bright. Above the cornice are four horizontal windows of stained glass. The furniture is mostly fixed; consisting, as a banqueting room, of sideboards and their candelabra, which are continued on each side. The former are of the finest rose-wood, tastefully carved and inlaid with gold. In convenient spaces between these are Chinese cisterns mounted in *or-molu*. This apartment is carpeted throughout, like the Music Room, with another elegant specimen of Axminster manufacture; it is also lighted by five windows opening to the east, and having draperies of the richest crimson silk, adorned with gold, and made to harmonize with silks of celestial blue, which clothe the dividing piers, and finish a *tout ensemble* of matchless beauty. Between the two magnificent apartments described, rises the Rotunda, or Saloon, the interior of which forms an oblong of fifty-five feet, with a cornice supported by columns and pilasters. The ornamental embellishments here have been much changed; the diversity of decoration having given way to a dead white, with gold edgings, &c. Between the Rotunda and the Music Room is the yellow room, formerly called the breakfast room; it is fifty-six feet in length, by twenty in breadth. An apartment of about the same dimensions connects the Rotunda with the Banqueting Room, southward; and there are various ante-rooms, drawing-rooms, including a new breakfast room, &c., to the west of the Chinese Gallery.

To increase the extent and rural beauties of the royal domain, a new grant was made, in 1815, to his Majesty, of ground northward from the Palace to the southern angle of Church-street; and the whole of the shops and houses on the north side of Castle-square, together with the Castle Tavern, soon after became royal property also, by purchase. What was formerly the Ball Room of the tavern, forming a

rectangle of eighty feet by forty, with recesses, has been converted into a private chapel to the Royal Palace, with which it communicates. It was consecrated on the 1st of January, 1822, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Chichester.

The Pavilion stables stand on a part of the ground formerly called Elm Grove, on the north side of the Pavilion, at some distance from it, and having an arched entrance from Church-street. They are in the Moorish style of architecture, and of an octagonal form, with a spacious circular dome, from which the whole is lighted. The interior circle encloses an area of two hundred and fifty feet in circumference, having in the centre a large reservoir of water for the use of the stables. Round this circle are the stalls, sixty-two in number, and so arranged, that when the doors are open, a person standing in the centre may see the interior of every stall. Opposite the entrance arch is another, opening into the pleasure grounds; and on the east and west sides are similar arches. These four arches at the cardinal points are so judiciously arranged for ventilating the stables, as to keep them cool in the hottest weather of summer. Above the stables are apartments for grooms and other servants, the entrance to which is from a light gallery going round the circle. Servants' offices, and coach-houses, with every other requisite appendage, are also attached to this compartment in due order. Adjoining is a tennis-court and riding-school, the latter of which is two hundred feet long and fifty in breadth. The east and north fronts of the Palace open upon an enclosed lawn and shrubbery; the former, in extent, is upwards of three hundred feet; and the west front, into extensive pleasure grounds, and a grove of elms. A very considerable rookery is in the gardens of the Pavilion.

The northern entrance to the Palace is from the Steyne, and the southern entrance facing East-street, contiguous to the royal stables. The good taste of his present Majesty suggested the latter, which is a grand arched entrance, with lodges to correspond, and harmonizes admirably with the whole building, forming at the same time a pleasing feature of attraction.

The author of "The English Spy," speaking of the Pavilion, says: "There is really something very romantic in the style of its architecture, and by no means inelegant; perhaps it is better suited for the peculiar situation of this marine palace than a more classical or accredited order would be. It has been likened, on its first appearance, to a chess-board; but in my thinking, it more nearly resembles that soul-inspiring scene, the splendid banquet table, decorated in the best style of modern grandeur, and covered with the usual plate and glass enrichments: for instance, the central dome represents the water magnum, the towers right and left, with their pointed spires, the champaigne bottles, the square compartments on each side are exactly like the form of our fashionable *liqueur* stands, the clock tower resembles the centre ornament of a *plateau*, the various small spires so many enriched *candelabra*, the glass dome a superb dessert dish."

The Town Hall.—The building next in importance and elegance to the Royal Palace is the New Town Hall, erected on the site of the old market; the building of which was commenced in 1828. A number of small houses and other obstructions were removed

Drawn by W. Havell.

Engraved by J.C. Allen.

CHAIN PIER, AND ALBION HOTEL.

BRIGHTON.

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during its erection, by which the Hall stands in an open space, with a very handsome approach from East-street. The whole length of the building is 144 feet from north to south, and from east to west 80 feet. The ground floor contains offices for the clerk, surveyor, collector, and inspector, to the commissioners; a room for the directors and guardians of the poor, and for their clerk; a watch-house, and lock-up room, besides the market of nearly 85 feet square. Below these rooms are arched vaults occupying the whole area of the building, about one-third of which is occupied by cells for prisoners. The first floor contains the justice room, a magistrates' private room, and a committee room. The second floor, which is the principal one, contains the town-hall, 85 feet by 35 feet, and 30 feet high, and a room for the commissioners' meetings, 53 feet by 36 feet, and 30 feet high, as well as two committee rooms, 23 feet by 20 feet, and 16 feet high, forming a most elegant suite of rooms for an assembly, although not originally designed for that purpose, and also very convenient for public town meetings.

The staircase occupies a space of 25 feet 6 inches by 30 feet, the steps of which are 6 feet long; the landings are supported by Doric pilasters and entablature, surmounted by columns and entablature after the example of the choragic monument of Lysistratus; this colonnade continues along the vestibule, forming the entrance from the stairs to the grand hall. Above the last named columns in the staircase there is to be a doom of 23 feet diameter, surmounted by a cupola. The external part is covered with cement. The east, west, and north sides have Doric porticos, after the proportion of the temple of Theseus, above which are porticos of the enriched Ionic order, from the proportions of the temple of Erectheus; the entablatures and pilasters of each of those orders continue round the building. The whole cost of the building was about £12,000.

The New Market forms a corresponding frontage with the Town Hall, on the opposite side of Market-street; and stands on the site of the Old Town Hall. It was commenced in 1828, and opened the year following. The building is both lofty and spacious, and is in the shape of a letter T. It is situated between Market-street and Black-lion-street, near the East Cliff, and from its cleanly appearance, as well as airy and central situation, is much frequented. It is well supplied with poultry, meat, fish, and vegetables, and is open every day, except Sunday, till six o'clock in the evening, on Saturday two hours later.

The Chain Pier.—A handsome explanade, the entrance to which is opposite the eastern front of the Albion Hotel, conducts to this noble structure. It was projected by Captain Brown, R.N., and, under his superintendence, was commenced in October, 1822, completed in October, 1823, and opened on the 25th of the following month. Thus in the short space of twelve months was executed one of the most elegant marine structures in the world; and which, both as an object of utility and ornament, is a splendid addition to the attractions of this favorite place of fashionable resort. The foundation consists of four clusters of piles, 258 feet distant, driven nearly 10 feet into the rock, and rising 13 feet above high-water mark. These piles are strongly braced together with framings, to render them better able to withstand the fury of Neptune. The three first clusters contain twenty piles each, and over each rise two towers of cast

iron, 25 feet high, united at the apex by an arch. The interiors of these towers are neatly fitted up for the sale of books, prints, confectionary, and other fancy articles. The fourth, or outermost cluster, consists of a hundred and fifty piles; at the top of this clump is a platform 80 feet long, paved with two hundred tons of Purbeck stone, and beneath are galleries and flights of steps for the convenience of embarkation. The whole length of the pier is 1134 feet, and it is 13 feet in width, with an iron railing on each side; it is supported by eight chains, each containing a hundred and seventeen links, 10 feet long, and 6¼ inches in circumference, and weighing 112 lbs. These chains are inserted in an excavation of the cliff under the New Steyne, and there secured by an iron plate weighing 25 cwt.; from thence they pass (four on each side) with a dip of 18 feet, over the iron towers, from the outermost of which they are conveyed under the water, and there embedded with immense weights also attached to their ends. From these chains are suspended three hundred and sixty-two rods, connected by an iron bar, upon which the platform rests.

The esplanade and bridge, 1248 feet in length, form a pleasant promenade, the entrance to which is through toll-gates: the admission for each person is two-pence, except subscribers, who pay 20*s.* annually, 12*s.* half yearly, or 5*s.* monthly. The King, Queen, and several of the Royal Family are among the subscribers. The expense of the whole was estimated at £27,000, but has exceeded £30,000, which was defrayed by shares of £50 and £100.

The steam packets for Dieppe take in their passengers at the end of the Chain Pier. A gun is fired an hour before the time of sailing, and a blue flag, pierced with white, hoisted on the staff as a signal; and on the arrival of a packet a gun is fired, and a red flag, pierced with white, is hoisted.

The County Hospital and General Sea Bathing Infirmary, is situated near St. George's Chapel, on the road to Kemp Town. It was set on foot by the Earl of Egremont in 1813, who at the time generously offered to contribute £1000, which he subsequently increased to £4000, in addition to £1000 for the erection of a Fever-ward. A considerable sum, however, was still wanting, and the design was delayed till the year 1826, when the first stone was laid on the 16th of March by the noble Earl. The ground on which the hospital is erected, valued at £2000, with a similar sum in money, were given by another great patron of Brighton, T. R. Kemp, Esq.

The institution is maintained by subscriptions. Each subscriber of two guineas being a governor, and enabled to recommend annually one in-patient, and so on in proportion. Every donor of twenty-five guineas is a governor for life, and has the same privileges as the subscriber of two guineas. Not only is relief afforded to the inhabitants of the county, but patients will be received, on the recommendation of a governor, provided they are not in the several states of disease specifically mentioned in the prospectus of the institution. Accidents are received immediately, without recommendation. There is also a fever-ward in a building detached from the hospital, subject to the same regulations as above, in which every patient must be provided with two changes of linen, and pay five shillings weekly during his stay at the place, and the four first

weeks in advance. The funds of the establishment are at present in a most flourishing condition, and the benefits which are derived from the institution are very extensive. The building cost £10,000, and the architect was C. Barry, Esq. It covers two acres of ground, and was opened June 11, 1828. There are four large and twenty-three small wards holding eighty patients. The fever-ward has six wards and twelve beds. The building consists of a centre and wings, the former having a small portico, and being finished with a pediment. On the summit of the building is a large ventilator, which, while it aids the restoration of health, materially injures the appearance of the building.

Poor House.—The present building, which was commenced in 1821, is situated on Church-hill, on a spot particularly adapted for such an establishment, from the airiness of its situation. The house is 191 feet in length, and is divided into four distinct parts, in order to class its inmates in the most regular manner. The central division consist of an entrance-hall, working-room and committee-room for the examination of applicants, the overseer's and clerk's office, and the governor's room, and also proper sleeping apartments. Adjoining these rooms to the north are apartments for females, including sick persons, lying-in women, children in the nursery, and all females who are not capable of executing laborious work. In the next division of the house, which forms the south wing, are wards for males not capable of doing hard work. These wards are 50 feet in length and 25 feet in depth, and consists of sleeping-rooms, eating-rooms, proper places for the sick, and a school for boys. The northern division of the house adjoining to the centre, comprises apartments for females who are able to work; the upper story of which is divided into sleeping-rooms, and the lower stories consist of work-rooms, a school-room, and an eating-room. The south wing, which forms the next division, is of the same dimensions as that on the north, and is separated into sleeping-rooms, an eating-room, and a work-room. Each of these divisions opens into a separate yard. That belonging to the south wing contains in it a mill for grinding corn, a manufactory of very excellent whiting, and workshops for dressing flax, carding wool, &c. The flour consumed in the house is ground by the paupers, who also manufacture and make up their own clothing, and prepare for sale, whiting, ropes, cords, door-mats, rugs, sacking of every description, and other articles. Behind the central division already mentioned is a lofty kitchen, a wash-house, brew-house, bake-house, and a very spacious laundry, in the fitting-up and furnishing of which every regard has been paid to the cleanliness, convenience, and comfort of the inmates. There is a garden of about nine acres attached to the workhouse; and, at a short distance, an extensive and commodious infirmary has lately been erected for the reception of sick poor.

The poor are under the superintendence of forty directors and guardians, thirty of whom are chosen annually by the inhabitants in vestry; the others are ex-officio directors and guardians, viz: the vicar, high constable, three church-wardens, four overseers, and surgeon.

Barracks.—The cavalry barracks, erected in 1795, are situated about a mile from

Brighton, on the Lewes-road. They are calculated to contain six hundred and twenty-five private soldiers and non-commissioned officers. The south wing contains the officers' apartments, consisting of twenty-two rooms, together with rooms for the servants, and the mess, the barrack-master's office, the riding-school, kitchens, &c. The granaries and forage barns form a distinct building in the centre, whilst the north wing is composed of thirty rooms for soldiers, with stables underneath. The military kitchen and other offices are detached, which adds much to the health and comfort of the men. The hospital, a neat and commodious building, together with the armourers, smiths, tailors, shoemakers, and saddlers' shops, and the school-room, stand at the northern, and the guard-room and magazine at the southern extremity, of the barrack-yard.

The infantry barracks are situated in Church-street, where are accommodations for about four hundred men.

The Battery stands on West Cliff, opposite Artillery Lodge. In order to widen the road, it has recently been re-erected considerably in advance of its former position, and paved and fenced with Portland stone. It mounts six thirty-six pounders, which are very rarely used, on account of the annoyance occasioned to the inhabitants of the immediate vicinity; even the practice of firing a salute on the arrival of the Royal Family has been discontinued. The gunner's house and powder magazine are behind the battery.

The New Custom-House, which was commenced in 1830, on the site of the old one, in the King's-road, between West-street and Middle-street, deserves to be ranked among the most interesting improvements in Brighton. The plan is one which is capable of affording every convenience requisite in such a building. The regulations of the revenue are, in every respect, closely attended to, and the searches, as well personal as of boxes and other luggage, are very strict. The duty on bound books, one shilling and twopence per pound; on unbound books, elevenpence; engravings, not colored, one penny each, coloured, twopence; all fancy goods, fifty per cent.

The objects which next claim our attention, are the National and British Schools. They might, indeed, have been reserved for that section which relates to benevolent institutions; but since the edifices in which they are conducted, especially the former, are such as, in their character of public buildings, attract the notice of the stranger, it has been deemed more proper to introduce them in this department.

In the National Schools, which are situated in Church-street, the Gothic style of architecture is preserved throughout. The front, which faces the New-road, presents the usual *avance* of the windows on each side of the grand entrance, and a left wing; it will probably be rendered uniform by the addition of one on the right when opportunity admits. There is a shield with a scroll, over the arched door-way of the principal entrance, worked in cement. The shield contains the arms of the town of Brighthelmstone, and the scroll the inscription "National Schools."

Entering by the grand door into the vestibule, or hall, three tiers of balconies pre-

sent themselves to view, having staircases leading to them, and conducting to the several suites of rooms. This hall is fifty feet high, and terminated by a groined roof. On the ground floor there is, on the right, the book depository of the Lewes Deanery Branch of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, in which attendance is given daily from ten till five, for the purpose of supplying applicants with books; and on the left is the master's parlour; behind these are various apartments. Mounting an easy and elegant flight of stone steps the visitor arrives at the Boys' School-room, which is well lighted from the west, and has an entrance in Regent-street for the boys. This room is 75 feet long, 35 wide, and 20 high, boarded about 3 feet high all round, and curiously ventilated. Several rows of pillars in this room serve to support the Girls' School-room above. The access to this last-mentioned room is by two additional flights of stone stairs; the first flight conducts to the committee-room of the Lewes Deanery Society, which is immediately over their depository, and a connecting balcony forms the communication with the committee-room of the National Schools on the left. The next flight of stairs conducts to the Girls' School-room, of similar dimensions with the Boys'. This building is a magnificent monument of the benevolence and enterprise of the worthy vicar, the Rev. H. M. Wagner, and his respected colleagues, and is equally creditable to the general supporters of it. In 1829, upwards of four thousand pounds had been expended in the erection; since that period a further expenditure has been incurred in buildings promoting the uniformity and beauty of the whole structure. These latter erections are not now employed for the general purposes of the institution, but they may be made available at any time. The school in Church-street which we have been describing is called the Central, to which are attached branch schools in Warwick-street, and Upper Gardener-street.—In the central establishment the general committee of the National Schools for the eastern division of the county, hold their meetings; and here masters are trained for the various branch establishments. The Branch Schools in Warwick-street have a Boys' room on the ground floor, and one for Girls immediately over; also an Infants' School-room, with residences over it. The ground on which these buildings are erected was given by N. Kemp, Esq.; and the spacious play-ground attached to them was presented by W. Trocke, Esq. The Branch Infant School in Upper Gardener-street is conducted by a governess. The room is spacious, and peculiarly adapted for its particular purpose. Attached is a cottage residence.

In the several schools are now upwards of twelve hundred children. They assemble in the rooms on the Sunday for the purpose of proceeding, under the superintendance of their instructors, to church, or places of worship connected with the establishment. Nearly four hundred of the children are clothed by means of a fund provided by the bequests of deceased benefactors, the subscriptions of a penny a week from each of the children so clothed, and voluntary contributions. The King is patron of the institution, and contributes twenty guineas annually to its funds; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester is one of the committee; and the Rev. H. M. Wagner and the Rev. Thomas Cooke are the honorary secretaries; treasurers—Messrs. Hall, West, and Borrer, Union Bank, North-street.

The British Schools and School of Industry, in Upper Edward-street, near the County Hospital, next claim our attention. The system of teaching adopted in these schools is very similar to that recommended by the British and Foreign School Society. They were founded in 1825, by Montague Burgoyne, Esq. The buildings of the institution consist of the Boys' School-room, in a line with the street, and joining the upper end of this row, and running in a transverse direction are the Girls' and Infants' School-rooms. On the left of these are a laundry, drying-ground, and spacious play-ground; and on the right are the master's house and another spacious play-ground. The Boys' School-room is 70 feet long, 35 wide, and 40 feet high, to the top of the lantern sky-light. The Girls' School-room, on the right of the latter, is 45 feet long and 35 wide; and the Infants' School-room, on the left, is of similar dimensions. The School of Industry connected with this establishment claims particular notice; by its means the children are not only taught to read, write, &c., but they are prepared for the various stations they may occupy in after life. A lending library is also attached to these schools, far the exclusive use of the scholars. There are now upwards of two hundred and sixty children in these schools.

The treasurer is R. Tamplin, Esq., Richmond-terrace. The secretaries are the Rev. J. N. Goulty, 13, Western-road, and D. P. Hack, Lansdowne Villa, Richmond-terrace.

His Majesty is an annual subscriber of ten guineas to this institution.

Conducted on the same principles as the above, and being under the management of nearly the same gentlemen, are the Union Schools, in Middle-street. These were established in 1805, and from that period to the present time upwards of two thousand six hundred Boys have been received into this institution, one thousand four hundred and seventeen of whom have left the school and entered upon various employments. The number of Boys now in the schools is two hundred and fifty, and of Girls one hundred and thirty. The buildings are of red brick, unembellished, but commodious, and consists of a Boys' school-room, 80 feet long and 40 wide; a Girls' school-room, about 40 feet long and 30 wide; and of the master's dwelling-house.

His Majesty is also an annual subscriber of ten guineas to the funds of this institution.

The treasurer is William Wigney, Esq. Brighton Bank, 60, Great East-street. The secretary is Mr. G. Kemp, 11, North-street.

ECCLESIASTICAL EDIFICES.

The Parish Church, dedicated to the patron of fishermen, St. Nicholas, claims regard for its antiquity, but certainly not for its grandeur. Its situation is commanding, being nearly on the summit of the hill on which the western part of Brighton stands; but its interior excites little interest, the most remarkable feature being the tracery of

the east window, which is of Edward the Third's time. It is built of flint, stone, and grout-work, and at different periods has been repaired and modernized in the most barbarous taste; at the west end is an embattled tower, which opens to the nave by a high pointed arch. The interior consists of a chancel, nave, and side aisles, together with a small chapel on the south side of the former, (the piscina of which is still remaining,) but of much later date. The nave is divided from the aisles by five pointed arches, resting on octagonal columns, the capitals of which are concealed by the galleries, which run entirely round the nave. In the western gallery, which occupies two intercolumniations, is a good organ; and the eastern is supported by an elegant screen of oak, beautifully carved. In the centre of the church is an extremely curious font, undoubtedly of great antiquity. It is circular, and highly enriched with basso relievos from Scripture history. This church, by the addition of its spacious galleries, has been rendered capable of accommodating one thousand eight hundred persons. In the tower is a good peal of eight bells. The officiating Clergymen, are the Rev. H. M. Wagner, vicar, and the Rev. Mr. Langdon, curate. Service on Sundays at eleven and three.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 2*s*. 1½*d*. and in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester. The rectory of West Blatchington, distant about two miles and a half, is annexed to the vicarage, the church having fallen into decay nearly a century ago.

The church-yard was enlarged in 1818, and is now of considerable extent. Few of the epitaphs possess any elegance in their composition; and still fewer display originality. A large head-stone, standing on the right of the path leading up to the south side of the church, records an instance of extraordinary longevity, and is thus inscribed:—

"To the memory of Phœbe Hessel, who was born at Stepney, in the year 1713; she served, for many years, as a private soldier in the 5th regiment of foot, in different parts of Europe; and in the year 1745, fought under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Fontenoy, where she received a bayonet wound in her arm. Her long life, which commenced in the reign of Queen Anne, extended to George the Fourth, by whose munificence she received comfort and support in her latter years. She died at Brighton, where she had long resided, December 12th, 1821, aged 108 years, and lies buried here."

Near the edge of the foot-path on the south side of the church are the remains of an ancient stone cross, consisting of a broken pedestal and shaft, raised on four steps.

The view from the church-yard, extending over the whole town, cannot be exceeded in interest, though it may be in picturesque. The apparently innumerable habitations of men, on which the beholders seem almost to tread, interspersed with buildings of more than ordinary elegance and variety, (among which the Palace, the Town Hall, and the New Church, exhibiting specimens of Eastern, Grecian, and Gothic architecture, are peculiarly conspicuous,) and having the blue expanse of the ocean for a background, furnish a *coup d' œil* extremely rare, if not unique.

St. Peter's Church.—This elegant structure, as we have already observed in our general description, is situate on a triangular piece of ground, formed by the junction of the London and Lewes roads, called the Level. From the form of the ground it became necessary to build the church with the communion table towards the north, instead of the east, as is usual in churches of the establishment. The building is a parallelogram, with a semi-hexagonal termination at the north, and a handsome tower at the south end. The style of architecture adopted throughout this church is of the period of Edward the Third, or the highly enriched order of English architecture. The lower part of the tower, to an equal height with the clerestory of the church, is partly concealed by an outer tower, in three sides of which are large pointed arches, with pedimental canopies, crocketed, and attached pinnacles on each side. The tower has in each of its faces a pointed doorway and window, and the space between the wall and the tower has a neatly groined roof; the portion which rises above the exterior wall has octagonal buttresses at the angles, ending in similar turrets to those belonging to the outer tower. In each face is a handsome clock dial, and above it a pointed window of two lights, with trefoil heads, and a quatrefoil enclosed in a circle in the sweep of the arch. All these windows are filled with weather boarding. The finish of the tower is a very elegant pierced battlement, with a small pinnacle in the centre of each face. The east and west sides of the church are divided into five portions, by buttresses of two gradations, which finish above the parapet in very elegant pinnacles, crocketed, and terminating in finials; in each of the divisions is a large pointed window of three lights. Each window has a weather cornice, resting on human heads, exquisitely carved. The clerestory which ranges with the lower portion of the tower, and has a similar parapet, is made into six divisions by buttresses, without gradations, ending in pinnacles; in each division is a square-headed window of two lights, trefoil heads, and intersecting arches, with a quatrefoil in the centre. The north end of the aisle has a similar window. Each front of the semi-hexagon, at the north end of the church, is adorned with buttresses, with pointed niches, and pedimental heads rising above the church in rich crocketed pinnacles.

The interior, which is very spacious, is equally splendid. The tower forms a spacious porch with a staircase on each side leading to the gallery. Beyond this is an ante-porch or vestibule to the church, with a pointed door of entrance. The aisles are divided from the body by five pointed arches resting on a union of four cylinders, the exterior one rising to the clerestory, and terminating in a foliated capital, which serves to support the groining of the roof. The latter is plainly ribbed with bosses at the intersections, of foliage, &c. Above the arches of separation of the nave from the aisles is a neat string course, and above it the clerestory window, which is pointed, and has beneath it two quatrefoil panels, with blank shields. One entire intercolumniation at the south end is occupied by a tranverse gallery, which is continued on the east and west sides of the church. The supporters of the south gallery are made into three divisions, the two lateral ones have depressed arches, the centre one is more pointed, with

quatrefoil tracery in the angles, and above it are three panels; the centre one has the royal arms painted in an antique style, and the others have blank shields. Beneath is the following inscription:

This church was consecrated on the 25th day of January, 1828, by the Right Rev. Robert James Carr, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chichester. H. M. Wagner, A.M. Vicar.

and the names of the curate, evening lecturer, and the churchwardens. Behind the south gallery, and considerably above it, is another, supported by two clusters of small cylinders, in which is a splendid organ. The semi-hexagon at the north end of the church is separated from the body by an exquisite screen, at each end of which is a pointed entrance to the vestry. Above this is a range of panelling, with cinquefoil heads, and an enriched cornice of foliage work, with a finish of strawberry leaves set upright. In the centre are three panels of dead gold, with the Decalogue, Lord's Prayer, and Belief, in antique characters, with initial letters in scarlet, and the others in blue, the whole having the appearance of a Roman missal. At each side of the tablets, and slightly projecting from the design, is a niche, or seat, with pinnacles at the angles; the canopy is very beautiful, with crockets, pendants, &c. The pulpit and reading desk are octagonal, and each stands on a pillar formed by a union of several cylinders. They stand on opposite sides of the middle aisle, according to the present fashion.

This magnificent church is built of Purbeck stone, and will reflect lasting credit on C. Barry, Esq., the architect. Its dimensions are 150 feet from south to north, by about 70 from east to west, and will accommodate about one thousand eight hundred persons. The architect's estimate was £14,703. 9*s*. 5*d*. The first stone was laid on the first of May, 1824, by Dr. Carr, then vicar of Brighton, but now bishop of Chichester. The superb service of plate for the communion is the gift of the Earl of Egremont. The ground round the church is extensive, and planted with trees. The whole is surrounded by an iron palisade of Gothic work. Service on Sundays, at eleven, three and half past six; Curate, Rev. Thomas Cooke.

The Chapel Royal is in Princes-place, North-street; owing to the great increase of inhabitants and visitants it was considered necessary to erect this chapel of ease. The foundation stone was laid in the year 1793, by his late Majesty, then Prince of Wales. It is a neat plain building, and will accommodate about one thousand persons. Service at a quarter-past eleven, and three, on Sundays, and on Wednesdays and Fridays at eleven; Chaplain, the Rev. J. B. Urquhart.

St. James's Chapel is situated on the north side of St. James's-street; it was erected in the year 1810, as a free chapel. It was afterwards occupied by the Dissenters till 1817, at which period it reverted to the jurisdiction of the church, and is now considered as a chapel of ease to the parish. It is a neat and very commodious building, with galleries, and has seats sufficient to accommodate upward of eight hundred persons, Service on Sundays, at eleven and half-past six. Chaplain, the Rev. C. D. Maitland.

St. Margaret's Chapel is situated in St. Margaret's-place, Cannon-place, King's-road. It was opened as a chapel of ease in 1825. It is a very neat edifice, of the Ionic order, from a design of Mr. Clarke. It has a portico of four columns in the front, supporting a pediment, and on the roof is a small cupola. It is elegantly fitted up, and is capable of containing about one thousand persons. Time of service—a quarter before eleven, and three. Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Tayler.

Trinity Chapel, situated in Ship-street, was built in the year 1817, from a plan of Mr. H. Wilds, by T. R. Kemp, Esq. M.P. It was held by Dissenters till 1825, when it was purchased by the Rev. Robert Anderson. It has since undergone considerable alterations, and is now used as a chapel of ease. The style of architecture is Grecian Doric. The entrance is under a portico, supported by four fluted stone columns supporting an entablature and pediment, and on the roof is a neat bell turret. The interior is extremely handsome; a small doom which rises in the centre of the building not only aids the light, but gives a free ventilation of air. The chapel will hold eight hundred persons. Time of service—eleven and half-past three. Chaplain, the Rev. R. Anderson.

St. George's Chapel, situated at the east end of Royal-crescent, Marine-parade, near Kemp Town, is a handsome building, with an Ionic portico and columns, and a turret surmounted by a gilt cross, about 85 feet in length and 45 in width, built under the direction of Messrs. Wilds and Busby, architects, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed June 3, 1824. It was consecrated December 30, 1825. It contains seats for twelve hundred persons. Time of service—eleven and three. Chaplain, the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson. It is the property of T. R. Kemp, Esq. and others, and cost £11,000. in the erection.

St. Mary's Chapel is opposite the Earl of Egremont's, at the upper end of St. James's-street; it is a fine specimen of the Grecian Doric, and does credit to the judgment of the architect.—Service at eleven and three. Chaplain, the Rev. H. V. Elliot.

C. Elliot, Esq. of Westfield Lodge, is proprietor of this chapel for forty years, when it becomes parochial, and the right of presentation is vested in the vicar of Brighton. The first architect and designer was Mr. Clarke; it was subsequently completed under the direction of Mr. Wilds. It will hold 1,100 persons and cost £12,000. The façade of this edifice, towards St. James's-street, presents a noble portico of four Doric columns supporting an entablature and pediment; the former adorned with tryglyphs, which are continued round the entire edifice. The massive character and just proportions of this edifice are the theme of admiration among all admirers of classical architecture. The interior is very handsomely fitted up. The gallery, which is continued round three sides of the building, is supported by fluted columns of the Doric order. The pulpit and reading desk are situated on the east side of the centre aisle, and have a very superb appearance, being supported by palm trees, the graceful leaves of which spread and support them.

St. Andrew's Chapel, Waterloo-street, Brunswick-terrace, was opened July 5, 1828, from a design of the Italian style, by Mr. Barry, and consecrated the same year by the Bishop of Chichester. It is a chapel of ease to Hove. The front has two projections, with Corinthian pilasters, and a small cupola. Chaplain, the Rev. E. Everard, D.D.

DISSENTING CHAPELS.

Union-Street Chapel.—The Congregational, or Independent Dissenters, have a commodious and elegant chapel, situate in Union-street, leading from the upper end of Ship-street. The pastor of the church is the Rev. John Nelson Goulty. The services at the chapel are at eleven and half past six; and on every Monday and Friday evenings at seven o'clock. This chapel was the first built in Brighton after the repeal of the Nonconformists' Act, and the glorious Revolution of 1688. It was erected in the year 1699. It would appear, that at this time, and for many years afterwards, the principal inhabitants of the town were Dissenters; as most of the landed proprietors were trustees of the chapel. It was considerably enlarged in 1818, and since in 1825.

The Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel is situated in North-street, opposite the New-road. The Right Hon. Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, the founder of this chapel, was induced to reside at Brighton by the illness of her youngest son. The Rev. George Whitefield visited Brighton in the year 1759, and at first preached in a field behind the White Lion Inn, where numerous congregations attended his ministry. A small Christian society was afterwards established, and, encouraged by the interest excited by the preaching of Mr. Whitefield, her ladyship, in 1761, erected, at her own expense, a small chapel contiguous to her house, in North-street. In 1767 it underwent an enlargement, and was re-opened March 20th, by the Rev. G. Whitefield. The edifice, however, was soon found to be too small for the congregation, and in 1774 was taken down and rebuilt, chiefly at the expense of Miss Orton. In the year 1788 a front gallery was erected, by the voluntary subscriptions of several friends, chiefly for the accommodation of the Sunday-school; and in the years 1810-11 a further alteration was effected, by throwing open to the chapel a large parlour, by means of folding-doors, principally for the accommodation of visitors, building a fourth gallery for the poor and the children of the school, and erecting a minister's vestry behind the pulpit. These successive alterations rendered the chapel capable of containing about a thousand persons; in the year 1822, however, it was again deemed expedient to enlarge the chapel by enclosing a piece of ground at the south end; and on Sunday, April 19th, 1823, the venerable Rowland Hill preached at the re-opening. The chapel will now contain nearly fifteen hundred persons. Its exterior is concealed from the public view by the house of the officiating ministers. Every becoming attention is paid to the visitants, for whose use the seats in front of the pulpit are fitted up in a very neat style. A considerable portion of the ground-floor is devoted to free sittings for the poor. Time of service—half-past ten and six, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at seven o'clock.

Salem Chapel, situated in Bond-street, North-street, is a neat building, belonging to the Particular or Calvinistic Baptists. It was erected in 1787, and enlarged and improved in 1825; it will hold about eight hundred persons. Time of service—eleven, three, and half-past six, and on Monday and Wednesday evenings at seven. Minister, Rev. T. Savory.

Wesleyan Chapel.—This neat and respectable building is situated in Dorset-gardens, but the entrance to it is from St. James's-street. It was erected in 1808. The number of sittings is about seven hundred. There is, of course, no settled pastor to the congregation, but it is supplied by ministers appointed by the Conference. Hours of service—Sunday, at half-past ten, three, and half-past six. Wednesday evening at seven. Prayer-meeting, Friday, at seven.

Providence Chapel, built by the followers of William Huntington, is situated in Church-street. It was erected in 1805, since which time considerable alterations have been made, and it will now accommodate eight hundred persons. That the sentiments of its attendants are of the ultra-calvinistic school is sufficiently indicated by the following inscription in front of the building:—

"This chapel was erected from the free-will offerings of the Israel of God."

Time of service—Sunday evening at half-past six o'clock, and Fridays at seven. Minister, Rev. J. Vinall.

Hanover Chapel.—This elegant and convenient building belonging to the Independent denomination, is situated in Church-street; it was opened for public worship August 30th, 1825. We are informed that it was erected at the expense of four thousand pounds, by the Rev. J. Edwards, late of Pilworth, who is the present minister. It is calculated to seat about one thousand two hundred persons. The large burying-ground adjoining belongs to the chapel, and is free for all denominations. Time of service—eleven, three, and half-past six, and on Wednesday evening at seven

Ebenezer Chapel, situate in Richmond.street, Grand-parade, is a neat edifice with a portico. It was built in 1825, and belongs to the denomination of Particular Baptists; it will seat seven hundred persons. Time of service—Sunday, at eleven and half-past six, Monday and Thursday evenings at seven. Minister, Rev. T. Sedgewick.

Mr. Faithful's Chapel.—This edifice is situated in Church-street, nearly opposite the entrance to the Royal Mews, and is enclosed by very elegant cast-iron gates. The front, which is after the purest specimen of Grecian Doric, consists of four fluted columns supporting an entablature, with a pediment fronting each way; above is a cupola, on the right and left of which is a dwarf rusticated wall, extending the entire front of the building. On entering the chapel you ascend a few steps into a recess, in

front of which are two massive fluted columns, with antæ pilasters of the Ionic order supporting an entablature, with a pediment, elegantly enriched. The interior of the chapel is neatly fitted up with pews, lined with baize throughout. The galleries, to which you ascend by geometrical stairs, are supported by fluted Ionic columns; the entablature and attic is formed on the front of the gallery, and the whole highly enriched. The pulpit is constructed on a similar principle to the galleries, and on a level with them both; on the right and left is a pedestal, on which is a light bronzed pillar supporting a globular lamp. Behind the pulpit, and on the same level, is a commodious pew appropriated to the use of Mr. Faithfull's family. At the back of the circular pew are two massive fluted Ionic columns, with antæ pilasters; above is an entablature extending round the entire chapel, highly enriched; at the south end of the chapel, in a recess, is a very handsome organ, much admired for the mellowness of its tone. The windows are uniformly arranged, and have marginal squares glazed with painted glass, which has a graceful appearance. The architecture is in the Grecian taste, and is an excellent specimen of the abilities of the architect, Mr. Cooper, and the builder, Mr. Lynn. Service on Sundays, at eleven and half-past six. Minister, Mr. Drummond.

The Unitarian Chapel, in the New-road, although of moderate dimensions, being only 45 feet by 38 feet, is an imposing edifice, in the style of a Greek temple. The whole front is occupied by a massive Doric portico, of four fluted columns, on the frieze of which is placed the following inscription:—

ΜΟΝΩ ΘΕΩ ΔΙΑ ΙΗΣΟΥ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ ΔΟΕΑ.

The architect is Mr. H. Wilds. It will accommodate about four hundred persons. Times of service—eleven and half-past six. Minister, the Rev. J. P. Mallason.

Zion Chapel, Upper Bedford-street, is in the Independent connexion; it was erected in 1826. Service on Sundays, at eleven, three, and half-past six, and on Mondays and Fridays at seven. Minister, Rev. E. Lambert.

Bethel Chapel, in West-street, was erected in 1830, by the zealous and benevolent exertions of a few individuals, chiefly for the use of the fishermen of Brighton. Lord Mandeville, Captain Gambier, and H. Drummond, Esq. are trustees. Service on Sundays, at ten and six, and Wednesday evening at seven. Minister, the Rev. Isaac Orchard.

London-road Chapel is a very neat edifice in the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion. It was erected principally at the expense of N. Brookes, Esq. under the direction of Mr. Simpson, architect, and was completed in July, 1830. Service on Sundays, at eleven, three, and half-past six. Minister, the Rev. J. Trego.

The Friends' Meeting House is a neat building, in Ship-street. Meetings are held

on the first day at ten and five, from the fourth to the ninth month, and between the ninth and fourth months, at ten and three; and on the fifth day at ten o'clock in the morning.

HUNTINGTONIAN CHAPEL.—A room, situated in Union-street, is occupied by a congregation professing to hold the sentiments of the celebrated William Huntington; it will accommodate about two hundred persons. Time of service—eleven and six. Minister, Mr. J. Sharpe.

THE RANTERS, a new sect, seceding from the Wesleyan Methodists, have a chapel in Cavendish-street.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL is a plain building in High-street, near St. James's street. Mass on Sundays, at ten and three. The officiating priest is the Rev. E. Cullen.

THE JEWS' SYNAGOGUE, in Devonshire-place, is a small square building, standing in an enclosed space, at a little distance from the road. Service on the Jewish Sabbath, at eight in the morning, and two in the afternoon. The minister is Rabbi Levi.

IV. ACCOMMODATIONS FOR RESIDENCE.

In this section we propose to give some brief notices of the situation and characteristics of the principal Hotels, Boarding Houses, and some general observations on lodgings. Certainly there is no town in the kingdom can boast of a greater variety of residences, suited to every taste; a circumstance that will always exercise a very favorable influence on the decision of gentlemen and families when selecting a spot in which they may enjoy the benefits of the sea breeze with the greatest comfort. That we may do justice both to the public and the proprietors and conductors of the several concerns we shall have to notice, we shall divide them into three classes; 1.—Those facing the sea; 2.—Those having a view of the sea; 3.—Those in the interior.

HOTELS FACING THE SEA.

THE NORFOLK HOTEL.—As we shall commence our notices at the most westerly point, the Norfolk, in the King's-road, kept by Mr. P. Walton, will occupy the first place. Although not so imposing in appearance as some more recent erections, the situation and conveniences of this house have always rendered it the resort of a large portion of the nobility and gentry who visit Brighton.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL occurs next in the series of those which face the sea. It is situated in the King's-road, near Oriental-place. This edifice has incontestably the most magnificent aspect of any edifice of this description in Brighton, and as an architectural object, deserves a somewhat minute description. The architect, Mr. T. Cooper,

who is also the proprietor, has happily combined elegance with simplicity in the decoration of the whole building. The architecture of the lower part of the principal front is the Grecian Doric, composed of pilasters suitably arranged to support the order above, which is a colonnade of Ionic columns, also in the Grecian taste, supporting an entablature with dentels. The attic pilasters are pleasingly plain and the arrangement quite original, there being two stories above the Ionic entablature, the pilasters being the whole height, finished with a plain attic cornice.

The interior is equally deserving attention. On entering this building at the south front, you ascend a range of steps into the entrance hall, leading to the grand hall, which is 40 feet square and 44 feet high; a colonnade is formed round the hall of Doric columns, with enriched entablature; the hall is paved with Portland stone throughout. On the ground floor there are no less than thirty rooms, including the spacious coffee and dining rooms. On the north side of the grand hall is the principal staircase; the steps are also of Portland stone, branching right and left, leading to the one-pair floor, and also to the colonnade round the grand hall of the Ionic order, beautifully enriched. Above the entablature of the Ionic order are arches tastefully decorated, and of the whole extent of the hall, supporting a glass dome, with an elegantly enriched centre flower, heightened with gold. The colonnade is paved with Portland stone throughout, and communicates with upwards of thirty rooms, disposed in the most suitable manner. A massive balcony extends the whole length of the centres of the south and west fronts, and the windows of the wings are accompanied by elegant basket balconies. The whole building covers upwards of twenty thousand superficial feet of ground, containing nearly two hundred rooms. There is also stabling for a hundred horses, and a coach-house about 100 feet by 60 feet.

The accommodation is in every respect equal to the other advantages of the hotel and its proximity to the New Esplanade, and the most fashionable parts of the town, render it a most distinguished resort.

The Royal Sea-House Hotel is also in the King's-road, though considerably to the eastward of the Bedford, and has a full view of the sea. It is rendered very convenient by the excellent management of the occupant, Mr. T. Scarnell.

The Old Ship Tavern.—Among the numerous hotels, the Old Ship has long been one of the most distinguished; and since the conversion of the Castle Tavern into the palatial chapel, it again forms the only public assembly house in Brighton. It is situated at the south-east angle of Ship-street, and, in the hands of Mr. L. Shuckard, has lost nothing of its original character for excellent management and superior accommodation. Its situation commands a fine view of the road and beach, as well of the ocean.

The Gun Tavern, on the East Cliff, has very elegant accommodations, and is resorted to by very genteel company. Its situation is equally favorable with that which we have already mentioned; and those who may make it their temporary residence, will not experience any lack of assiduity or attention from its occupier, Mr. Harrison.

The Star and Garter, kept by Mr. Boxall, is also on the East Cliff. It is neither so elegant in its exterior, nor so extensive as some of its competitors; but its situation is extremely pleasant and very convenient, and the charges moderate. It is much frequented by commercial gentlemen.

The Royal York Hotel is situate upon the Steyne, on which the coffee-room opens, by sliding sashes descending to the floor. There is a spacious dining-room, capable of accommodating one hundred persons, which, by sliding partitions, may be divided into separate apartments. The first floor is admirably arranged, and divided into sitting-rooms; and the bed-chambers, which are light and airy, are replete with every convenience. A most important improvement was made by the spirited proprietor, Mr. Parsons, by the purchase of the two houses at the east end of the hotel, which, being added to the apartments, very much increase their convenience, and afford a very interesting view of the Marine-parade and the Chain Pier.

The Albion Hotel is erected on the southern extremity of the Steyne, adjoining the Grand Junction-parade, facing the sea, and combining every thing which the most convenient situation and enchanting prospects can render desirable. The scale on which it is built affords space for every requisite accommodation, and nothing is spared to render it one of the first concerns of its kind in the kingdom. It is conducted by Mr. R. Stuckey.

The Marine Hotel, Marine-parade, kept by Mrs. James, is very agreeably situated, and is frequented by some of the most gay visitors of this fashionable place of resort.

The New Steyne Hotel, St. James's-street, situated, as its title indicates, at the upper end of the New Steyne, combines the advantage of facing the sea with that of being in the town. Its prospect is peculiarly interesting, as it commands a direct view of the pier, which is at the opposite end of the New Steyne, and which generally presents a scene of life and gaiety to the inmates of the hotel. This establishment is of the most respectable description, and principally resorted to by families of distinction. It is conducted by Mr. C. F. Mott. Warm and cold sea-water baths, upon the most improved construction, are appended to the hotel.

The Bush Hotel, at Kemp Town, is a spacious and elegant structure, and during the season is considerably frequented by families of distinction and rank. When the remaining houses in the vicinity are completed and occpuied, by persons as distinguished as the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Bristol, it cannot be doubted that Messrs. Jones and Co. will have overflowing houses at the Bush.

HOTELS HAVING A VIEW OF THE SEA.

In this class we must mention first that most elegantly furnished mansion, the Club House, 55, Old Steyne. This establishment is conducted by Mr.

Humphrey, but is only open to subscribers, who are chosen by ballot, and constitute a very select association.

The New Ship Hotel and Commercial Inn, in Ship-street, is a highly respectable hotel; and although it does not face the sea, it is so near, that the apartments command a very pleasing view of it. It is conducted by Mr. J. Saunders, whose attentions to the convenience and comfort of his visitors we have no doubt are mutually beneficial. The mail arriving at this hotel, renders it peculiarly convenient for many gentlemen who cannot leave London till a late hour.

The White Horse, in Great East-street, is spacious and convenient, and the civility and attention of its conductor, Mr. Hodd, insures the continued visits of its frequenters. He is also patronized by His Majesty, being purveyor of post horses to the king.

The following Hotels and Taverns have also a view of the sea, and are highly respectable, though of minor dimensions or of less note than those already mentioned; but their charges are proportionate to the conveniences they possess.

The Egremont Arms, No. 1, Norfolk-square, Mr. John Lewis.

The Kerrison Arms, No. 4, Waterloo-street, Hove, Mr. J. Ireland.

The Rising Sun, East-street, Mr. R. Neighbour.

The White Lion, North-street, Mrs. Vincent.

HOTELS IN THE INTERIOR.

Several of these are scarcely, if at all, inferior in any respect to those immediately on the coast.

The Pavilion Hotel, in Castle-square, conducted by Mr. E. Savage, is advantageously situated for the convenience of visitors, being in the immediate vicinity of nearly all the coach-offices. The accommodations are of the most elegant and superior character.

The Clarence Hotel and Commercial Inn, in North-street, is an establishment of the first respectability. It is conducted by Mr. J. Wilde.

The Devonshire Hotel, No. 48, St. James's-street, is also a house of the first respectability, and most ably conducted by Mr. W. Gilburd.

The Gloucester Hotel, Gloucester-place, conducted by Mrs. Brierly, is very agreeably situated immediately opposite the delightful shrubbery and garden of the North Steyne, and is frequented by a class of visitors of the first respectability.

Similar observations will apply to the Tavistock Hotel, Grand-parade, kept by Mr. J. Dallmore.

The following constitute the principal remaining Hotels and Inns; our limits will not permit us to notice them all particularly:

The George Inn, West-street, Mr. A. Hubert.
The Royal Oak, St. James's-street, Mr. Edward Foard.
The Golden Cross, Princes-street, Mr. R. Ellis.
The Golden Fleece, Market-street, Mr. Frost.
The Hanover Arms, Lewes-road, Mr. J. Lee.
The King and Queen, Marlborough-place, Mrs. S. Long.
The Regent Hotel, Church-street, Mr. Stretch.
The Richmond Arms, Richmond-place, Mr. T. Bunting.
The Rock Inn, Rock-street, Kemp Town, James Baker.

BOARDING HOUSES.

The terms of these establishments, which are, many of them, conducted in the most superb style, are from two guineas to as high as ten guineas per week. It is probably correct to say that the most usual price is between three and four guineas per week. We insert a list of the principal Boarding-houses, classed in a similar manner to the Hotels.

FACING THE SEA.

Joseph Mitchell, 73, King's-road.
Mrs. Marella Best, 24 and 25, German-place.
P. Bailly, 4, East Cliff.
Sharp Lebon, 8, Marine-parade.
Pitts, Mary and Jane, Marine-parade.
Ann Wells, 53, Marine-parade.

HAVING A VIEW OF THE SEA.

Martha Agnes Brown, 17 and 18, German-place.
D. Dring and Smithers, 6, Ship-street.
Mrs. Mary Farrar, 6, Montpelier-road, (for children.)
Mrs. Selina Hogg, 74, Western-road, (ladies.)
Mrs. Elizabeth Kibble, 16, Preston-place.
Samuel Locke, 81, West-street.

IN THE INTERIOR.

Mrs. R. Hurleston, 67, Grand-parade.
Misses Whichelo, 80 and 81, Marine-parade.

LODGINGS.

The immense number of houses devoted to the accommodation of visitors precludes the possibility of giving a particular notice of any. The variety, in point of situation, of size, and of price, is so great, that the taste and convenience of the most

fastidious, or even the most penurious, can scarcely fail, after a little research, to be fully gratified. The citizen who cannot feel at home unless in a crowded house in a narrow lane, may be suited at Brighton as well as in the metropolis; and the gay and fair inhabitants of the ducal palaces of the West End may meet with edifices which will leave them little to regret in that respect at their migration; while the healing breeze from the Atlantic will restore to the cheek the beauteous hue which the atmosphere of the metropolis, and its exhausting scenes of gaiety, may have impaired.

V. FACILITIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF HEALTH.

Before we proceed to notice what may be termed the mechanism for the promotion of health, for which Brighton is so justly celebrated, it may not be improper, as a general introduction to the practice of bathing, which forms in its several varieties so important a feature of our work, to give a brief history of the use of the bath, and an analysis of the medical principles essentially connected with it.

Bathing undoubtedly took place first in rivers and in the sea, but men soon learned to enjoy this pleasure in their own houses. Even Homer mentions the use of the bath as an old custom; when Ulysses enters the palace of Circe, a bath is prepared for him, after which he is anointed with costly perfumes, and dressed in rich garments. The bath at this period was the first refreshment offered to the guest; in later times, rooms, both public and private, were built expressly for the purpose of bathing. The public baths of the Greeks were mostly connected with the gymnasia, because they were taken immediately after those athletic exercises. The Romans, in the period of their luxury, imitated the Greeks in this point, and built magnificent baths. The following description applies both to the Greek and Roman baths:—The building which contained them was oblong, and had two divisions, the one for males, the other for females. In both, warm or cold baths could be taken. The warm baths, in both divisions, were adjacent to each other, for the sake of being easily heated. In the midst of the building, on the ground-floor, was the heating-room, by which not only the water for bathing, but sometimes also the floors of the adjacent rooms, were warmed. Above the heating-room was an apartment in which three copper kettles were walled in one above another, so that the lowest was immediately over the fire, the second over the first, and the third over the second. In this way, either boiling, lukewarm, or cold water could be obtained. The water was carried, by separate pipes, provided with cocks, from these kettles into the bathing-rooms, and a fresh supply was immediately poured into the kettles from a reservoir. Close to the heating-room were three separate rooms on each side, for the hot, the lukewarm, and the cold bath. The bathing-rooms had, in the floor, a basin of mason-work, in which there were seats, and round it a gallery, where the bathers remained before they descended into the bath, and where, also, the attendants were. There was also a sweating-room, which was heated by means of flues, and was called *laconicum*. This room had an opening in the ceiling, through which the light fell, and from which was suspended a brazen plate, that could be raised and let down at pleasure, to

increase or lessen the heat. For undressing, for receiving the garments, and for anointing after bathing, there were different rooms; and connected with the bath were walks, covered race-grounds, tennis-courts, and gardens. These buildings, together with a number of bathing-rooms, were necessary for a public bath, which was adorned with splendid furniture, and all the requisites for recreation, and resembled, in its exterior appearance, an extensive palace. Roman luxury, always in search of means for rendering sensual enjoyments more exquisite, in later times, built particular conduits for conducting sea-water to the baths, used mountain snow, and enlarged these establishments in such a way that even their ruins excite admiration.

Among the Asiatics, baths are in general use. The Turks, by their religion, are obliged to make repeated ablutions daily: besides these, men and women must bathe in particular circumstances and at certain times. For this purpose, there is, in every city, a public bath connected with the mosque; and rich private persons possess private bath-houses, adorned with all the objects of Asiatic luxury. Besides these baths, the Turks have also the dry-bath of the ancients. The buildings, which they use for this purpose, are built of stone, and usually contain several rooms, the floors of which are of marble; these rooms are heated by means of pipes, which pass through the walls, and conduct the heated air to every part. After undressing, they wrap themselves up in a cotton coverlet, put on wooden slippers, in order to defend the feet against the heat of the floor, and then enter the bath-room. The hot air soon produces a profuse perspiration; upon which they are washed, wiped dry, combed, and rubbed with a woollen cloth. At last, the whole body is covered with soap, or some other application, which improves the skin. After this bath, they rest upon a bed, and drink coffee, sherbet, or lemonade. The Turkish ladies daily bathe in this manner; the men not so frequently. A peculiar kind of baths are used in the East Indies, of which Anquetil gives the following account:—"An attendant stretches the bather upon a table, pours over him warm water, and begins, afterwards, with admirable skill, to press and to bend his whole body. All the limbs are extended, and the joints made to crack. After he has done with one side, he goes on with the other; now kneels upon the bather; now takes hold of his shoulders; now causes his spine to crack, by moving the vertebræ; now applies gentle blows to the fleshy and muscular parts. After this, he takes a cloth of hair, and rubs the whole body, removes the hard skin from the feet with pumice-stone, anoints the bather with soap and perfumes, and finishes by shaving and cutting his hair. This treatment lasts about three quarters of an hour, and produces the greatest refreshment. An agreeable feeling pervades the whole body, and ends with a sweet slumber of several hours."—Public baths are common in Europe, and there are, at present, few cities without them."

Having given, what we hope will not be deemed an uninteresting sketch of the history of the bath, in order to present a complete view of the subject, it will be necessary to make a few observations on that quality of the sea-water which gives it a peculiar medical virtue and efficacy. According to some experiments

made in a voyage from England to Bombay, as Bishop Watson relates, the weight, and consequently the saltness of the sea-water was the greatest at the point over which the sun was vertical; that is, where the heat was the greatest. "In general," says, Dr. Watson, "sea-water possesses from about the one thirty-second, to the one-twentieth part of its weight in salt." But Dr. Ure, from recent and probably more perfect information, states, that "the water of the Baltic is said to contain one sixty-fourth of its weight of salt; that of the sea between England and Flanders contains one thirty-second part; that on the coast of Spain contains one-sixteenth part; and between the tropics, it is said to contain even an eighth part." Sea-water is always hard, that is, it will not dissolve soap, but forms with it an insoluble compound, which separates from the water, and floats on its surface in the form of curds; this is occasioned by the saline substances which are found to be contained in sea-water. For it must be observed, that besides the common salt, sea-water contains a large proportion of muriate of magnesia, with some sulphate of lime, of soda, and of potash; and it is to the presence of these salts, especially the muriate, that sea-water owes its bitter taste.*

In noticing the effects of bathing on the human constitution, we shall avail ourselves of an excellent treatise on the subject by Dr. Gibney, of Brighton, not however to the exclusion of other sources of information.—The difference between the temperature of the air on the sea-coast, and that of the sea, is nearly the same in the number of degrees (about six or seven) in winter and in summer; but the difference in the nature of the temperature during these seasons is reversed, the sea being relatively colder in summer, and warmer in winter, than the air on the sea-coast. The medium heat of the human body while in health, is indicated by 98° of Fahrenheit; and from 58° to 60° or 62°, of the same scale, marks the temperature of the sea during the warm and temperate months. There being this difference between the heat of the body and that of the water, the immediate effect of bathing causes the sensation which we call the *shock*. The indirect consequences of this, and the degree of sudden diminution of animal heat, are generaliy different, according to the state of the feelings and the health at the time, modified also by peculiarities of constitution.

Some time after putting on the usual clothing, subsequently to going into the bath, a genial glow suffuses itself over the surface, and a pleasing warmth succeeds, accompanied by refreshed and invigorated feelings. In general, this effect may be considered as a proof of its salutary influence; for when a sensible glow, arising from the cutane-

* The proportion of salt in a given quantity of sea-water may be determined, as Bishop Watson informs us, by the following very simple and easy method:—Take a perfectly elean cloth, dry it well in the sun, or before a fire, then weigh it accurately, and note down its weight, dip the cloth in sea-water, wring it slightly till it will not drip; weigh it in its wet state, then dry it, and when perfectly dried, weigh it again; the excess of the weight of the wetted cloth above its original weight, is the weight of the sea-water imbibed by the cloth; and the excess of the weight of the cloth after being dried, above its original weight, is the weight of the salt retained by the cloth; and by comparing this weight with the weight of the sea-water imbibed by the cloth, the proportion of salt contained in the given specimen of sea-water will be found."

ous reaction, does not immediately succeed, it is the commonly received opinion, that cold bathing, except under particular regulations, will not contribute towards the improvement of health, and if injudiciously persisted in, may be the cause of bringing on disease. If cold immersion is succeeded by chilliness, langour, lassitude, head-ache, and an irresistible disposition to drowsiness, after repeated fair trials, under the different regulations usually enjoined, a strong presumption may fairly be entertained, that the use of the cold bath, if not actually dangerous, will not prove serviceable; and this, like every other active remedy, should not be persisted in without sufficient evidence of its salutary tendency. Persons advanced in life, especially, should enter a cold bath with great caution; for in this case it cannot be said, "if it does not serve, it will not injure." No person should remain unusually long in the water, even when the heat of the sun and their own feelings prompt them to such an indulgence, especially after a full meal. To the generality of persons, one or two immersions are sufficient, but this depends upon the effect experienced after a few trials, beginning with caution, and persevering with regularity, and, in all cases, drying the skin, and putting on the usual clothing with all expedition.

To invalids, who bathe for the restoration of general health, or for the mitigation or removal of local complaints, it would be almost impossible to give directions and cautions which would exactly suit every case. To those who, from long indisposition, are much reduced in strength, whose digestion and secretions are performed with langour and sluggishness, whose sleep is unrefreshing, and whose mind is irritable and fretful, the sudden use of the cold bath is generally unfriendly, until they pass a certain quarantine on the borders of the sea, and, by the effects of its salutary air, are in some measure restored to health and vigour. After this preparation, if the temperature of the bath be adjusted to the state of debility, so as by a regular progression to increase its coldness, according to the restoration of strength, the invalid may, with propriety, bathe in the open sea. From a neglect of these precautionary rules, many have been obliged to abandon its use, having plunged into the water when so cold as to produce enervating chills and nervous feelings, accompanied with head-ache, loss of spirits, and langour. Invalids of this description should not bathe before breakfast, but choose a favourable moment an hour or two after that meal, taking particular care to avoid being chilly or cold before entering the sea.

The practice of WARM BATHING, unless used in excess, will be productive of the happiest results. To persons in the decline of life, and where the circulation is languid, there is a disposition to dryness of skin, and the more so as age advances; to such the warm bath may be regarded as tending to supply what nature has abstracted from the body; and although profuse sweat would defeat the object in view, what is termed insensible perspiration is, at any age or period of life, of the highest importance to health, and if not present, may be thus easily solicited to the surface, and will be productive of the greatest benefit; for although it is on the principle of absorption, that benefit by the warm, and all medicated baths, has been much insisted upon, yet its tendency to promote this salutary discharge through the pores of the skin is not less

importaut; as without insensible perspiration health is out of the question. Before entering on a course of warm bathing, persons of plethoric or full habit should invariably evacuate the bowels very freely, and where the blood vessels are considerably distended, it not unfrequently happens that a determination to the head would follow, unless bleeding preceded its use; it is therefore highly necessary, and consistant with common prudence, that this sort of preparation should be attended to: in many instances, some professional advice will most certainly be required, and particularly so under circumstances of disease, either externally or internally.

It is not possible to lay down any general rule as to what should be the heat of the bath, because, under circumstances of disease, and difference of constitution, it is obvious that a difference of temperature will be required: but as a preparatory step to cold bathing, and where no constitutional derangement is present, the bath, at 96° of Fahrenheit, will be found, in most instances, sufficiently warm at first, whether the intention be to ascend or descend the scale of the thermometer, and at such heat (unless the continuance in the bath is protracted to an improper length) the spirits will be exhilarated, the pulse will receive an accession of strength, the appetite will be improved, and the whole frame invigorated; and this heat will, generally speaking, be proper, if the bath is resorted to simply for the purpose of ablution. It was the practice formerly, where the use of the warm bath was resorted to on the principle of absorption, to make use of a general friction over the body, with a view of increasing its absorptive powers upon the pores of the skin; and, under circumstances of very considerable torpor of the cutaneous vessels, this practice might be useful; but such a procedure is not now considered to be necessary in a general point of view, and the instances of its adoption few in proportion, the powers of absorption being sufficiently increased by well drying on returning out of the water.* With respect to the time for warm bathing, although a difference of opinion may exist amongst different practitioners, it may be regarded as unimportant, except as far as the state of the stomach is concerned, and that it does not approximate too closely a full meal, when it would, in all probability, be productive of unpleasant effects; three or four hours, therefore, should be suffered to elapse after dinner before it is resorted to; and although different circumstances will call for a difference as to the continuance in the bath, it may be laid down as a general rule, that it should not, in any instance, exceed the period of one hour. It is not intended to enumerate the different diseases in which the warm bath is generally considered to be useful, which would be useless to the general reader; but as a criterion of its beneficial effects, debility should not follow its use, the bowels should not be inflated and uneasy, and if alternate heat and cold affect the patient after bathing, it ought at least for a time to be omitted. We have stated that a heat at 96° may be laid down as a general rule, and the exception to such rule is, perhaps, the feelings and sensations of the patient; and that which is productive of the most agreeable, is the point likely to answer the purpose the best; and if it neither wastes

* Shearsmith's Essay on Warm and Cold Bathing, p. 112.

the strength, sinks the spirits, or lessens the appetite, where the lungs are not affected by difficult breathing, or a sensation of pain or giddiness in the head follow its use, it may be safely persisted in; and where, in peculiar constitutions, its use is forbidden, the vapour bath may in general be resorted to as the best substitute, without any of the consequences attendant upon it which we have already enumerated. Unlike the cold bath, persons inclined to corpulency, and those of rigid fibre and of a cold temperament, may resort to the use of the warm one, under proper regulation, and restriction with regard to time and frequency, with considerable advantage; avoiding. at the same time, the inconvenience and comparative danger attached to the cold one: and as there are occasionally some habits which do not bear the effects of warm bathing under any system of management, the vapour bath will be found generally available in all such subjects, and much benefit will be derived from it. In either instance (unless it is with a view of keeping up the moisture of the skin for some time afterwards) gentle exercise should succeed to it, and with this view, that it should not be followed by any collapse of the system—by which term is to be understood the sudden closing of the pores of the skin. With regard to the best time of the day, we would recommend the forenoon to be taken for that purpose; and the evening, if perspiration is to follow, retiring to bed as soon after as possible.

Having thus briefly laid before our readers the theory of warm and cold bathing, we shall now introduce to their notice the institutions where, in a state of the greatest perfection, these rules can be brought into practice.

The beach presents a fine opportunity for bathing in the sea, the slope not being, on the one hand, too precipitate, or, on the other, approximating too much to a level.

Stands for Ladies' Machines.—Between the Russell-house groyn and the groyn opposite the Old Steyne. On the beach between West-street Gap and Middle-street Gap. On the beach between Preston-street and Byam-house.

Stands for Gentlemen's Machines.—On the beach between Ship-street and Black Lion-street. On the beach between Russell-street and Cannon-place. On the beach between the east end of Bedford-square and the western extremity of the parish. On the beach between the Crescent groyn and the beach opposite Bedford-street.

Fares.—For every person, 1*s.*; for two persons, 1*s.* 6*d.*; for each person above two, 6*d.*; Children under twelve years of age, 6*d.*

The beach being of course open and exposed, several baths have been erected for the accommodation of persons desirous of enjoying this delightful exercise, free from such an inconvenience. The baths are supplied by water from the sea, by means of engines.

Lamprell's Swimming Baths.—These extensive and commodious baths have

recently been erected; they are built upon the site of ground on which the Old Battery stood, and which was washed away by the sea in 1776. The swimming bath for gentlemen is a circular building, surmounted by a dome; its circumference is 158 feet, its depth progressively increasing from 3 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 6 inches. The engine which supplies it with water throws seventy gallons a minute into a cistern, from which the water descends to a fountain in the centre of the bath, and runs off from the top, leaving it one regular depth. There is also a ladies' bath upon the same principle as the former; it is of an oval form; its dimensions are 20 feet by 30; elegant dressing-rooms and hot baths are attached to both. The expense of erecting these baths is estimated at nearly £9000. Terms, for gentlemen, £2. 2*s.* per year; for twenty times bathing, £1. 1*s.*; single bathing, 1*s.* 6*d.*—The ladies' bath: £1. 1*s.* per year, or 1*s.* each time. Reading-rooms separate for ladies and gentlemen.

Mahomed's Medicated, Vapour, and Shampooing Baths, in East Cliff, are rendered celebrated by the cures which have been wrought upon persons afflicted with chronic diseases, rheumatic and paralytic affections, stiff joints, contractions, sprains, &c. In cases of various debility this practice has been resorted to with extraordinary success. Mr. Mahomed, who is a native of India, first introduced the art of shampooing into England in 1784; the operation is soothing and pleasant.

The other principal baths are Stammer's baths, nearly adjoining Mr. Mahomed's; Hobden's Artillery baths, facing the Battery; Wood's warm and cold sea-water baths, near East-street; Williams's, at the bottom of the Old Steyne; the Chain Pier baths; the New Steyne baths; those at the Bush Hotel, Kemp Town; and Smith's Brunswick baths, in Western-street.

The whole of these establishments have reading-rooms, supplied with newspapers, magazines, &c. and include medicated, vapour, shampooing baths, warm and cold baths, shower baths, and douch baths. Their terms are, for medicated shampooing baths, from 6*s.* to 8s.; warm baths, 3*s.* 6*d.*; shower baths, 1*s.* 6*d.*; douch baths, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*; swimming baths, 1*s.* 6*d.* each time.

Sailing and Riding may certainly be placed either in the class of amusements, or among the means for the promotion of health; and as the latter is their most important aspect, we shall introduce them here. To those who have no fear when on the bosom of the waves, excursions on the sea have, in most cases, a decided tendency to promote the health; and perhaps not the less so on occasions when they may be productive of sea-sickness. In case, however, this sensation is too easilyexcited, or of too long continuance, Brighton and its immediate vicinity afford the most ample opportunity for enjoying the benefits of the sea breeze by coasting along the margin of the ocean, either on foot or in one of the numerous and various carriages which are constantly accessible to the visitor.

An excursion to Dieppe affords the most gratifying and beneficial results where a

considerable duration of exposure to sea air is desired. Steam-packets start from the Chain Pier to Dieppe twice a week during April, May, August, and September, and three times a week during June and July, but they seldom ply in winter. The office is in Ship-street, where places may be insured and passports obtained from the agent. The distance is twenty-seven leagues; it is generally performed in ten hours, and even under the most unfavourable circumstances rarely exceeds twelve. The packets themselves present every accommodation to render the few hours of transit as convenient and agreeable as possible. When the weather is too stormy for the vessel to be moored alongside the Pier-head, it receives or lands it passengers at the north branch of Shoreham harbour, about three miles and a half from the town.

FARES OF PLEASURE BOATS, PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Boats used with Sails: the time to be computed from the time of Sailing till Landing.

	s.	d.
For a whole boat for any time not exceeding one hour	7	0
For a whole boat for any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour	3	0
For a whole boat for every hour after the first hour	5	0
When the whole boat is not taken, then for each passenger for any time not exceeding one hour	1	0
For any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour	0	6
For every hour after the first hour	1	0

Row Boats.

For a whole boat for any time not exceeding one hour	3	0
For a whole boat for any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour	1	0
For a whole boat every hour after the first hour	2	0
When the whole boat is not taken, then for each passenger for any time not exceeding one hour	0	9
For any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour	0	3
For every hour after the first hour	0	9

FARES OF HACKNEY COACHES OR OTHER CARRIAGES, OR FLYS, DRAWN BY HORSES OR MULES.*

For Time from leaving the Stand.

	1st Class.		2d Class.		3d Class.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
For every hour or less time	3	6	2	6	1	6
Half an hour after the first hour, or less time	1	9	1	3	0	9

* Class 1, full-sized carriages drawn by two horses, to carry four inside and one on the box (exclusive of driver), except chariots, which shall, if required, carry three inside and one on the box (exclusive of driver).

Class 2, full-sized carriages or flys, drawn by one horse, to carry four.

Class 3, small chaises, or other carriages or flys.

For Distance from the Stand.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Any distance not exceeding one mile	1 6	1 0	0 9
For every additional half mile	0 9	0 6	0 6

FARES OF SEDAN CHAIRS, FLYS, AND CARRIAGES DRAWN BY HAND.

For Distance from the Stand.

	s.	d.
Carrying one person any distance not exceeding 500 yards	0	6
Above 500 and not exceeding 900 yards	1	0
Above 900 and not exceeding 1400 yards	1	6
Above 1400 yards and not exceeding one mile	2	0
Above one mile and not exceeding one mile and a half	2	6
Above one mile and a half and not exceeding two miles	3	0

For Time from leaving the Stand.

Carrying one person not exceeding one hour	1	6
Above one hour and not exceeding one hour and a half	2	0
Above one hour and a half and not exceeding two hours	2	6

And so in proportion for any longer time.

For every person above one, half the full fare to be paid. After twelve o'clock at night, and until two o'clock in the morning, all fares increased one-half; and after two until six in the morning, doubled. If drawn by one or more pony or ponies, mule or mules, to carry two.

The Park has, in a previous section, been briefly alluded to. It was commenced in the year 1824, and is at present complete in every thing, except that which time alone can bring to perfection;—the trees are as yet in their infancy, but still, from their present flourishing condition, there is every prospect of their arriving at maturity. Several villas have recently been erected by gentlemen for their residence, and the pleasantness of the situation will probably induce others to follow their example.

One of the leading features of this projection is the German Spa Establishment, where chemical imitations of the celebrated mineral waters of Germany are prepared in such perfection as not to be distinguishable, either in taste or effect, from the original springs. The plan is attributable to Dr. Struve, a physician of Dresden, who, having received great benefit from the waters of Carlsbad, and those of Marienbad, as also from the baths of the latter place, entered upon a minute analysis of their composition, and endeavoured to imitate them for his own use; he was sufficiently satisfied with the result to recommend them to his friends, some of whom received so much benefit, that they induced others to solicit permission to use them. In this way an establishment grew up at Dresden in 1821; another was formed at Leipsic in 1822, and at Berlin in 1823, since which others have been opened at Warsaw and at Koningsberg. There are thirteen different waters prepared here, which may be distributed into three classes—alterative, tonic or chalebeate, and purgative. The most generally useful are the waters of Carlsbad, which are extremely mild in their operation,

and of an alterative nature; but when continued for a few weeks, produce most important changes in the constitution; they are chiefly valuable in chronic cases, and in most forms of abdominal complaints, except inflammatory and dropsical ones. They appear to have met the approbation of the faculty at Brighton, and their reputation is increasing. A history of some remarkable cures performed by them, with observations on their general virtues, has been published by Dr. King. The spa is open for dispensing the mineral waters from May to November, from six o'clock to eleven. The price of subscription is £1. 1*s.* weekly. The cold mineral waters are to be had, bottled, of the London agents, J. and G. Waugh, chemists, 177, Regent-street, and R. A. Coward, chemist, 63, Cheapside. Prices: Spa, Pyrmont, Eger, Auschowitz, and Marienbad, in quarts, 24*s.* per dozen; Seidschutz and Pullna, in elliptics, 12*s.* per dozen; Seltzer and Geilnau, in quarts, 13*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; ditto ditto, in elliptics, 10*s.* per dozen.

The Chalybeate is a medicinal spring which issues from the declivity of a little hill, half a mile west from the town. The overflowing of this spring, and the ochrous sediment which was observed in the reservoir, and the colour of this sediment, induced many persons to speak of this as a mineral spring. A gentleman residing here for the benefit of his health, tried its efficacy on himself, and presently felt the most astonishing benefit from it. This circumstance being generally known, induced others to try with similar success; the proprietor, therefore, enclosed the spring with a brick wall, sunk an iron pot pierced with holes for the water to come in at, and covered the top to prevent dirt, &c. from injuring it, at the same time leaving a free passage for the overflowing water to empty itself into a receptacle for this purpose. A neat building was some years ago erected on the spot, where a reading-room was fitted up, and provided with every necessary convenience; it is in a most retired and picturesque place, and is nearly surrounded with trees, which render it much frequented in summer, as well for the beauty of its situation, as for the purpose of drinking the water.

Dr. Henderson gives the following account of this water:—"When first taken from the spring in a glass, it has an appearance greatly resembling a solution of emetic tartar in common water; the taste is not unpleasant—something like that of a knife after cutting lemons. It does not seem to contain the smallest portion of sulphur; it neither changes vegetable blues red, nor does it effervesce with alkaline salts, calcareous earths, magnesia, or fossil alkali, yet it curdles soap and renders a solution of various spirits milky. It seems to contain a considerable portion of calcareous earth, mixed with vitriolic acid, in the form of its selenites, and also a considerable portion of iron, as will appear from the following experiment:—sixty-four ounces of this water, by measure, being evaporated to dryness, there was a residuum of a brownish colour, full of spiculæ, weighing four grains, eight ounces of which, with an equal quantity of charcoal, was made into paste with oil, and calcined; on trying the calcined matter with the magnet, two pieces, nearly in the metallic form, adhered to it, and when put upon paper, at the distance of half an inch, moved in every direction with the magnet; these

two pieces weighed one-eighth of a grain. The gross residuum neither effervesces with alkalies nor acids, and is sufficiently soluble in water; this water becomes instantly transparent on the addition of any of the mineral acids, especially the vitriolic. A solution of galls in common water, added to an equal portion of this water, becomes black like ink in a few minutes. The Chalybeate has been found serviceable in several cases of general debility, indigestion, atony of the stomach, fluor albus; and in all those diseases where chalybeate and tonic remedies are required, it promises, under due regulations, to be useful."

The following analysis is extracted from a treatise by Dr. Marcet, which is full of every interesting information concerning the qualities of the spring; he finds sixteen ounces of the water to contain—

Muriate of soda	3·0
Muriate of magnesia	0·75
Sulphate of lime	4·0
Oxide of iron	1·4
Silica	0·14
Solid contents	9·29
Cubic inches of carbonic acid gas in 100 cubic inches of water	9·29

VI. AMUSEMENTS.

If Brighton excels in other respects, certainly, in the variety of its amusements, it outstrips all the marine watering places; indeed, some have presumed to assert that its character as a resort for the restoration of health, has almost been absorbed in that of a place of fashionable amusement.

The Theatre is a neat and commodious building, situated about the middle of the New-road. The original theatre was nothing but a barn, but in 1774 a more respectable building was erected, and about 1777, Mr. Fox, of Covent Garden Theatre, became the lessee for fifteen years, at the annual rent of sixty-three pounds. This, however, not being sufficient to accommodate its audience, the present one was erected by H. Cobb, Esq. of Clement's Hill, in 1807. The exterior is extremely plain; a colonnade runs along its whole front; but the interior is tastefully and elegantly decorated, having two tiers of boxes, a pit, and a gallery; the depth from the front box to the curtain is forty feet. His Majesty has a box on the left of the stage, separated from the rest by an iron lattice-work, richly gilt. The Theatre is lit up with gas; from the ceiling is suspended an oriental lamp, illuminated with his Majesty's arms, which, when lighted, produces a chaste and brilliant effect. The present manager is Mr. Vining, and the general performances are in every respect creditable to his superintendence. The first actors of the London stage occasionally visit the place professionally, and the unfailing consequences are profitable houses for the manager. The Theatre is open in the seasons, which are during the summer and

winter months; the performances commence at seven o'clock,—boxes 5*s.*, pit 2*s.* 6*d.*, gallery 1*s.*; half-price nine o'clock,—boxes 2*s.* 6*d.*, pit 1*s.* 6*d.*, gallery 6*d.*

The Assembly and Concert Rooms, since the conversion of the elegant room of the Castle Tavern into the Royal Chapel, have been at the Old Ship. The room, which is the largest in Brighton, being 90 feet in length, is decorated in a most elegant manner. There is an orchestra on one side, which has a very striking appearance, as it is hung, apparently without any support, against the wall. The room is lighted with handsome chandeliers, and the large plate-glass, facing the entrance, reflects the gay scene, and gives the whole a splendid and beautiful effect. It is here that the Almack's, and most of the fashionable balls and concerts, are held.

BAZAARS.

The Royal Bazaar, on the Grand-parade, is a building originally designed for a picture gallery, for the exhibition of the works of foreign artists. The room, which is spacious and very neatly fitted up, is lighted from above; the counters are ranged round the walls and in the centre, leaving a walk round the room.

New Steyne Bazaar; this is one of the most extensive provincial establishments of this description in the kingdom. It was formed out of the suite of rooms formerly known as the New Steyne Library and Assembly Rooms, at the top of the New Steyne. It is fitted up in a most splendid style, and is deservedly distinguished as a fashionable lounge.

Marine Bazaar is on the Marine Parade, and though small, is well stocked with the usual variety of articles to be found in these places.

Palmer's New Bazaar. This has sprung up from the ashes of Lucombe's (late) Library on the Old Steyne. It is a very elegant and spacious establishment, and is well stored with fancy goods of every possible variety.

The Albion Bazaar, which opens on the Grand Junction-parade, has been recently established, and both from the elegant taste exhibited in its arrangement, and the excellent assortment of articles it offers to the notice of the public, and from its peculiarly favourable situation, it attracts a due portion of attention from the numerous visitors of Brighton.

Morris's Repository, in Richmond-place, deserves also to be noticed; though not precisely a bazaar, it possesses many of their accommodations.

The Oriental Lounge, in Ship-street, is an establishment of a somewhat similar

character, except that, as its title indicates, its articles are selected chiefly, if not exclusively, from the interesting and curious productions of the East.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

In these establishments amusement and instruction are admirably combined; and from the variety of them which exist, every taste may be gratified, except it be a vicious one, (and no indications for the supply of such a demand as it would originate, we rejoice to say, are discernible;) neither the grave nor the gay, neither the statesman nor the philosopher, need complain of the absence of intellectual aliment. Happily there is a very beneficial competition among these establishments; it is necessary, therefore, to observe, that the order of our arrangement is not in the slightest degree designed to intimate any partiality on our part. We shall first notice those in the eastern division of the town.

Tuppen and Walker's Royal Marine Library, on the Marine-parade, is well supplied with every popular work, especially such as are calculated for the fair sex; while the counters are spread with a valuable assortment of articles of elegance and utility, which may be purchased on reasonable terms.

Both these Libraries are distinguished by the crowds which resort to them every evening; here may be seen the beauty and fashion of the town, gratifying themselves with the pleasures and amusements which surround them, among which the game of loo, and the vocal and instrumental music, are not the least. They are furnished with new works as soon as published, the daily and provincial papers, magazines, reviews, &c. Subscriptions to each of these Libraries are 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per annum, or 8*s.* per month.

St. James's Public Circulating Library is of a somewhat different character, being devoted to works of standard merit rather than to those of a lighter class. The reading-room of this establishment is naturally frequented by a highly respectable circle of visitors. As the terms are rather complicated, and will appear high unless exhibited in connexion with the plan of the Library, we have appended them at length in a note.*

* Terms of subscription to St. James's Public Circulating Library and Reading-room, No. 97, St. James's-street, Brighton; on which subscribers are admitted to the perusal of all the London journals, and to the use of an extensive and valuable collection of old and modern works, and of all the new works, in every department of literature, which are added to the library immediately upon their publication.

First Class.—Subscribers paying, per annum, 5*l.* 5*s.*, half year 3*l.* 3*s.*, quarter 2*l.*, month 1*l.*, are entitled to ten volumes at one time, from any branch of the library; but these are not to include more than five volumes of the new publications.

Second Class.—Subscribers paying, per annum, 3*l.* 3*s.*, half year 2*l.* 2*s.*, quarter 1*l.* 5*s.*, two months 18*s.*, one month 12*s.*, fortnight 8*s.*, week 5*s.*, are entitled to five volumes at one time, from any branch of the library; but these are not to include more than two volumes of the new publications.

The Brighton General Subscription Library occupies a building of an elegant architectural character, in St. James's-street. In the words of its own regulations, it "is established for the circulation of standard works in science and general literature, and of new publications of acknowledged merit, which works shall form a permanent library. Subscribers of 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum shall be entitled to a share in the property of the society proportionate to the time of their having subscribed, which shares may be transferred to subscribers duly approved by the committee."

Langlois' Suspension Pier Saloon and Reading-room is well conducted, affording accommodation both for the mind and body, and enjoys a liberal patronage from the fashionable visitors of the Chain Pier, to whom a most exquisite lounge is afforded. Newspapers and periodicals are supplied the same as at other libraries.

Leppard's Library, Bedford House, Marine-parade; and Saunders and Son's, St. James's-street, are also supplied with publications, and the terms of subscription are as usual.

Loder's Library, in North-street, is an extensive concern, embracing above twenty thousand volumes in every branch of science. Hither may the student resort, secure from the interruptions of the giddy and the gay; while they may gratify themselves by a peep at the newspapers and magazines, of which a general assortment will be found in the adjoining reading-room, where charts and plans are provided for the convenience of reference. Subscription, 1*l.* 6*s.* per annum, 7*s.* per month, or 2*s.* 6*d.* per week.

[These two classes are distinguished only by the different number of volumes furnished to each. They are equally entitled to the first perusal of all new publications. To them, exclusively, are appropriated all the new periodical literature, and all such new works as are published in the octavo and the quarto forms. They have, also, the privilege of proposing the addition to the library of any old or new work, which, if it be one of general interest, will be immediately procured, and the subscriber proposing it be entitled to the first perusal.]

Each quarto volume to be reckoned as two.

[To ensure a supply of new publications for these two classes, an extra number of copies of popular works is always provided.]

Third Class.—Subscribers paying, per annum, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, half year 1*l.* 1*s.*, quarter 15*s.*, two months 12*s.*, one month 7*s.* 6*d.*, fortnight 5*s.* 6*d.*, week 3*s.* 6*d.*, are entitled to three volumes at one time; but these are not to include more than one volume of the new publications; also they are excluded from the recent periodical literature, from all new works published in the octavo and quarto forms, and from those works which are marked in the catalogue with an asterisk. They are, however, entitled to all new novels, tales, and romances, and to such new works of general literature as are published in the duodecimo and the smaller sizes. Likewise, they may obtain the reading of any work belonging to the higher classes, by paying half the price per volume charged to non-subscribers, provided it be taken in lieu of other books, and not in addition to them, otherwise the whole price will be charged.

Non-subscribers, preferring to read by the volume, may, upon leaving a deposit, obtain from the library any book, without exception, on the following terms; but the condition is, in every case, indispensable.—For the perusal of publications, per volume, duodecimo, two days, 3*d.* to 6*d.*; octavo, four days, 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; quarto, six days, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, according to the nature of the work. For reviews and magazines, quarterly, three days, 6*d.*; monthly, two days, 4*d.*; and if kept longer, an extra charge in direct proportion to the time.

Wright's Royal Colonnade Library is conveniently situated, at the corner of North-street and the New-road. It is very respectably and numerously attended; and the proprietor has rendered it worthy the patronage of his numerous subscribers. The periodical publications, and French and English newspapers, are taken in. Terms, 21*s.* per annum; six months 15*s.*; three months 9*s.*; one month 6*s.*

A variety of harps, piano-fortes, and every other musical instrument is kept for sale and hire; these are displayed in one of the most elegant saloons in the town; where persons are allowed to play over all the new music previous to any purchase.

Wright's Royal Esplanade Circulating Library, Reading-room, and Music Saloon, corner of Cannon-place, King's-road. This Library is fitted up in a style very attractive and pleasing, commanding one of the finest sea views in the town. A capital Reading-room is attached, fitted up in the oriental style. All the London papers, together with the weekly, are taken in, as well as French papers, for the accommodation of foreigners, and the Southampton Herald, for the use of navy officers. The object of the proprietor of this establishment, so necessary to the inhabitants of the western division of the town, is to supply the subscribers with every new work as soon as published. The terms of subscription to the Library and Reading-room are, for one year 2*l.* 2*s.*; six months 1*l.* 10*s.*; three months 1*l.* 1*s.*; two months 16*s.*; one month 11*s.*; a fortnight 7*s.*; while the advantages of the Reading-room alone may be enjoyed for one year for 1*l.* 6*s.*; six months 18*s.*; three months 14*s.*; two months 11*s.*; one month 7*s.*; and a fortnight 4*s.*

The last library we shall notice is one that will fully verify our assertion at the commencement of our description of these institutions, that every taste might find opportunity for gratification; and it is certainly to the credit of Brighton that such an establishment should be found in its lists; we refer to Whittemore's Religious, Moral, and Entertaining Library, 76, West-street. This Library is furnished with the most popular works in theology, moral essays, interesting biography, voyages and travels, and light reading, purely of a moral cast, so that parents may, with safety, allow their children to select any book from the catalogue. The Reading-room is supplied with morning and evening papers, the provincial papers, the most popular monthly periodicals, the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and Theological Quarterly Reviews, and every new work of merit as soon as published. An accommodation is thus afforded to those whose habits do not accord with the fashion and gaiety which distinguish most other libraries; a further accommodation is afforded to those individuals by the proprietor keeping on sale a large assortment of religious books and tracts of every description, which has long been a desideratum in Brighton. Terms of subscription are as follow: 2*s.* per week; monthly 6*s.*; three months 11*s.*; six months 15*s.*; one year 21*s.*

There are several other booksellers who have libraries attached to their establishments, but not of an extent to require individual notice. They will all be found in the Directory, under the head "Libraries."

Before leaving this section we must notice the out-door amusements which Brighton affords; and all our readers will, doubtless, expect to be first conducted to the Race-course—in a fine day a very pleasant excursion, as it is situated about a mile eastward of the town, on one of the loftiest eminences in the vicinity of the place. It commands an extensive view of the ocean, the town, and the adjacent country; the fine air coming fresh from the sea is of uncommon purity and salubrity. From the summit of the hill there is an extensive view of the bay, and in clear weather the eye can catch the Isle of Wight to the west, just skirting the horizon, while Beachy Head is distinguishable towards the east. The course extends over part of the hill called Whitehawk Hill, where are the remains of an ancient triple intrenchment, which by some is supposed to be a Roman, and by others a Celtic, fortification, though it is probable that it was the resort of the distressed Britons in the times of danger and trouble. A Roman coin has certainly been found on this spot, but that is no positive evidence that the intrenchment is Roman. The Romans may have occupied the place, but the proportions of the work by no means agree with the Roman castramentation. Roman encampments have been too particularly described by Polybius and Vegetius to admit of such being the fact, the Roman castramentation being now as well known as that of Cohorn or Vauban. But the coin evidently excludes the Saxons and the Danes, referring the works on the highest summits of the Sussex Downs to far more ancient inhabitants. These works, doubtless, were raised as fortified places to protect, and for signals to alarm, the inland inhabitants of invaders—the particular manner of defence of all the northern nations—the vallum thrown inwards and fortified with stakes at the top, and by which, in times of alarm and danger, children, herds, and flocks, with all their effects, were shielded.—The race-stand commands a full view of the whole course, and at the time of the races (generally the three last days of July) is filled with a brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion, and the whole place is gaily crowded with the inhabitants and visitors of the town.

Hunting.—The admirers of the sports of the field who think it

> "Better to hunt in fields for health unbought,
> Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught,"

may enjoy this healthy and manly exercise in the season, either with stag-hounds, harriers, or fox-hounds.

Rules and regulations of the Brighton subscription harriers to be observed in the field:—1st. No person to be allowed to ride through young plantations, corn, &c. 2d. Every person that is a subscriber of one pound, or less than five, will be called upon to pay one shilling when in the field, and every non-subscriber two shillings and sixpence. 3d. A five-pound subscriber to be freed from capping during the season.

There is a Cricket Club established in Brighton, and also an Archery Club; the members of the latter wear a green uniform, with appropriate facings. This insti-

tution has the felicity to have on its lists ladies of distinction, who are said to excel in the use of the bow. We have ever thought this one of the most interesting and noble of British sports; and we are surprised, that as it is one in which the fair sex can with so much propriety join, the gallantry of English gentlemen does not render it much more popular and fashionable than it is.

VII. BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Several of the principal of the objects contemplated in this section have been amply noticed in that treating of the public buildings of Brighton. We refer to the County Hospital, and to the National and Union Schools. We shall notice the details, a few of which appear to require such explanation, and then present our readers with a tabular statement of all the benevolent institutions at one view, from a document which does great credit to the industry and public spirit of its compilers, and one similar to which we should be glad to find extant in every town in our route.

Provident and District Society.—The extensive usefulness of this valuable institution, affording comfort and convenience to the industrious poor, is so very obvious to every person, who will take the least trouble to look at the plan of operation, that it only needs to be known, to be carried into still greater effect than it is, although it possesses an host of strength in its present state. The objects of this society are, the encouragement of industry and frugality among the poor, the relief of distress, and the prevention of mendicity and imposture. The town is divided into districts, to each of which a district committee is appointed, and subdivided. The poor in these portions of the district are visited by one or more ladies or gentlemen, who receive from the poor small deposits, on which they allow a present premium, in order to induce them to lay by a little store for their own necessities. This is somewhat similar to Savings' Banks, but with this exception; the Savings' Banks require the depositor to bring to an appointed office, at an appointed hour, a given sum; but this society selects those individuals who have neither means nor inclination to avail themselves of this benefit, and by habitual visits of friendliness and kindness, endeavour to create the disposition in them to meet it, receiving at their own door the smallest pittance as a deposit for rent, clothing, or food. An agent is appointed to give attention to casual applicants, at 63, High-street, where they receive temporary relief. The society was formed in 1824, under the immediate direction of Mrs. Fry, whilst residing in this town for the benefit of her health, and has received the patronage of noblemen, and ladies of the highest rank in the kingdom, and now receives the personal assistance of several ladies and gentlemen of distinction.

Dollar Society.—This society was instituted in November, 1813, and is so called from the annual subscription of that amount; each subscriber being entitled to recommend one person yearly to partake of the charitable fund. This society is conducted

by a committee of twelve ladies. Her Majesty, Queen Charlotte, when she visited Brighton, in 1814, condescended to become the patroness, and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, the vice-presidents of the institution; and besides these illustrious personages, the society has to boast of the names of the Marchioness of Downshire, the Marchioness Cholmondeley, Countess Dowager Harcourt, and other ladies of distinction.

Swan Downer's School.—The late Swan Downer, Esq., a native of Brighton, was a protestant dissenter, and to him the town is indebted for two useful charities. Having been successful in accumulating a large fortune in London, by trade, he bequeathed to his native place the sum of 12,100*l.*, 7,100 of which is invested in the name of trustees for endowing a charity school for girls, the remaining 5000 for the purpose of clothing forty-eight poor men and women; and fifty poor girls are also annually clothed and educated.

The Infant School is in Upper Gardener-street, and receives into its establishment a large number of children, from the age of eighteen months to six or seven years; and it is to those who love to see the "budding bursting forth" of the infant mind, one of the most pleasing sights imaginable. The simplicity and efficiency of the system of education is admirably adapted to teach the "young idea how to shoot." We are happy to see infant schools become so general.

Society of United Fishermen.—The peculiar object of this valuable society is to form the fishermen into a bond of union, who, each, by paying during nine months of the year one shilling per week, and one pound annually for a boat, are entitled to the full benefit of the society, which affords relief to its members and their families in sickness, to the widows and children, and to superannuated fishermen, and to those who have sustained losses, which, from the nature of their employment, are very common. The donations to this society have been very extensive. It is under the patronage of His Majesty, and boasts of a long list of noble patrons and contributors.

The Bank for Savings—Established to encourage economy in the lower classes, and to afford every industrious and provident person the great advantage of public security and interest for small sums of money. Sums are received by this bank (weekly, monthly, quarterly, or yearly, as it may suit the convenience of the depositor) as low as one shilling at a time. As soon as they amount to twenty shillings, they become entitled to regular yearly interest, and so for every additional twenty shillings deposited. That interest again, at the end of the year, is added to the principal, and augments the interest of the following year. All monies deposited in this bank, with the weekly interest due upon them, or any part of them, may, on a fortnight's notice, be withdrawn by the depositors at any time they may stand in need of them. Agent, Mr. Sawyer, at the Savings' Bank, Middle-street.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS OF BRIGHTON.

No.	Names (Alphabetically).	Esta-blished.	Committee Meetings.	General Meetings.	Principal acting Persons.
1	Anti-Slavery Society	....	.....	.....	Mr. D. P. Hack, Lewes-road.
2	British and Foreign Bible Society (Auxiliary)	1811	Last Fr. in alternate Mths. 12	Autumn	Mr. Glaisyer, 12, North-street.
3	Bible Association (Ladies)	1815	First Wednesday 12	Autumn	Miss Payne, 68, Grand-parade.
4	Christian Instr. Society, Union-street Chapel	1827	.....	.....	Rev. J. N. Goulty, 13, Western-road.
5	——————Hanover Chapel	1828	.....	.....	Rev. J. Edwards, Windsor-terrace.
6	Church Missionary Association	1826	Sec. Th. Mar. Ju. Sep. Dec.	Autumn	Rev. R. Anderson, 21, Montpelier-road.
7	Clothing Society	1826	.....	Sale of Clothes, Quarterly	Mrs. Mortlock, 7, Regency-square.
8	Dispensary (Middle-street)	1809	First Tuesday 7	First Tuesday, September.	Mr. T. D. Ruddock, Brighton-place.
9	Dollar Society	1813	First Tuesday 12	First Tuesday, June	Miss Collens, 74, West-street.
10	Dorcas Society	1823	First Tuesday 12	Fancy Sale in Autumn ..	Mrs. H. Wilds, Western Pavilion.
11	Female Penitentiary Committee	1822	.....	July	N. Kemp, Esq. Ovingdean.
12	Hibernian Society (for Female Children)	1822	First Tu. Mar. Ju. Sep. Dec.	October	Mrs. King, 2, Regency-square.
13	Home Mission (Countess's Connexion)	1827	.....	Summer	Mr. J. F. Ward, 13, Lower Rock-gardens.
14	——————(Congregational Society).....	1823	.....	Autumn	Rev. J. Edwards, Windsor-terrace.
15	Hospital (County)	1828	.....	.....	H. Reed, Secretary.
16	Irish Society	1827	.....	.....	Dr. Hooker, Rottingdean.
17	Jubilee Fund	1809	.....	.....	Mr. Colbatch, Albion Hotel, Old Steyne.
18	Life-Boat Committee	1824	.....	.....	Rev. H. M. Wagner, Vicarage.
19	Maternal Society	1813	First Monday 12	Last Wednesday, July ...	Mrs. King, 2, Regency-square.
20	Missionary Society (London)	1824	.....	October	Rev. J. N. Goulty, 13, Western-road.
21	——————(Baptist)	1827	.....	.....	Mr. Baily, Gardener-street.
22	——————(Wesleyan)	1814	.....	Autumn	Wesleyan Minister, 1, Patriot-place.
23	Moravian Mission	1826	.....	.....	S. Jellicoe, Esq. 33, Oriental-place.
24	Naval and Military Bible Society	1828	Third Monday.....12	Autumn	Mr. Brooker, 157, North-street.
25	Orphan School	1822	Quarterly	An Annual Fair	Miss Jeffereys, East-street.
26	Provident and District Society.....	1824	Second Tuesday 1	January	Rev. J. N. Goulty, and Dr. King.
27	Religious Tract Society.....	....	.....	.....	Mr. Whittemore, 76, West-street.
28	Sabbath Society.....	1828	.....	.....	Sir T. Blomefield, Bart. 68, Regency-sq.
29	Savings' Bank (Middle-street).....	1818	.....	March and September....	T. West, Esq. Union Bank.
30	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge ..	1815	Jan. April, July and October	October	Rev. H. J. Taylor, 13, Cannon-place.
31	Society for Promoting Xtianity among the Jews	1827	First Th. Mar. Ju. Sep. Dec.	.....	Mrs. N. Kemp, Ovingdean.
32	Society for Sup. the use of Climbing Boys, &c.	1827	.....	.....	Mr. D. P. Hack, Lewes-road.
33	United Fishermen's Society	1813	First Monday 12	Second Monday, August..	Rev. E. Everard, Wick House.

There are Societies for the Relief of the Sick Poor at their own habitations, connected wiih several of the Congregations in the Town.

LIST OF CHARITY SCHOOLS.

National School for Boys and Girls, and Infant Schools, Church-street, Warwick-street, and Upper Gardener-street.

Union Schools for Boys and Girls, Middle-street.

British and Infant Schools, and Schools of Industry, Upper Edward-street, for Boys and Girls.

School for Girls, Hanover Chapel School-room, North-lane.

School for Fishermen's Children, West-street.

Orphan Asylum, Gloucester-place.

Blue-coat School for Boys, Ship-street.

Swan Downer's School for Girls, Gardener-street.

Adult School for Poor Females, 12, Frederick-place; Sundays from three o'clock till half-past four, Wednesdays and Fridays from two till half-past three.

Adult School for Young Men, Zion Chapel, every evening from six till eight o'clock.

Sunday Schools, St. James's, St. Mary's, and Trinity Chapel, and most of the Dissenting Chapels.

Waterer's School, Paradise-street.

VIII. THE VICINITY.

In this division of our descriptive treatise it is very manifest that it would swell our volume to a most inconvenient bulk, were we to give our pen a full scope. Indeed, were we to take in Seaford, which is thirteen miles to the eastward, and Arundel, which is more than twenty miles in an opposite direction, we should be constructing a county history rather than a Guide to the Watering Places; an extension the more unnecessary as all the objects of interest within a moderate distance of the coast will come under review in due course, without violating their geographical position by placing them in the vicinity of Brighton. The following, however, come justly within that denomination:—

Hollingbury Hill.—At about two miles from Brighton, in a north-easterly direction, is Hollingbury Hill. Here is an intrenchment, somewhat similar to that already referred to on the race-course; which, being near the coast, had a triple ditch, while one was sufficient for Hollingbury. In the centre are three large celtic barrows; on the largest, not many years ago, a fire-beacon was raised, and a shed near it, to convey signals of alarm, if necessary, during the night; but those, since the close of the war, have been removed. This station contains several tumuli, in which skeletons, detached bones, and a few Roman coins, have at different times been discovered. The tradition that a castle once stood here is probably erroneous.

Stanmer Park.—At a distance of three miles from the barracks, on the road to Lewes, are the porter's lodges, leading to the splendid mansion of the Earl of Chiches

ter. This park is often resorted to by the fashionable visitors of Brighton, who are generally permitted by the noble earl to enjoy its walks. Considerable improvements were made to the house and grounds by the late earl, to whose taste and persevering exertion are owing the fine plantations which now grace this pleasing spot. The village of Stanmore is small, containing only about twenty houses, and one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

Lewes is between eight and nine miles from Brighton, and the road to it affords, in our opinion, by far the pleasantest ride in the whole neighbourhood. There is a road from Brighton to Lewes over the Downs, saving a considerable distance, affording a delightful ride or walk, presenting numerous bold and extensive views, both towards the sea and inland. As Lewes is a place of great antiquity, and the county town, we shall give a brief description of it.—Lewes is a borough and market-town, built on the margin of the South Downs, on the banks of the river Ouse. The approach to it is among hills, an amphitheatre of which surrounds the town, which stands on a lower hill. From one of these eminences, about three miles from the town, is a most extensive prospect for thirty miles to the sea, and forty miles inland to Surrey; and on another, about a mile distant, was fought the famous battle between Henry the Third and the barons, headed by Simon de Montford, on the 14th of May, 1264. Lewes is conjectured to occupy the site of the Roman station called Mutuantonis, or Mantantonis; the earliest mention of it in history, however, is in the tenth century, when King Athelstan directed two mints to be established here. In the time of Edward the Confessor it appears to have belonged to the king; and after the Conquest it was given by William to his son-in-law, William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who built, or repaired, the castle, and made it his principal seat. In his family it continued until the reign of Henry the Third, when the estate passed, by his marriage with the heiress, to the Earl of Arundel; but it afterwards became divided among various proprietors.

This town had formerly twelves churches, which are now reduced to six. St. Anne's, for the united parishes of St. Peter and St. Mary Westout, is an ancient building, which underwent considerable alterations in 1775. St. Michael in Foro, standing in the High-street, was of considerable antiquity, and becoming very ruinous, was rebuilt with great neatness in 1755. All Saints, also in the Friar's Walk, is a brick building, erected in 1806, on the site of the old church, pulled down in the preceeding year. St. John sub Castro, situated in the centre of an ancient encampment amidst the ruins of the castle, consists at present of no more than the nave of the original church, with a tower, and a steeple of more modern erection. The architecture of this building indicates a very remote origin. In the south wall is a monumental inscription, in Latin, cut on fifteen different stones, placed in a semicircular form, and engraven in Saxon characters, in memory of a Danish prince, named Mangnus. St. John's, in the suburb of Southover, near the priory, is still a large church, although a part of the east end has been demolished. St. Thomas in the Cliff, situated in a suburb which receives its name from its situation under a chalky hill, rising abruptly from the Ouse, is a neat and venerable structure, with an elegant altar-piece. Beside

the churches, here are places of worship for Presbyterians, Quakers, Wesleyans Methodists, General and Particular Baptists, Independents, and for the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion.

The remains of the castle comprise the great gateway, partly of Saxon architecture, and partly of the age of Henry the Third; some considerable portions of the two keeps, or central fortifications, (a feature peculiar to this castle,) especially of the western one; and many fragments of earth-works, embankments, and trenches. A part of the site of this venerable structure is now converted into a Bowling-green; and a road, leading to the Downs, has been cut through the western rampart, across a field called Walling, where Mangnus, before mentioned, is said to have been defeated and taken prisoner. In addition to the security afforded by its castle, Lewes was strongly fortified, and vestiges of intrenchments, &c., are still visible, although no traces of its walls are discoverable.

A priory was founded here in 1078, and richly endowed, for monks of the Cluniac order, by Earl Warren, and his Countess Gundreda, who were both, with several of their descendants, interred within its walls. It was of very extensive dimensions (its outer walls enclosing an area of nearly forty acres,) and magnificent architecture; but so completely was it demolished at the Dissolution, and by a subsequent fire in the early part of the seventeenth century, that little more than some fragments of bare walls now remain to attest its existence, and to excite the regret of the visitor.

Lewes is a borough by prescription, and has returned two members to parliament ever since the year 1295; the right of election is vested in all the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The town is not incorporated, but is governed by two constables, annually appointed at the court leet, although it appears that, in addition to these, it had formerly a kind of corporation, consisting of thirty-six persons. It is still considered the county town, and the summer assizes and quarter sessions, for the eastern division of Sussex are held here. The population in 1821 was 7083 persons. A few modern public buildings embellish the town; the one most deserving of notice is the County Hall, which is a handsome stone edifice, of most respectable appearance. The House of Correction for the eastern division of the county, situated in North-street, has a tread-mill in it, for the purpose of punishment and the grinding of corn. Here is a Free School, established for the education of an unlimited number of children of both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions. The only manufacture of any note, carried on in or near Lewes, is paper; formerly, extensive iron works for casting and making cannon, &c. were established on the Ouse; but very little of that business now remains, although it has lately somewhat revived.

About a mile to the north of Brighton, on the road to London, is the beautiful village of Preston. The church is a small but neat edifice, to the right of the road. It contains the monuments of Sir Anthony Shirly, and Francis Cheynell, a noted presbyterian clergyman, the antagonist of the great Chillingworth.

Preston House is a handsome building, and attracts general attention. It is

celebrated as being the residence of the unfortunate Anne of Cleves, one of the queens of Henry the Eighth, who is supposed to have died in the convent at Falmer.

The Devil's Dyke is rather more than five miles from Brighton, by a pleasant road across the Downs, in a north-westerly direction. It is a very extensive oval intrenchment, about a mile in circumference, accessible only by a narrow projection to the south. It is fortified with a broad deep ditch, the earth thrown inwards, and forming a very high rampart, called Poorman's-wall. Its original meaning seems therefore to have been retained as a place of security for the distressed Britons; but it is more commonly known at the present day, as the Devil's Dyke.* From the summit of this mount, which is attained by the gradual ascent from the south, there is a romantic view of the whole weald of Sussex, and the adjoining parts of Hampshire, Surrey, and Kent. A prospect more picturesque and beautiful is scarcely to be imagined. A fine clear day should be chosen for the review of smiling nature's works from this quarter. A small but neat inn has been erected here, which affords refreshments to all applicants.

About a mile from the Dyke is Poynings, a very romantic-looking village, contain-

* A legend connected with the Devil's Dyke has been thus pleasantly put in verse by Mr. W. Hamper.

THE DEVIL'S DYKE.

A SUSSEX LEGEND.

Five hundred years ago or more,
Or if you please, in days of yore;
That wicked wight y'clept *Old Nick*,
Renown'd for many a wanton trick,
With envy from the Downs beheld
The studded churches of the Weald;
(Here Poynings cruciform, and there
Hurst, Albourne, Bolney, Newtimber,
Cuckfield, and more, with towering crest,
Quæ nunc prescribere longum est.)
Oft heard the undulating chime
Proclaim around 'twas service time.
"Can I, with common patience, see
These churches, and not one for me?
Shall I be cheated of my due
By such a sanctimonious crew?"
He muttered twenty things beside;
And swore *that night* the foaming tide,
Led through a vast and wondrous trench,
Should give these pious souls a drench!
Adown the West the steeds of Day
Hasted merrily away,
And Night in solemn pomp came on,
Her lamp the stars—a cloud her throne:
The lightsome Moon she was not there,
But deck'd the other hemisphere.
Now with a fit capacious spade,
So large it was on purpose made,
Old Nick began, with much ado,
To cut the lofty Downs in two;
At every dig he shovell'd out
A thousand waggon load, no doubt!
O! had he labour'd till the morrow,
His envious work had wrought much sorrow;
The Weald, with verdant beauty graced,
O'erwhelmed—a sad and watery waste.
But so it chanced, a good old dame,
Whose deed has long outliv'd her name,
Waked by the cramp at midnight hour,
Or just escaped the night-mare's power,
Rose from her humble bed, when lo!
She heard Nick's *terrible ado!*
And by the star-light faintly spied
This wicked wight, and dyke so wide!
She knew him by his mighty size,
His tail, his horns, and saucer eyes;
And while with wonderment amaz'd,
At workman and at work she gaz'd,
Swift cross her mind a thought there flew,
That she, by stratagem, might do
A deed, which luckily should save
Her country from a watery grave;
By his own weapons fairly beating
The father of all lies and cheating!
Forth from her casement in a minute,
A sieve of wire with candle in it,
She held to view—and simple nick,
Who ne'er suspected such a trick,
(All roughes are fools,) when first his sight
A full orb'd luminary bright
Beheld, decamp'd—his work undone—
Scared at the sight of a *new sun*;
And muttered curses that the day
Should drive him from the job away!
Night after night this knowing dame
Watch'd—but again Nick never came!
Who now dare call the action evil
To hold a candle to the Devil.

ing about thirty houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church is a large edifice, in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre, and which may well be called "a durable monument of the piety of the noble family of the Poynings," and being lofty and cathedral-like in form, its appearance is yet imposing. The arms of the founder are still to be seen over the porch and the great window of the east chancel. On the presentation of the Rev. Dr. Holland (by Lord Erskine, his father-in-law) to the rectory, in 1807, those repairs of the building commenced to which it is indebted for its present respectable and convenient state.

On the western side of Brighton is a very pleasant ride, within a short distance of the sea, along the coast, to Shoreham. In this direction we first pass through the parish of Hove, in which Brunswick town stands. The village is a mile to the west, and contains about three hundred inhabitants. The church is said to be the ruins of one which was formerly considered as a structure of great beauty and grandeur; the western end is in a ruinous condition, and is of Norman foundation. It is a prebend of Chichester cathedral.

Aldrington is about two miles and a half west of Brighton. The remains of the church are in an open field; the fragment of a tower, and a small window, and remains of walls, constitute the entire ruins. The parish has, long since, been destitute of houses and inhabitants. Aldrington is said to have been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, and its inhabitants compelled to remove for safety to Portslade, which is to the north of the road, about four miles from Brighton. This village is erroneously supposed, by many, to have been the *Portus Adurni;* but its very name refutes the hypothesis, which signifies the way to the port, and consequently could not have been the port itself.

Old Shoreham, formerly a town of some importance, situated near the mouth of the Adur, has dwindled into a village, containing only thirty-eight houses. Its population in 1801, amounted to 188; in 1811, to 210; in 1821, to 235; and in 1831, to 231. It is mentioned by our ancient historians as the spot where Ella, the first king of the south Saxons, made his second landing on his return from Germany with the reinforcements which enabled him to accomplish the conquest of this part of England. The only relic of the ancient consequence of Old Shoreham is its church, great part of which lies in ruins. This fabric is evidently of very early date. The arches in the interior are large, in the Anglo-Norman style, and adorned with the chevron ornament: several traces of similar arches appear on the exterior, especially in the ruinous north transept, and in the upper part of the tower, which has circular windows above. On the south side is a remarkable door-way: columns, nearly buried in the ground, with foliage to the capitals, support an arch, having in the architrave three distinct parts; the first contains a sort of triglyphs, the second diagonals, and the third pateræ. At this place a light wooden bridge crosses the Adur, which is here of considerable breadth: it was built by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in 1781, authorising £5,000 to be raised

for the purpose, in shares of £100 each. The annual value of real property in Old Shoreham, as assessed in April, 1815, was £1908.

New Shoreham, about half a mile southward of Old Shoreham, has risen into consequence upon the ruins of the latter, probably on account of its more convenient situation for trade. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 799; in 1811, 770; in 1821, 1047; and in 1831, 1503. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and a fair on the 25th of July. The government of the town is vested in two constables, chosen annually at the court-leet of the manor. This town is a borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the twenty-sixth of Edward the First, 1298. The right of election was enjoyed by all the householders paying scot and lot, till 1771, when a scene of the most shameful corruption was disclosed before a committee of the House of Commons; and parliament passed an act to extend the votes for Shoreham to the whole rape of Bramber.

The church, formerly collegiate, is large, and is celebrated as exhibiting an interesting specimen of the union of the Norman, or circular, and the early pointed style. The plan of the church is a cross; the nave is destroyed; but confused masses of walls still remaining mark the boundary of the west font. The lofty square tower rising from the centre of the transepts consists of two stories, the first entirely Norman, having two arched arcades with columns, and within each recess an arched window. At the sides, and between each recess, are breaks, and columns at the angles of the tower. The second story also has two arcades with columns, having pointed arches; two windows again occur, but their arches are circular, and their openings are divided into three small lights, by columns, which support small circular arches. These lights and columns, it has been observed, give the strongest warrant for supposing that they were some of the early hints towards forming the system of mullion-work, which constituted the invariable ornament of windows in subsequent ages. The details of the interior are remarkable for their elegance, richness, and diversity; so that this edifice altogether may be said to present an excellent school for the study of ancient architecture.

The market-house, situated in the middle of the town, and supported by Doric pillars, is the only public edifice worthy of notice besides the church.

A handsome suspension bridge was built in 1832 over the Adur at New Shoreham which shortens the distance between Brighton and Worthing nearly two miles.

Shoreham has a tide harbour, which has been much improved within the last few, years. It is dangerous on account of the shifting of the sands, and a long flat rock sometimes visible at low water. In spring tides it has about eighteen feet water, about twelve in common, and not more than three feet at the ebb. It runs along by the town parallel with the sea, with which it communicates about half a mile eastward of the place.

A considerable business in ship-building used to be carried on here. Vessels of seven hundred tons have been launched; the harbour, notwithstanding its inconveniencies, being the best on this part of the coast, is frequented by ships of considerable burden, and has a custom-house, with a collector and inferior officers.

LANCING.

This pleasant little village* is eight miles west of Brighton, and contained in 1813, 695 inhabitants. A saving of full two miles has been lately effected by the erection of an elegant suspension bridge over the Adur, at New Shoreham, a circumstance which we apprehend will muterially interfere with the "vested right" of raising a large sum, annually, by the imposition of a toll on animals of every description, who pass over it, the human species not excepted. The situation of this village is rendered agreeable by the vicinity being highly cultivated and well wooded, presenting a pleasing contrast to the bleak downs which surround Brighton. The principal houses are built on a terrace, fifteen to twenty feet above the level of the sea, and at a distance of about three hundred yards from it; the intervening space being occupied by a fine open lawn, which is sheltered from the violence of south-westerly gales by the beach being thrown up like an embankment several feet above the level of the lawn, affording a peculiarly safe play-ground for juvenile visitors. The sands are extensive and excellent; and the view they afford of the coast, embracing Shoreham and Brighton, is interesting and Picturesque, especially when the declining sun adds its beauteous tinges to the scene. After the orb of day has sunk far below the horizon, the brilliant range of lights at Brighton, seen glimmering in the distance, as if they were spirits of the deep floating on the boisterous waves, form a scene of a character peculiarly interesting, which is yet heightened by the reflections which are naturally excited with the intermitting rays of that warning beacon to the mariner, the revolving light at Beechy Head.

The only point which brings Lancing into connexion with the political history of the country, so far as we have been able to discover, is the circumstance of the late Queen Caroline embarking from its shores, when, after residing some time at Sompting, she repaired to the continent; an event which some of the inhabitants, who witnessed it, assured us excited the deepest interest throughout the whole population of the village.

Although we have thus done justice to the advantages which this spot possesses, we must not be understood to affirm that it can do more, at present, than barely come within the nomenclature of a "watering place." There are several bathing machines; and comfortable lodgings may be obtained—but there is no hotel, boarding-house, library, or public rooms of any description. There is, however, an inn, (the Three Horse Shoes) kept by an attentive and obliging host, who is of too independent a cast to alter the ungenteel title of his house; which does not, however, at all diminish from

* Properly South Lancing. North Lancing, where the parish church is situated, and the seat of Colonel Lloyd, is about a mile inland.

Drawn by W.H.Bartlett. Engraved by J.Hopkins

WORTHING.

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the beauty of the view from the bow window of his best room. Any family which might desire to be relieved from the fashionable throng of Brighton, or of its young rival, Worthing, and yet to reside where occasional visits might, at any time, be conveniently made to those resorts of fashion, will certainly find Lancing a pleasant place ot retirement.

The following coaches pass through Lancing:
To Brighton, at nine and ten, A. M. and two, four, and five, P. M.
To Worthing, at ten and twelve, A. M. and seven and eight, P. M.
To Southamptnn, through Worthing, Arundel, and Chichester, at ten A. M.
To Portsmouth, through the same places, at twelve A. M.
To Bath, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at seven, A. M.

From the level and richly cultivated character of the country round Lancing, the rides are very agreeable. Some of them have already been noticed in the last section of our description of Brighton, and others naturally associate themselves with Worthing.—An object of the highest interest to the antiquary, and, indeed, to the public at large, requires, however, to be noticed in connexion with this village; we refer to the Roman pavement which was discovered in 1828. It is situated at a distance of about two miles north of Lancing. The spot was covered with a large tumulus, but had not been supposed to contain any peculiar relics of Roman antiquity till it was opened, when, at the depth of only three feet, a large tesselated pavement was exposed to view. From the arrangement of the building, it would appear to have been a Roman temple. By the side of the pavement is a bath, in excellent preservation, paved with Sussex marble. And in the immediate vicinity of the building were discovered fifteen graves, from which were taken a large quantity of British, Roman, and Saxon coins; and other curious antique relics were found; among them were brooches, cloak-buckles, rings, bracelets, styles used for pins, and other ornaments, British battle-axes, spear-heads, arrow-tips, knives, pins, dice, &c. several skulls, and a whole skeleton. The visitor will not only be gratified by the inspection of so interesting a relic, but cannot fail, if he embrace a favourable day, to be delighted with the view commanded from this spot, and during his progress to it, comprising the coast from Beachy Head to Selsea Bill, with the Isle of Wight and the British Channel forming the back ground of the scene, while the inland views are also highly picturesque.

WORTHING.

Progressing, as the Americans say, in our westerly course, we arrive, by a very pleasing entrance, at that select resort of fashion and gentility, Worthing. We have said the entrance to Worthing, from the Brighton road, is pleasing, and certainly, from the gardens and shrubberies, which adorn either side of the road, and the cleanliness

of the streets, it cannot justly be deemed otherwise; nevertheless, it is by no means characteristic, for instead of pursuing the route along the shore, which would bring the visitor directly to the doors of the principal hotels, just as you enter, the road diverges inland, a defect, we have no doubt, the public spirit of the town, which has already effected so much, will not long permit to continue.

The situation of Worthing has certainly several advantages which lead many invalids to prefer it to Brighton; it is less bleak, it has beautiful sands, and the walks and rides in its vicinity are very superior. Its distance from London is but a few miles greater, being only fifty-seven, while from Chichester, it is but twenty, and from Brighton twelve. The subsequent pages will show that it is not deficient in any of the detiderata which render a sea-side residence delightful; and if it does not exhibit such scenes of crowded gaiety, this will be a recommendation rather than a detraction in the estimation of a very large portion of those who court the pure breeze, and delight to embrace the limpid wave.

The History of Worthing presents nothing to detain the reader from the description of its present state. It is situated in the parish of Broadwater, in the rape of Bramber, and seems to have existed some time under the name of Worting; but half a century since it was only an inconsiderable fishing village. It is indebted in a great degree for the foundation of its celebrity to her Royal Highness the late Princess Amelia, who, by the advice of her physicians, made it her residence during the summer of 1797, in preference to any other situation on the southern coast; it was subsequently honoured by the visits of the lamented and beloved Princess Charlotte of Wales, her late Majesty Queen Caroline, and more recently by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. The temporary residence of these illustrious personages in Worthing, unquestionably contributed to stamp the town with a considerable degree of importance in its infant state, and has undoubtedly proved a powerful stimulus to the inhabitants to render it what it now is, the admiration of its numerous visitors.

The Climate of Worthing is peculiarly mild, being surrounded, at the distance of about a mile, by a chain of the Sussex Downs. Even in the winter months, the blasts of the northern and eastern winds are in a great measure excluded. Vegetation consequently flourishes in its greatest beauty; many of the gardens have myrtle trees growing in the open air from six to twenty feet in height; figs are also produced here in considerable perfection. In the valley of Worthing, the finest corn is seen growing down to the edge of the sea, almost bathing its ears in the blue waves of the ocean. So mild is the air, that bathing is sometimes practised here even at Christmas; the snow never remains long on the ground, though it may continue to cover to a considerable depth other parts of the country. The breezes from the sea so temper the atmosphere, that violent changes from heat to cold are seldom experienced, consequently the situation is peculiarly favourable to pulmonary complaints.

It would appear that the sea has made great encroachments on this part of the coast as well as at Brighton, and that the sands which now form one of the chief attractions of Worthing were formerly an extensive common, covered with verdure. From under-

neath the surface is dug up that fine blue clay of which the cream-coloured bricks with which the houses are fronted are composed. Here are also beds of marl, used with sea-weed for manure; and a white stone which, when burned, yields lime of superior quality.

The Population of Worthing is not given in the parliamentary returns, distinct from the parish of Broadwater; from other sources, it is estimated that Worthing contains between one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three male, and two thousand two hundred and sixty-six female inhabitants, making a total of four thousand and nineteen; which indicates a rapid increase, when compared with the amount of the population of the whole parish at the commencement of the present century.*

No manufactures exist in the town, nor do any commercial transactions appear to take place beyond the retail trade, which is by no means inconsiderable.

General Description.—The buildings of which the town is composed extends along the coast about three-quarters of a mile; and, in some parts, a similar distance in a northerly or inland direction. The reader must not imagine, however, that the houses occupy a space three-quarters of a mile square, as many gardens and fields intervene which give the town an airy and pleasing appearance, and are very conducive to its health. Commencing at the most easterly point, the first row of houses, running north and south, is called Warwick-buildings; at the end of this row is Gravel-terrace, and to the west of it, York-terrace. A noble opening, planted as a garden, with shrubberries, then intervenes, having a very elegant range of houses on the western side, denominated the Steyne, at the corner of which is the Steyne Hotel; a continuation of the Steyne is termed High-street, which conducts to the northern extremity of the town. Continuing our walk along the Esplanade, passing Stafford's Library, and Bedford-row, we arrive at South-street, which may be considered the centre of the town. At the eastern angle of this street stands the Marine Hotel, and at the western the Sea-House Hotel. A continuation of this street is termed North-street, and constitutes the commencement of the road to London; at the distance of a

* The population of the parish of Broadwater, according to the Parliamentary returns, at the four following periods, was

In 1801,—1018 inhabitants.
In 1811,—2692 ditto.
In 1821,—3725 ditto.
In 1831,—4576 ditto.

The annual value of real property for the whole parish as assessed in April 1815, was £9,561.

The official tables of the births and deaths, which are too extended to admit of insertion, most satisfactorily prove that the idea which has formerly been entertained by some, that the town is unhealthy at some seasons, is utterly erroneous, and that the reverse is eminently the case. The average number of deaths, annually, is only one in seventy-four of the population; the average of London is one in forty; of the whole kingdom, one in sixty.

furlong from the Esplanade, a street, running in the direction from east to west, connects the Steyne with South-street, and several cross streets, in a similar direction, connect North-street with High-street. Returning from this digression to the Esplanade, immediately west of the Sea-House Hotel are the Bath-buildings, at the corner of which are the new Parisian Baths. The principal buildings in succession are Summer Lodge, Montague-place, Montpelier, Marlborough House, the Royal Baths, Royal-row, King's-row. Trafalgar-place and terrace, Prospect-row, Camden-terrace, Marine-parade, John-street, and West-terrace. From the northern termination of John-street, a road branches, winding somewhat to the westward, and ascending a very gentle acclivity, leading to Park-crescent, one pf the most elegant and admirable designs which the coast of England can boast. In front of the houses are extensive grounds, laid out with great taste, and planted with the most beautiful shrubs and flowers the climate will produce. The western aspect presents a finely wooded plain, with the Downs for a back-ground. West Tarring spire, rising from amidst a group of trees, adds materially to the picturesque of the scene. The entrance to this crescent is of an elegant architectural character, in imitation of a triumphal arch. The distance from the sea is about a quarter of a mile; the chapel of ease is not more remote, but the distance from the hotels and libraries is somewhat greater.

The only Public Buildings of a civic character are the Market and the Theatre. The former is a modern structure, presenting ranges of covered stalls, built round a handsome square, with a pump in the centre. The provisions are abundant, and of the finest quality. The vegetables and fruit, being the produce of a soil famous for its fertility, are no where to be excelled, and many of them are of superior excellence. The meat consists of every variety of joint, in beef, veal, pork, lamb, and the celebrated South Down mutton, so well known for its delicacy and flavour. Poultry is plentiful, and reasonable in price; and a small bird, called the wheatear, peculiar to this part of the country, is esteemed, by epicures, a delicious morsel. Fish may here be obtained, not only in plenty, but of superior excellence. The mackerel are considered particularly fine. Soles are large and cheap. Skate, whitings, dories, turbots, and mullets, are abundant. The shrimps caught on the sands are large and of fine quality. Crabs and lobsters are brought from Bognor, and prawns from the Isle of Wight.

The Theatre Royal is situated in Ann-street, and is a neat building, well adapted for the purposes of its erection. The entrances are under a handsome colonnade, and the avenues leading to them very good. In design, decoration, and arrangement, it may be pronounced equal to any thing of its size out of the metropolis. It was first opened in 1807, and is, of course, a summer theatre only: it generally opens about the month of July; the performers are selected from the metropolitan, Bath, and other theatres of the first provincial class.

Of Ecclesiastical Edifices, Worthing presents specimens of the useful rather than the ornamental.

The Chapel of Ease was erected in the year 1812, under the direction of Mr. Rebecca, an architect from London; and the interior finished by Mr. Hide, a resident inhabitant of the town. The entrances fronting the east are through a portico, supported by columns of the Doric order. The fittings up of the interior are handsome, but at the same time divested of any unbecoming gaudiness. An organ, of the first class, was opened in 1821, in lieu of another, upon a small scale. The nomination of the chaplain is vested in the rector of the parish, who resides at Broadwater.

The Independent Chapel, situated at the southern extremity of Chapel-street, was erected in 1804, and will accommodate about six hundred persons; the present minister is the Rev. Lewis Winchester. The hours of service on Sundays are, eleven in the morning, and half-past six in the evening, and on Thursday evenings at seven o'clock. A Sunday school, containing eighty children, is supported by this congregation.

Marine-Place Chapel is a modern building belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. It will accommodate about two hundred persons. Hours of service on Sundays, eleven in the morning, and half-past six in the evening. The Sunday school contains forty children. Preaching in the week, Monday and Friday at seven o'clock.

No town in the kingdom of its size can boast of better accommodations for residence than Worthing. The lodging-houses are numerous, and for the most part pleasantly situated, and moderate in the terms—from one guinea per week to eight. Those who prefer the more independent and less troublesome accommodation of a boarding-house, will find the best society and most liberal treatment.

The Hotels of Worthing have, in the last few years, undergone great improvements.

Parsons' Sea House Hotel is an elegant and spacious structure, most delightfully situated immediately facing the sea, from which, in fact, it is only separated by the road and Marine Esplanade. It has a beautiful lawn and flower border, upon which the coffee-room, and the other ground-floor rooms open by French windows. The hotel has many suites of apartments, arranged in the best possible manner for the reception of different families with perfect snugness. This splendid mansion was built in the year 1825, by Mr. Parsons, the present proprietor and occupant, upon the site of the Old Sea House, so well known at the commencement of Worthing's becoming a fashionable bathing resort, as kept by Hogsflesh, while its opposite neighbour was kept by a Mr. Bacon; and, though then but a small house, it had the honour of numbering with its guests their late Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, who were on a visit to Worthing when the Princess Amelia occupied a small house there; even his Majesty George the Third had some idea of visiting

Worthing at that period, and on being told there was no residence suitable to him, even for a short sojourn, his reply was, "Oh, where Frederick was, will do very well for me." It was not, however, honoured with Majesty. The present hotel, from its beauty and extent, presents a striking contrast with its original namesake.

The Steyne Hotel is very eligibly situated at the southern boundary of the Steyne, and contains the public rooms of the place. The ball-room is spacious and handsome, furnished with an organ, and all other needful equipments; it is also the lodge of a recently established society of freemasons. The hotel itself is on a corresponding scale, and possesses every requisite for the reception of families of the first distinction; having a numerous and handsome suite of rooms calculated either for private or public purposes, and, taken as a whole, may be regarded as an establishment of the first order.

The Marine Hotel.—The situation alone of this elegant hotel would insure to it a great share of patronage; in has, however, higher recommendations in its spirited proprietor and conductor, Mr. Oliver Hillman, and the "method and manner" in which it is conducted. The present erection is entirely new, and is fitted up in a most chaste and elegant style, and has a commanding view of the ocean, with a carriage entrance in front, at once useful and attractive. Here the invalid, the studious, and the gay may rest from their labours, their pleasures, and their pains, and enjoy one of what Dr. Johnson considered the greatest luxuries of life—that of a well-conducted inn.

Having noticed, individually, the principal hotels, and eulogized their situations, and the manner in which they are conducted, it might appear invidious if we did not notice those of less celebrity, which consists of the Nelson, in South-street; the Wellington, adjoining the Marine Hotel; the Royal George, in Market-street; the Anchor, in High-street; the Spaniard, in Chapel-street; and for the less wealthy grade of travellers and sojourners, the Rambler, in West-street. These houses, as may be imagined, vary as to their scale of prices and corresponding accommodations; but in common with their more aristocratic neighbours are respectable and well conducted. At Mr. White's (the Anchor) new subscription grounds, various amusements are provided. There is a fine group of elms, interspersed with a variety of rustic seats, and although it is a subscription ground, a visitor will find no difficulty of ingress.

Facilities for the Promotion of Health are to be found in Worthing in all the variety and excellence of their kind. The beauty of the sand as a bathing place is proverbial. The well-built and neatly painted machines, surrounded with groups in their morning dishabille, the busy guides hurrying from place to place, and the slowly pacing horses proceeding to lodge one machine after another at a convenient depth,

there leaving the bathers to pursue the health-inspiring pastime, (fearless of being overwhelmed by the rapidity of the advancing tide,) or returning to withdraw them from the watery element, present a scene of interest and amusement, which does not weary, though of daily recurrence. Unlike many other watering places, bathing in the sea at Worthing is available at almost any hour in the day, or at any state of the tide; and such is the gentle slope from the beach, that the water may be approached by the most timid without fear; even children of a tender age, who have been bred on the coast, enter in groups with as little apprehension as if they were about to divert themselves in the most shallow fresh-water rivulet.

The Royal Baths, which occupy an elegant and very conspicuous mansion in the western part of the Esplanade, are conducted by their spirited proprietor, Mr. Thomas Palmer, under whose management no arrangement which can possibly conduce to convenience or comfort has been neglected. Amongst its most important features is the complete separation of the two suites of baths; that for the gentlemen being on the ground, and the one for ladies on the first-floor, with a waiting-room attached to each; there are additional step-baths for the accommodation of invalids; and the Indian medicated vapour, the douch, the shower, and every other description of bath recommended by the faculty. A person experienced in the system of shampooing is always in attendance. Mr. Palmer therefore confidently offers his establishment to the notice of the nobility and gentry, visitors and residents of Worthing and the vicinity; and begs to assure those who may honour him with their countenance, of his determination to deserve it, by a strict and studied attention to their comforts in every particular respect. Invalids can be attended at any hour at their own houses with the hip, or slipper bath, on application being made at the establishment. Terms: Indian medicated vapour bath 6*s.*; warm bath 3*s.* 6*d.*; ditto subscribers for seven baths £1. 1*s.*; ditto for sixteen baths £2. 2*s.*; shower bath 1*s.* 6*d.*; ditto warm 2*s.*; douch bath 4*s.*; ditto warm 6*s.*; cold bath 2*s.*; servant's bath 2*s.*

The New Parisian Baths.—This establishment, adjoining Parsons' Sea House Hotel, with the gardens of which it communicates, is yet comparatively in its infancy, and if its present progress may be taken as a criterion of its manhood, the public have an earnest that comfort, convenience, luxury, and taste have within its walls entered into a copartnership, with a determination that if they are equalled they shall not be outdone. The establishment commands a fine view of the ocean, and is conducted by its indefatigable and obliging proprietor, Mr. Mark Markwick, whom we wish that success his enterprise deserves. The terms are precisely the same as those of the Royal Baths.

Those who are partial to acquatic excursions will be gratified to learn that there are always Pleasure Boats on hire of various dimensions, adapted either for running along the shore or for crowding sail and cleaving the mighty deep. They are manned

by sober and skilful hands, and the most timid might, if they could yield their fears to reason, enjoy the delight of an aquatic excursion, combined with a beautiful view of the coast.

FARES FOR BOATS USED WITH SAILS.

The time to be computed from the time of Sailing till Landing.

	s.	d.
For a whole boat for any time not exceeding one hour	7	0
For a whole boat for any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour..	3	0
For a whole boat for every hour after the first hour	5	0
When the whole boat is not taken, then for each passenger for any time not exceeding one hour	1	0
For any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour	0	6
For every hour after the first hour	1	0

Row Boats.

For a whole boat for any time not exceeding one hour	3	0
For a whole boat for any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour..	1	0
For a whole boat every hour after the first hour	2	0
When the whole boat is not taken, then for each passenger for any time not exceeding one hour	0	9
For any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour	0	3
For every hour after the first hour	0	9

Two stands of Ponies, Donkies, and Pleasure Carriages are established on the beach, fronting the Esplanade, from which they are separated by a white painted post and rail fence; one of them is to the eastward, between the Steyne and Warwick-buildings, and the other to the westward, in front of the Royal Baths. From either may be obtained at a reasonable rate of hire, by the hour or the day, and with or without drivers, carriages of all descriptions; and for equestrian exercise, from the patient ass to the bit of full blood.

The neighbourhood of Worthing affords the finest opportunity for riding, driving, or walking;—some of the most interesting routes will be sketched out in a subsequent section. It will, however, be proper to notice here, that the Esplanade, with the carriage-road which runs parallel with it along the coast the whole extent of the town, a distance of nearly three quarters of a mile, affords an admirable opportunity for exercise, in a situation sheltered by the town from northerly winds, while entirely open to the genial sea breeze. It is, indeed, a most delightful and attractive promenade,—the grand mustering point of a host of elegant company at those hours of the day which are usually devoted to pedestrian exercise; and nothing can surpass the interesting and imposing spectacle it presents every evening during the summer—the resort

of beauty, rank, and fashion. When the tide is out, the pedestrian has only to step from the Esplanade on to the sands, and he may extend his walk, with the ocean playing at his feet, for a distance of eight miles westward, when it is interrupted by the conflux of the Arun with the sea; or, if he prefer, he may traverse the sea-washed carpet till he is met by the Adur forming Shoreham harbour, a distance of six miles in an easterly direction: in the former excursion he will pass by the pleasant rustic village of Rustington, West Preston, Kingston, West Ferring, Goring, and Heene; and in the latter by Lancing to New Shoreham.

The AMUSEMENTS of Worthing, of an artificial kind, are certainly few; from the expence which attends their maintenance, they are necessarily confined to the larger towns; and, consequently, cannot be obtained without their attendant disadvantages. The unsophisticated beauties of nature amply repay the absence of crowded tea-gardens; and the sweet voices of the aeriel tribes, or the roar of the majestic ocean, cannot be surpassed even by the arrival of a detachment from Drury-lane. The admirers of the stage may, however, as already stated, be gratified during the season; and there are two libraries abundantly supplied with the usual requisites for intellectual entertainment.

MRS. STRATFORD'S MARINE LIBRARY is delightfully situate fronting the Esplanade with one of the most commanding views of the Channel that this part of the coast affords. In addition to its superior situation, this establishment is conducted in a most agreeable and elegant manner. To the fashionable lounger it will be found a luxury, to the invalid a resting-place, and to the studious a hive of information Terms of subscription: for a fortnight 5*s.*; one month 7*s.*; two month 10*s.*; three months 12*s.*; six months 15*s.*; twelve months £1. 1*s.*

MISS CARTER'S LIBRARY, although not commanding a view of the sea, is very conveniently and pleasantly situated in Warwick-street, opposite the Bank, and is fitted up in a most elegant and tasteful manner. In addition to all the new publications, taken in at this fashionable resort, are several London morning and evening papers, as well as some provincial ones. Attached to the library is a commodious reading-room, for the use of subscribers and visitors, a desideratum which cannot fail to be appreciated. The terms are the same as those of the Marine Library.

Parents and guardians who may reside at Worthing, will find that the education of their juvenile charge need suffer no relapse. There are two academies for young gentlemen, one conducted by Mr. J. Tidey,* the other by Mr. T. Williams. For young ladies, the establishments of Miss Bray, and Miss Sanders, will afford an

* The Editor takes this opportunity to express his obligations to Mr. Tidey for his obliging assistance, and especially for the loan of some well-executed drawings.

opportunity to acquire intellectual attainments, while their health is reinvigorated by the genial breeze. To enter into the peculiar merits of these establishments would not comport with the character of our work, nor could the writer expect that his opinion would be deemed of importance in a case where so much must depend on the personal feelings of the parties interested; but he has no doubt that an interview with the heads of any of them will elicit the most satisfactory information, both as to methods of instruction, and domestic arrangements.

It cannot be expected that in a town of so recent an origin, and of yet comparatively so small a size, the Benevolent Institutions can have become numerous, or have attained to a magnitude to render them conspicuous. We have already referred to the schools in connexion with the Independent and Wesleyan Chapels. There is a National Free School for boys, and also one for girls, supported by voluntary contributions. The mode of tuition has been selecled from the best parts of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster. In addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic, the boys are also instructed in net-making of all descriptions, which is not only of considerable importance to the place as a fishing-town, but also a source of emolument to themselves. The funds are under the management of a committee, two of whom are visitors in rotation for a month, and undertake to visit the schools daily. In the Girls' School, in addition to the scholastic part of the system pursued, is taught every branch of useful needle-work, and they are employed occasionally in straw-plaiting. The children of both schools attend the Chapel of Ease on all occasions when divine service is performed, and a spacious gallery has been erected at the western end for their accommodation.

There is also a Savings-Bank, which has a considerable number of depositors, and has produced very beneficial results.

The Vicinity of Worthing has already been repeatedly refered to as constituting one of its principal attractions, and a point of preference when compared with Brighton. Before essaying in quest of any more distant objects, the village and church of Broadwater—the mother church, of which Worthing is only a chapelry—demand our attention. Broadwater is situate one mile north of Worthing, and is supposed to have derived its name from the sea having, at some distant period, approached the place. It was, at a remote period, a place of some magnitude, and consequent importance, as is evident from the present appearance of the parish church, still nearly entire, and forming a venerable and picturesque object. For several centuries Broadwater was in the possession of the ancient and noble family of Camois, it being the head of their barony, in which was comprehended the ancient seat of Offington; and in the twenty-sixth year of Henry III. it appears that Ralph de Camois executed the office of sheriff for Surrey and Sussex. In the chancel of the church is a monument to the memory of Thomas Lord de la Warr, a knight of the garter in the reigns of Henry VII. and

VIII. It is of free-stone, canopied and adorned with what was, at the time of its erection, rich carved work; there is not now any figure, or appearance of inscription, except the motto upon the garter which encircles his arms, cut in stone, and attached to the wall. The will of this nobleman, as appears by an account in the fifth volume of "Collins's Peerage," dated 1524, contains, amongst others, the extraordinary bequest to this church, of his mantle of blue velvet of the garter, and his gown of crimson velvet belonging to it, to make two alter cloths; and ten marks to be paid annually, for thirty years, to a priest to say mass daily, and pray for his soul, the souls of his wives, his parents, and all Christian souls.

One of the most favourite excursions from Worthing is to High-down-hill and the Miller's Tomb, about four miles westward, the ascent to which is over a verdant carpet; and while every turn discloses some new beauty, the length and difficulty of the way is forgotten, and when the summit is gained, the exertion is rewarded by one of the most beautiful and extensive views which can be beheld in any part of the kingdom. On one hand, the eye glances over the channel, and rests on the chalky cliffs of the Isle of Wight emerging from the sea; on the other, the richly-varied beauties of luxuriant cultivation, wood-crowned hills, elegant mansions and parks, and rural villages, with their humble fanes, are spread in gay confusion. The distant spire of Chichester Cathedral, and the lofty turrets of Arundel Castle, are seen in the west, while Worthing lies below, and Brighton and Rottingdean, with their cliffs, embellish the eastern distance.

This lovely spot was long the residence of a miller, named John Oliver, who conceived such a fondness for it, as to wish to make it his final resting-place. He accordingly obtained from the proprietor of the ground a grant of about twelve feet square, within a short distance of his mill, on which he caused a plain tomb to be erected, bearing on the top the following lines:—

"For the reception of the Body of John Oliver, when deceased. To the will of God.
Granted by W. W. Richardson, Esq. 1676.

Around the sides are various allegorical figures; every vacancy is filled with texts of scripture; and on the headstone is an inscription, in verse, by himself, in justification of his choice of *unhallowed ground* for interment. Many years before his death the miller had caused his coffin to be made, and it was deposited beneath his bed. He afterwards had a wooden shed erected near the tomb, to which the coffin was removed; and this shed he likewise embellished with "many an holy text," and some lines, which, if they have no pretensions to poetry, are commendable for their piety, and the love of beautiful nature which runs through them. Thirty-seven years after the erection of his tomb, and in the eighty-fourth year of his age, the miller was called to occupy it, and his funeral obsequies were attended by a large number of persons, to whom his singularities, and long familiarization with death, had rendered him an

object of interest. The shed in which the coffin was suspended still remains, and is at present used for the accommodation of tea-parties, who are supplied with the necessary articles from the mill.

If it he deemed desirable, this excursion may be very pleasantly extended to Little Hampton. Descending the hill and joining the road from Tarring to Little Hampton, the traveller passes West Ferring, with East and West Preston at a short distance on the left of the road, and Angmering with its pretty spire on the right. The landscape is wholly agricultural, a prospect of the sea being entirely excluded. Beyond Preston is Rustington, and about one mile and a half further, is Little Hampton, at the mouth of the river Arun, a neat little watering-place, the description of which will come next in succession. The visitor having surveyed this neat little town, may return to Worthing, either along the firm level sands, which at low water extend from one town to the other, or by a road passing through or near the villages of Rustington, West Preston, West Ferring, Goring, and West Tarring.

Another very pleasant ride, and interesting excursion is to Arundel. Leaving Broadwater on the right, the next village, about half a mile distant, is Offington, a hamlet surrounded with venerable trees, long the favorite residence of a nation of rooks. A short distance to the westward is the village of Salvington, the birth-place of the celebrated Selden. The cottage, now known by the name of Selden's, will be recognised immediately by the stranger who visits Salvington, by the north end being constructed of timber frame-work, and the interstices filled up with masonry, and partly plastered over with common mortar. Over the door-way, externally, is cut in stone the date of 1601, which cannot have reference to the period at which the house was built, and is utterly at variance with the date of the birth of Selden, who must have been then seventeen years of age; it was, therefore, in all probability, placed there at the time to commemorate some alteration in the house, or as referring to some circumstance of interest to the family with which we are unacquainted. At this point the road turns off from that which leads to London by Findon, and, a little beyond, is the handsome mansion of Castle Goring. On the right lies the village of Clapham, with its adjoining wood, a spot much resorted to by the visitors of Worthing, not less for the grateful shelter afforded by its trees, than for the delicious wild strawberries with which it abounds. The objects next worthy of attention, are, Patching-ponds, on which are extensive decoys for wild fowl; and, on the right of the road, is seen the pretty rural village of Patching. Keeping the high road the traveller ascends Hammerpot-hill, and, on his right has a fine view of Angmering Park. From the summit of the hill is a magnificent prospect extending to Bognor, Selsea Bill, and the Isle of Wight, and including also Arundel, with its ancient castle, on a precipice above the river, Goodwood, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Richmond, and Chichester, with the beautiful spire of its venerable cathedral. About three miles farther is a hill, from whose summit, on the right, the noble

castle of Arundel is seen to the greatest advantage, frowning upon the vale beneath. The description of the town and castle of Arundel will be given in connexion with Littlehampton.

The village of Sompting, about two miles in a north-easterly direction from Worthing, is well worthy of a visit from those who love rural scenery; it affords a pleasant evening walk, or may be taken in a ride from Worthing to Shoreham.

The church particularly attracts the attention of the architect and the antiquary, from its curious, and almost unique tower, and the various sculptures with which it is enriched. The plan is a cross, with a tower at the west end. The latter is of considerable elevation, and has a singular attached column running up the centre of each face, which is terminated in gables, and has a rising roof, finished with a vane. The wall of this tower is very thick, and is apparently of Saxon erection. In the lower part of the west front are two windows, and a doorway, probably formed in the middle of the sixteenth century; in the upper part are some small circular-headed windows, common to works of the tenth and eleventh centuries. The chancel is of considerably later date than any other portion of the church. The interior is in excellent repair, and too much praise cannot be awarded to the present minister, the Rev. T. P. Hooper, who, with excellent taste, has devoted much time and attention to the conservation of this curious relic of the architectural skill and taste of our forefathers.

Cissbury and Chankbury Hills are objects which those who reside any considerable time at Worthing seldom leave unexplored. The nearest road is through Broadwater, and up a lane at the eleventh mile stone on the Horsham road, which leads directly to the first of these hills. It forms the commencement of a range of Downs which run in a westerly direction towards Amberly. On its apex is a circular intrenchment, containing eighty acres, supposed by some to have been formed by the Romans, and to have derived its name from Julius Cæsar himself; while others attribute its formation to Cissa, the Saxon monarch, who founded the city of Chichester. The view from Cissbury is chiefly in a parallel line with the coast, extending from the farthest point of Beachy Head to the Isle of Wight, in which is comprehended all the towns along the coast, with others situated further inland, including a variety of picturesque objects, and amongst others the Cathedral of Chichester, which in a clear day is distinctly visible to the naked eye. Cissbury may be approached with perfect safety in any description of carriage, the ascent being very gradual. As the whole distance from Worthing scarcely exceeds three miles to its summit, it is an excursion, even to the pedestrian in health, which will be found a gratifying pleasure, rather than a fatigue; and those who are induced to visit it will find it amply repay the little exertion it requires to ascend it.

Those who may feel inclined to prolong their walk, or who have engaged either assinine or equestrian assistance, will find, at a distance of about two miles in a northerly direction, Chankbury or Chanctonbury Hill, situate on the opposite face of

the South Down range, an object of equal, if not superior interest; it is eminently conspicuous, not only from most parts of the county of Sussex, but also from some of the adjacent counties, and is not surpassed in extent of landscape view in this part of England; few situations have an equal claim, except it be Leith Hill, in Surrey, over which Chankbury maintains a superiority, in having an extensive sea-view, which its rival eminence in Surrey cannot boast. Chankbury is rendered additionally conspicuous by a plantation of forest trees upon its apex, which, although adding very little to its comparative altitude, renders it strikingly distinguishable from all others on the South Down range of hills. Looking over the ancient castle of Bramber, to the left of which is the still more ancient church of Steyning, the eye ranges as far as the British embankment on the summit of a hill, called the Devil's Dyke; while, in an opposite direction, Portsdown Hill, Leith Hill, Michelgrove Park, Arundel Castle, Chichester Spire, Cissbury Hill, Highdown Hill, and innumerable intervening objects of beauty and interest fill the mind with delight. This prospect is so unrivalled, that it brings a constant succession of parties from surrounding parts of the country, who feel themselves refreshed by an air so pure and bracing that it is calculated to impart additional strength to the most confirmed valetudinarian.

From the summit of Chankbury the traveller may descend directly into the town of Steyning, an ancient borough, situate on the Roman road from Arundel to Dorking, from which it derives its name. In 1821, in contained two hundred and thirty-two houses, and one thousand three hundred and twenty-four inhabitants. It is a borough by prescription, and returns two members to parliament, who are elected by the householders and inhabitants within the borough paying scot and lot, in number about one hundred and fifteen. The church, which stands in a picturesque situation, on the east side of the town, is an edifice of considerable antiquity. The only part now left is the nave, the transepts and choir being completely destroyed. The tower, built of flint and stone, is low, with immense buttresses at the angles. The body of the church is of Norman architecture, and in the finest taste. The work on the exterior may be called rich, but that in the interior is bold and magnificent. Within, on each side of the nave, are four beautiful Norman arches, so varied in their ornaments, that no two are alike, and which were deemed sufficiently interesting to be copied by order of the Duke of Norfolk, for the purpose of being introduced among the embellishments of Arundel Castle.

One mile further is Bramber, which, though now a mean village, was once a place of sufficient importance to give name to the rape in which it is situate. The borough, which, with the parish, contains only twenty houses and ninety-eight inhabitants, is divided into two parts, one of which joins Steyning, while the other, about half a mile distant, is denominated Bramber-street. From the twenty-sixth of Edward I. to the twelfth of Edward IV. this village was joined with Steyning in the writs for electing two burgesses to serve in parliament; but since that period until the reformed parliament of 1832, they each returned the same number. The right of election was in persons paying scot and lot, and inhabiting houses built on ancient foundations. The

burgage holds, thirty-six in number, were the joint property of the Duke of Rutland and Lord Calthorpe.* On the north-east side of Bramber-street are the ruins of the ancient castle, the only relic of the former consequence of this place. It was the baronial castle of the honour of Brember, which, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, belonged to William de Braose, who possessed forty other manors in the county of Sussex. History is remarkably sterile on the subject of this castle, and no where records when, or by what means, it was reduced to its present ruinous condition. Its remains attest that it was once a strong and extensive edifice; but the only ruins now to be seen are a lofty piece of what is supposed to have been the gateway, and some low fragments of walls on the west side. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands near the ruins of the castle, and is evidently a portion of the original edifice, erected soon after the Norman conquest. The patronage at present belongs to Magdalen College, Oxford, to which foundation it was probably granted by Henry V. on the suppression of the alien priories.

The Roman pavement at Bognor, between Arundel and Petworth, is frequently visited by those from Worthing who have a conveyance at command; a description of it will be given with Littlehampton, as it is much nearer to that Watering Place than to Worthing.

Several villages which have been mentioned in the routes, and other objects, would well repay a separate visit, and at the same time afford walks of almost perpetual variety. To describe each of these particularly would swell this work beyond its prescribed limits; we must, therefore, take leave of this entertaining and delightful spot, having already been detained by its attractions longer, we fear, than the average of our time will permit.

* It is related that, in the election contest in 1786, the tenant of one of the cottages of which this borough consists, had the integrity to reject the offer of £1000 for his vote.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

The town and the Watering Place are in this instance separated by the distance of about half a mile, a circumstance which increases, rather than diminishes the pleasantness of the sea residences.—The Arun is a source of wealth and prosperity to the inhabitants of this place. Formerly, the Arun took a somewhat different direction; but, in 1628, the course of the river was altered, by a cut through the lands of the Earl of Arundel, not only to improve the navigation, but to drain the levels. The artificial harbour, however, having been found incomplete, and the foreign trade of Arundel having greatly increased, in 1734, an act was obtained for erecting piers, and repairing the harbour of Arundel; and another in 1797, for amending and enlarging the powers of the former. Under the powers granted by these acts, the harbour has been brought to its present excellent state. Upon the banks of the river, close to the town, which is distant about half a mile from the sea, are several shipwrights' yards, where ships of a considerable tonnage are built. The river, at spring tides, is navigable for large vessels up to the town; and, as far as Arundel Bridge, for sloops and brigs of sixty or seventy tons burden. There is also a considerable navigation for lighters and other small craft up the country to Newbridge, near Billingshurst, and thence into the Wye and the Thames.

Littlehampton appears but seldom in the page of political history. The Empress Maud is said to have arrived there in 1139, when she came to Arundel Castle to claim the crown of England, which Stephen had usurped, and was hospitably received by Queen Adeliza. Some state that she landed at Portsmouth; but Littlehampton is the more probable place. One historian of the time, totally unacquainted with the geography of the country, states that she landed at Portsmouth, and proceeded to Bristol towards Arundel! The fact being that she went to Bristol from Arundel, to avoid being taken prisoner by Stephen.—In 1586, Philip, Earl of Arundel, was seized at Littlehampton, just as he was about to embark for the continent, and imprisoned in the Tower of London.—In 1644, a ship from Dunkirk was taken off this place, in which was a tapestry, afterwards carried to Westminster Hall and put into the star chamber there. The subject was this: Conans, a British prince, having married Ursula, the king of Cornwall's daughter, embarked with eleven hundred virgins for Britanny in France, to colonize that part with christians; but being by stress of weather beaten upon the shores of the Rhine, they, because they would not yield to the infidel inhabitants of that country, were all slain, and their bodies

Drawn by D. Cox.

LITTLE HAMPTON.

Engraved by J.C. Allen.

carried to Cologne, where there stands to this day a church built for them. Claude Loraine chose this subject for one of his finest works.

Littlehampton originated as a bathing-place in the circumstance of the late Duke of Norfolk, as lord of the manor, having made grants to several persons to build lodging-houses upon the common, adjoining the spot where the late Earl Berkeley had a marine residence, and lived with his countess, before her title was publicly recognised. This being disagreeable to the earl, the house was sold to Mr. Sergeant Best, who resided there some time, but afterwards disposed of it at a price less than half its original cost. It is now let, during the season, as a lodging-house, upon reasonable terms for such a mansion, possessing as it does so much accommodation for a large family.

The town consists chiefly of a street, in the same direction as the river, and one formed by the road from Brighton to Bognor, and does not require any particular description. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Arun, and follows its course from north to south for the extent of about half a mile, a similar distance existing between the town and the sea. Eastward of the town, within about a furlong of the coast, are the lodging-houses, constituting a very respectable line of buildings, denominated Beach-terrace. The Earl of Surrey has his summer residence on this spot, which is certainly peculiarly calculated to afford the advantages of the sea breeze combined with rural retirement.

The climate and soil are similar to those of Worthing and Bognor, though it has been considered by some as more exposed than those places, and therefore less desirable as a residence in the spring or late in the autumn; but we are inclined to think the difference is scarcely perceptible.

If increase of population may be taken as a criterion of prosperity, this little town may congratulate itself. In 1821, the number of inhabited houses was 205, and the population 1166; the census just taken states the inhabited houses at 292, and the population at 1724.

The public buildings represent the two component parts of our "venerable constitution"—"Church and State." The ecclesiastical structure is one, indeed, in which venerated antiquity has given way to modern utility, and exhibits a practical example of "church reform." The building which has disappeared before the improving spirit of the times was in the style of the fourteenth century, though the first date in the parochial register is 1642. The present structure is in the Gothic style, and though not richly ornamented, it may be considered handsome; and what is of much more importance, it affords adequate and convenient accommodation both to the inhabitants and the visitors, being calculated to contain at least 1200 persons. We have been informed that the Duke of Norfolk materially contributed to the funds required for its erection; a by no means singular instance of his liberality in contributing to the comfort of those differing in religious opinions from himself—a *catholic* action in the true sense of the term. The whole cost of the erection was upwards of 3,000*l.*

There is in this place also a chapel, erected by that indefatigable body the Wesleyan Methodists.

The structure by which the power of the state is represented is certainly not a fort of the first order, but its defences by no means deserve to be presented as "scarcely sufficient to prevent the cattle from storming it and driving out the garrison." We have no doubt, on the contrary, that it is adequate to defend the entrance of the river against any hostile vessels which the depth of the water would permit to approach it, which is, doubtless, the purpose for which it was originally designed.

At the opposite extremity of the town, the ferry over the Arun, which connects the Brighton road with Bognor, is an object of curiosity which will well repay a visit; the apparatus is at once the most ingenious and effective that we have ever met with; it is, in fact, a section of gravel road, of sufficient length and width for a carriage and four comfortably to stand on, placed on a boat of suitable dimensions, to which a piece of machinery is attached, which, by the exertions of two men, winds a rope fastened to the end of the boat, and also to the shore. The only difference, therefore, between this apparatus and a bridge is a delay of from three to five minutes, for there does not seem any reason to apprehend fright either to the most spirited horse or to the most timid lady.

The accommodations the hotels afford are such as would scarcely be expected in so small a town.

The Dolphin Hotel, for families, is an established and highly respectable concern, eligibly situated in the open part of Surrey-street, and within a few minutes' walk of the beach. The taste and comfort with which it is fitted up render it a most agreeable sojourn for any family desirous of availing themselves of this rural watering-place. It has recently been taken by Mr. and Mrs. Locke, from Havant.

The Norfolk Hotel is also situated in Surrey-street, and is under the excellent management of Mrs. Ann Sparkes, whose attention to the comfort and convenience of those who honour her with their company and commands is of a nature to insure their support.

The Beach-House Hotel.—Those who are partial to a marine prospect may here be fully gratified. Independent, however, of its commanding situation, the manner in which it is conducted by its spirited and enterprising proprietor, Mr. Philip Sensier, renders it one of the most agreeable sojourns in this rural spot. This house had an advantage over its contemporaries, in possessing a very capacious assembly-room, but which, from the increase of company, has since been converted into convenient apartments.

Posting-House and Post-Office.—As an exception to the general rule, the innkeepers here are not the actual postmasters themselves; but parties requiring

the accommodation of a post-chaise, barouche, fly, sociable, or gig, may be supplied through the medium of the hotels, or by a direct application to the above establishment, which is conducted by W. and B. Jutten, the proprietors, whose attention and despatch are highly deserving the patronage and support of those who may require their services. They likewise take in horses at livery. The establishment is near the Dolphin Hotel.

The inns that have not been selected for individual articles are the GEORGE, the WHITE HART, the KING'S ARMS, the SHIP AND ANCHOR, &c. and are, we believe, all of them conducted in a respectable manner.

The sands afford an excellent opportunity for bathing, as well as for walking. But the pleasure of bathing is not denied to those who do not venture into the ocean.

THE MARINE BATHS, with their classical inscription "HYGEIÆ, S: THERMÆ MARITIMÆ, MDCCCII." over the entrance, are situated on the beach. Although there is more modesty than grandeur about the building, the baths are fitted up in a very commodious and comfortable manner, reflecting credit both on the town, the projector, and proprietors. Those who would enjoy "the health-giving fluid" without "buffeting the wave," may here be gratified to their "body's health and soul's content."

The opportunity for amusement which this place affords must, of course, be chiefly confined to the sea shore, the harbour, and the green fields; and when art has done her best, who will dare to say she can equal the pleasures to be derived from the contemplation of unsophisticated nature. When, however, the weather is unpropitious for such sources of enjoyment, the intellectual resources of the Library in Beach-terrace, kept by the Misses Ediss, will prevent the necessity of enduring *l'ennui*.

It will be satisfactory to parents to know, that should they select this spot for their residence, the education of their children need by no means be neglected. An academy for young gentlemen is very respectably conducted by Mr. Tidey, pleasantly situated at the termination of the town, on the Arundel-road; while a seminary for young ladies, conducted by Misses Harwood and Overington, is situated in an opposite part of the town, near the church, and within a few minutes walk of the beach.

The vicinity of this place abounds with pleasant walks and rides, of a character similar to those in the neighbourhood of Worthing, and which have already been partially noticed in an account of that place. We shall therefore now confine ourselves to an excursion which none of those who may frequent Littlehampton will neglect to make — we refer to the town and castle of

ARUNDEL. The distance is only between four and five miles, which allows abundant time to effect the objects of the excursion without hurry or fatigue.

ARUNDEL is the chief town in the rape to which it gives its name; and, as will have been often perceived by the visitor to Littlehampton, is situated on the declivity of a commanding hill, on the north-west bank of the river Arun. It consists of two principal streets, one of which runs north and south, and the other westward, from their common centre. According to the enumeration of 1821 it then contained 460 houses, and 2511 inhabitants; since that period the town has gradually increased, and according to the recent census contains 537 houses, and 2805 inhabitants. The town was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, twelve burgesses, a steward, and other officers. It is a borough by prescription, and since the thirtieth year of Edward the First has sent two members to parliament, chosen by the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situate at the northern extremity of the town. It belonged originally to a priory of benedictines, or black friars, subject to the abbey of Seez, in Normandy, founded, as it is conjectured, soon after the conquest, by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel. It is a handsome structure, of pointed architecture, with transepts, from the centre of which rises a low square tower, surmounted with a small wooden spire. It contains some monuments of the Earls of Arundel, and one of alabaster, more magnificent than the rest, under which, in the middle of the choir, are interred Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and Beatrix, his wife, daughter of John, king of Portugal.

The general appearance of the town is cleanly, and highly respectable; and the hotels afford every accommodation that can be desired. In point of neatness, indeed, and regularity of building, no town in this county is superior to Arundel. It is sheltered from the north by the park and woods, and lies open to the south-west, commanding from the highest points, at a few miles distance, an extensive sea view. Connected with the castle, both in its magnificent restoration and lofty and venerable ruins, a more striking combination of grand or pleasing objects seldom occurs than that which the opposite hill presents on the Brighton road. The walks and shady retreats about Arundel, where nature luxuriates in all her pristine beauty, render the place a delightful residence for those who love retirement.

THE CASTLE.—On the north-east side of the town is the celebrated baronial castle, a place of great fame and strength in the earliest periods of English history, though it is uncertain at what time, or by whom it was first erected. Mention of it occurs in the will of Alfred the Great, by whom it was bequeathed, together with the adjacent town, to his nephew Adhelm. That Bevis was the founder of this castle is a current opinion, handed down by tradition; and here is a tower still known by the name of Bevis tower, which is reported to have been his apartment. "Bevis," says Gilpin, "was a giant of ancient times, whose prowess was equal to his size. He was able to wade the channel of

the sea to the Isle of Wight, and frequently did it for his amusement. Great, however, as Bevis was, he condescended to be warder at the gate of the earls of Arundel, who built this tower for his reception, and supplied him with two hogsheads of beer every week, a whole ox, and a proportionate quantity of bread and mustard. It is true, the dimensions of the tower are only proportioned to a man of moderate size; but such an inconsistency is nothing when opposed to the traditions of a country."[a]

Soon after the Norman conquest, this castle was given by William the First to his kinsman Roger de Montgomery, whom he at the same time created earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury; but he took his title from this place, where he resided. During the civil wars of the seventeenth century, this castle did not answer the expectations that were formed of its strength and situation. It had been in the possession of parliament from the beginning of the war, and was esteemed a principal bulwark in those parts. About the end of 1643, Lord Hopton, with a view to compensate an unsuccessful summer's campaign, brought his forces suddenly before it, and reduced it on the first summons; but in less than two months Sir William Waller re-took it as suddenly. In neither siege its strength was tried, the garrison in each instance being intimidated. From this period Arundel Castle continued to decline, and at last became little better than a mass of ruins. The circumference of the whole site of the castle is 950 feet by 250, enclosing five acres and a half, but with its appendages is said to have been formerly a mile in circumference, and the walls are from three to four feet in thickness. The ground-plan nearly resembles that of the royal castle of Windsor. It has a circular keep in the middle, raised on a mount, chiefly artificial, and the elevation is not dissimilar to that royal abode.

In 1786, when the late Charles Duke of Norfolk succeeded to the possession of the castle, he determined upon its complete restoration. The square tower at the south-east angle was first built in 1791, and the north front in 1795. With respect to the dimensions, shape, and arrangement of the rooms, his Grace imposed upon himself a necessity of accommodating them, not only to the old foundations, but in most instances to the party walls. The southern façade is of Portland stone, and being situate on an eminence, has a commanding appearance. The south-eastern side of the court is principally occupied by the library, and is 122 feet in length. It was commenced in 1801, and is a plain edifice in the pointed style of architecture prevalent in the reign of Henry the Sixth. The interior is fitted up in a beautiful manner, and is capable of holding 10,000 volumes, all of them easy of access. The great hall, called the Barons' Hall, was commenced in 1806. It is in the style of the fourteenth century, and is one of the most noble apartments in the kingdom. It is seventy feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and thirty-six to the centre of the roof. The latter is of Spanish chestnut, and erected in the same style

[a] Observations on the Coasts of Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent, p. 32.

as the roofs of Eltham Palace, Westminster Hall, Crosby Place, and other buildings of an early period. There are thirteen stained glass windows; the principal one, at the north end, is an historical composition, representing the compelled ratification of Magna Charta by King John. The other personages are Baron Fitz-Walter (being a portrait of the late duke), attended by his page (portrait of Henry Howard, jun. Esq.); the Mayor of London (portrait of Harvey Christian Combe, Esq.); the Master of the Templars (portrait of Captain Morris); Cardinal Pandulph, the Pope's legate; and Cardinal Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury. The scene is placed in the king's camp, at Runnymead, with a view of Windsor Castle in the distance. The design and execution are in a high degree creditable to Mr. J. Lonsdale, and Mr. J. Backler, both of deserved eminence in the several branches of the art. Twelve windows, which are placed round the hall, contain full-length figures of the barons in chain armour, with their armorial bearings. These were executed by the late F. Eginton. This splendid apartment was opened on June 15, 1815, with a grand entertainment, in commemoration of the sixth century, on that day completed, of the signing of Magna Charta. At this dinner a numerous suite of the nobility and gentry of the county attended. Among them were twenty-two individuals of the four branches of the Howard family, and probably more than ever met together at one table since they had obtained the first rank of nobility. The duke, after the festivities were over, retired to a tent erected for the occasion in the court-yard; and here, it is supposed, he caught a cold of which he never recovered, dying on the 16th of December following, being the sixty-ninth year of his age.

The portraits of the illustrious family to whom this seat belongs are very numerous, and many of them are painted by the first masters. They adorn the walls of the drawing-room or state-chamber, and all the principal apartments.

The new gateway was begun in 1809; its entire height is 188 feet, and fully equals the celebrated entrances to the castles of Lancaster, Carnarvon, and Warwick. The situation of this castle is singularly beautiful; it stands on an eminence, embosomed in a luxuriant grove, and commands a fine and extensive view over the surrounding country, the sea and the Isle of Wight. The park is extensive, and filled with timber of great antiquity.

Drawn by W.H.Bartlett. Engraved by J.Rogers.

BOGNOR.

SUSSEX.

LONDON.PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY I.T.HINTON, 17, WARWICK SQAR

BOGNOR.

Pursuing our course we reach the most westerly of the numerous watering-places which distinguish the coast of Sussex, and it is certainly one which deserves better encouragement and support than it has of late years experienced.—Bognor is situated in the parish of South Bersted; and is about seven miles from Chichester and Littlehampton, from Arundel ten and three quarters, from Worthing seventeen, from Brighton twenty-eight, and from London about sixty-four. The coast to the east of Bognor winds gently to the left, and owing to the ingress of the sea, between the point where Worthing rises to the view and the hills of Brighton, the elevated country of the latter has the appearance of a shore entirely separated from that on which Bognor stands. The high land in the distance makes an exceedingly interesting finish to the landscape. To the westward of Bognor Selsea Bill stretches itself into the sea, in a southerly direction of course, nearly at right angles with the line of coast on which Bognor stands; further to the south-west the Isle of Wight hills rise majestically, and add much to the picturesque beauty of the scene. The mildness of the temperature of Bognor is visible in the luxuriance of the trees and shrubs that grow near the shore, and the facility with which all sorts of native, and many exotic plants are cultivated; whilst at Brighton, and some other parts of the coast, which are exposed to the impetuous blasts of the ocean, scarcely a tree is to be seen. The sands decline gradually from the shore to the native bed of the ocean; and children may perambulate their smooth and elastic surface with perfect safety. Bognor rocks extend into the sea, in a curved direction, from east to west, about two miles, and probably much more. Of late years they have supplied the builder with materials for the erection of houses and walls, to the great injury, in the estimation of many persons, of the proprietors of estates near the sea, whose encroachments on the land have lately been truly alarming. These rocks are composed of pyritical granite, in separate masses, and visible only at low water.

The population of Bognor, according to the recent census, is 623 males and 776 females; total, 1399: the number of houses 353.

Though now a part of the parish of South Bersted, which is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bognor was formerly dependent on Pagham as the mother church, as was also the whole of South Bersted parish, but was probably detached on the erection and consecration of a church at South Bersted in lieu of a chapel there. These places must have been more populous in ancient than in modern times; at least in those for several centuries preceding

the establishment of Bognor by Sir Richard Hotham, as we find that at each place a chapel was erected for the celebration of divine worship; that of "Bogenore" was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, that of South Bersted to St. Mary Magdalene, and that of North Bersted to the holy cross. How long these chapels continued to flourish, or when they were demolished, or where their sites were, cannot now be ascertained; but for several centuries Bognor appears to have consisted only of a few fishermen's huts, and was scarcely known but as a resort for smugglers, till the close of the last century. About the year 1784, the late Sir Richard Hotham began to make it his summer residence, and was so well pleased with the situation, that some time afterwards he bought a piece of land, on which he erected Bognor Lodge, now the residence of the Earl of Arran. By subsequent purchases, he became the proprietor of the whole site of the present village, which was chiefly built by him. No pains were left untried to make Bognor popular among the fashionable circles. The object of the founder was to render it a select and quiet abode, distinguished from all other places of a similar description; and for a season it met with great encouragement amongst the *haut ton*, as a list of distinguished personages who visited it would abundantly evince.[a] In a financial point of view, however, the results of the speculations of Sir Richard Hotham were by no means adequate to the outlay; and in connexion with the unfavourable issue of a law-suit in which he had been long engaged, materially impaired his fortune and preyed upon his spirits. On the 14th of March, 1799, he ceased either to exercise or to be the object of worldly anxieties, after having attained the age of seventy-six.

The town consists of several rows of good brick houses, most of them one story high, but so detached, that the place is at least a mile in length, giving it a more airy and rural appearance than most modern watering-places. The principal of these ranges of buildings are the Crescent, (in the centre of which the Dome-house, as it is called, is particularly magnificent,) Spencer-terrace, Hothamton-place, East-row, the Steyne, Rock-buildings, and the new Crescent. The two latter are on the margin of the sea, the former at the eastern and the latter at the western extremity of the town.

Arran House and Arran Lodge.—The former is the residence, the latter the property of the Earl of Arran. Arran House itself, though boasting of nothing but its internal taste and its hospitality, may, nevertheless, pride itself, if we may be allowed such a personification, if not in the most spacious, yet, perhaps, in the most unique gardens in England; the pineries, melon pits, and graperies being of the most complete kind, and stocked with the choicest fruits. Of the flower garden, let the reader, in his mind's eye, form his own paradise, and he cannot exceed (that is, in beauty) this *bijou* (for it is small) of Arran

[a] Amongst them in the first few years were His Royal Highness the Prince, Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, the Duke of Devonshire, Duchess of Rutland, Earl of Macclesfield, Earl Spencer, Lord Lucan, Lord R. Fitzgerald, Lord Pembroke, Lord Dunwar, Earl of Jersey, Dowager Lady Albemarle, with numerous other royal, noble, and titled fashionables.

House. This truly hospitable mansion has often been the abode of royalty; and during our humble sojourn at Bognor, we received from its truly noble possessor, and its inmates, every access, politeness, and hospitality we could possibly desire, and which it would be ingratitude not to acknowledge.

Sudley Lodge, the property and residence of William Groom, Esq. exhibits great taste in its erection and fitting up, and in the disposal and laying out the grounds by which it is surrounded. This villa is understood to be part of a plan originating with the Earl of Arran, the object of which is to form a series of villas on the grounds lately Sir John Harrington's, so as to render Bognor a place of resort unique in its kind, and to be distinguished from all others on the coast, where houses are in general congregated together like trading towns, and the free circulation of air impeded by masses of buildings crowded together in one small spot. It is sincerely to be hoped that this excellent plan will be followed up.

St. John's Chapel was erected on speculation, but has since been consecrated. Divine service is regularly performed twice every Sunday. The stipend of the chaplain, and the repairs of the building, are paid out of the rent of the pews, which are let either by the year or for any other definite period. The place is well chosen for the occasion, and is a great accommodation to the visitors and inhabitants, on account of the distance of the parish church, and its inadequacy to accommodate the increasing population.

The Market-house, in the vicinity of the chapel, was erected on the speculation of a private individual; but an act of parliament, after much opposition from the inhabitants, was obtained, as well for the regulation of the market as for the establishment of a police for the town and for its internal improvement. Commissioners are appointed, who meet monthly for the despatch of business.

The Jubilee School is an excellent institution, supported by voluntary contributions, for the education of fifty poor girls. It was established on his Majesty George the Third reaching the fiftieth anniversary of his reign, through the exertions of Mrs. Wilsonn, the lady of Charles Edward Wilsonn, Esq. aided by her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte.

The Accommodations for Residence are in sufficient variety to gratify every taste. Mansions which have been the abode of princes and potentates may be engaged, while lodgings which may suit the "productive classes" abound. We have already in our general description named the principal of them, and shall now proceed to notice the Hotels.

The Royal Clarence Hotel, a truly elegant establishment, is the terminating house of the magnificent Crescent which crowns the East Cliff—a pile of

buildings which reflects great credit on their spirited projector and proprietor, Mr. Richard Clark, who likewise is the conductor of the Hotel. We should be the last to impute prejudice unjustly to the magistracy in this locality; but when we are informed that this superb establishment is without a license, because the proprietor did not build it on a site congenial to their feelings, we must confess it savours very much of it. However, although *without* a license, which we trust will not long be the case, every accommodation, comfort, and luxury, can be procured. Let us hope, for the welfare and credit of the town, that every dispute will end amicably and honourably, and that the establishment will prove as useful as it is ornamental.

The Claremont Hotel, possessing a commanding situation, on entering Bognor from London, and bearing over its entrance the arms of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, is conducted by the proprietor, Mrs. Hewlins, whose assiduity and attention to those who honour this establishment with their company, combined with the arrangements of the establishment, justly entitle it to the appellation of *comfortable*, a term peculiarly English, and always duly appreciated by the inhabitants of our favoured isle.

The New Inn, although less pretending than the Clarence, or the Claremont, is, nevertheless, a very respectable establishment; and when we have stated that Mrs. Hewlins, the proprietor and conductor of the latter, has also the right of management here, we have only to add that it is just such a snug habitation as a London trader, after having escaped from a foggy atmosphere, the drudgery of the warehouse, and the cares of the counting-house, would find to effect the pleasing delusion of feeling himself (although some sixty miles from his usual location) "at home," in the acmé of all his enjoyments—a pipe and a social company.

York House.—This mansion, which is enclosed with a carriage drive and shrubbery, is most eligibly situated in the centre of the town, commanding from the upper apartments a very delightful prospect of the sea, and is now fitting up for an hotel by its spirited proprietor, Mr. J. Smith, of this town. Should he succeed in procuring the license, of which there can be little doubt, there is still less that it will receive that patronage which a liberal and enlightened public are always ready to bestow, and will prove a great acquisition to the town, of which it forms so prominent a feature.

Sudley Mews.—The want of this description of accommodation has long been complained of by families who have visited the different watering places. In Bognor, however, they have more than emulated the metropolis, for Sudley Mews are not only most spacious, but, in their economy, most complete. There are accommodations for horses and carriages of the most superior and extensive description, and also sleeping rooms, and a general sitting room for coachmen

and grooms, with an area sufficiently extensive for the exercise of a regiment of horse, with a pump of excellent water in the centre. They were built by Mr. Pearson, the present proprietor, who is likewise the worthy steward of an equally worthy master—the Earl of Arran.

The Bathing at this place is excellent, and may be enjoyed with comfort at almost any time of the tide. The machines are well constructed and well attended. There are also hot and cold baths, denominated The Steyne Baths. As their appellation signifies, they are pleasantly situated on the Steyne, which, if it cannot boast of the dignity of an architectural pile, can of that which, in a marine retreat, is still more desirable, modest and neatly adorned structures, with an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The baths are under the management of the proprietor, Mr. James Smith, and the structure which contains them rears its head considerably above its neighbours, rendering conspicuous its consequence and its utility. From inquiry and observation, we are satisfied they possess every convenience, and are conducted in the most praise-worthy manner, alike creditable to the proprietor, and deserving the patronage of those who may sojourn in this delightful watering-place.

If there is less gaiety at Bognor than at some watering-places, there is more sociability; at least, so it appeared to us from our short residence here. The sources of amusement are not numerous, and yet no one (except such as find the noise and bustle of the fashionable crowd essential to their being) can be dull while surrounded by the varied beauties of sea and land, and furnished with opportunities of mental recreation which two well-furnished libraries afford.

The Marine Library.—Although we have had occasion to speak in the highest terms of praise of the localities of the several establishments on the sea-coast of Sussex, we have not met with any more delightfully situated than this, from its being so truly marine as not unfrequently to be sprinkled by the briny wave. In addition to the library, it contains a most excellent stock of fancy articles; and, contiguous to the building, which has a sufficiently aristocratic appearance, is a well-conducted billiard table. In the front is a lawn, flanked on each side by a turf embankment, which, with the flag-staff within the enclosure, and the carronades, might lead the stranger to imagine it a government house, or fort. It has been conducted for many years by Mr. Binstead, whose reminiscences of members of the royal family, particularly the beloved and lamented Princess Charlotte, will entertain and interest the visitor of his library.

Knapton's Library and Reading-rooms.—The above establishment is situate in a very open and pleasant part of Bognor. It may be said to comprise a complete bazaar, a most excellent stock of jewellery, and other fancy goods,

and has the honour to be patronized by Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, and many of the nobility and gentry in the vicinity, a sufficient guarantee that the visitors to this marine locality will find it an establishment in every respect worthy of their patronage and support.

The terms of both these establishments are much as usual in such cases.

The rides and walks in the VICINITY of Bognor are truly rural and pleasant; the roads, though somewhat narrow, are good, and are bounded not by stone walls, but by verdant hedges, interspersed with sweet-smelling shrubs and flowers.

To Littlehampton the ride is pleasant, either inland through Felpham, and over the ferry, or, if the tide permit, along the sands.

GOODWOOD.—As this magnificent and beautiful abode of his Grace the Duke of Richmond is a deserved object of curiosity to the visitors of Bognor, we shall give our readers a brief sketch of it. There are two principal approaches, one from Waterbeach, where a public-house is erected for the accommodation of the public, and another from the road made for the entrance of the Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Oldenburgh, when they paid a visit to this splendid mansion in the year 1814. The whole building, with the conservatory adjoining, and the magnificent stables, the lofty and wide-spreading trees in the park, whose ample branches, with their rich and varied foliage, reach the ground, and the beautiful wood, called the Highwood, which skirts the rear, have a most imposing effect. The buildings, except the old front, are uniformly of square flint stones, of the neatest masonry, and the mortar, which was made of ground flints, is become as hard, and will be as durable, as the flints themselves. The whole architectural design originated with the noble founder, who personally superintended its execution.

The interior of the mansion contains a variety of noble apartments. The entrance hall is adorned by six pillars of Guernsey granite, cut from the solid rock, and brought to Goodwood, and there polished by his grace's workmen. The plinth and tori are composed of white and black marble, nine inches high, the shafts thirteen feet, and the Corinthian capitals, of bronze, two feet high. Crossing this hall, you enter the Egyptian drawing-room. Its size is forty-six feet by twenty-four. The plan of the room is said to have been suggested by the discoveries of a temple and palace at Tentyra, by Monsieur Dinon. The walls are of scagliola, resembling a rich polished Sienna marble, with a cornice and skirting of grey and white marble, adorned with classic ornaments in bronze. The floor is of oak, wrought in marquetry, which, with the drapery and rest of the furniture, is truly unique.—The wainscot library is twenty-three feet eight inches by nineteen feet ten inches, and the walls are hung with a scarlet flock paper. From the ceiling is suspended a lustre, with bronze lamps. Access to the upper part of the library is afforded by means of a small geometrical staircase, which leads up to a light iron gallery, supported by cantalivres, of the same metal, bronzed, with a top rail of mahogany, which extends nearly round the

room, and has been justly admired for its elegant appearance and its strength and utility. Numerous paintings adorn the corners of the gallery.—The breakfast-room is an elegant circular apartment, on the same floor of the south tower, twenty feet in diameter. The walls are hung with paper, of a light blue chintz pattern, ornamented with a drapery of the same coloured silk tabinet.—The grand library is thirty-five feet seven inches by twenty-five feet six inches, and contains a large and judicious selection of books. Around are erected lofty cases, with doors of light brass wirework, containing the books, &c. The ceiling is divided into compartments, carved and gilt, and adorned with paintings, by Riley, in vivid colours, from those discovered in the baths of Titus, at Rome.—The study contains every requisite necessary for the accoutrement of a sportsman, and some excellent engravings.—The great staircase: the steps are of the finest polished wainscot. The walls are painted with a light drab colour, and the windows decorated with a rich full scarlet drapery. Upon a large marble stove, which communicates heat to the chief apartments in the mansion, stand some fine antique heads, in marble, consisting of a Bacchus, a Naiad, &c. In a niche is a large bust of Adonis after he had received his mortal wound from the boar. Looking upwards we behold that celebrated and justly admired painting, by Vandyke, of King Charles the First and family, purchased from the Orleans collection by the third Duke of Richmond for 1155*l.*—The Duchess's boudoir is most elegantly fitted up, and contains portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Gordon; also many excellent proof prints of celebrated public characters, and a small select library. In the ante-room are a variety of stuffed birds in glass cases, chiefly specimens of British game.—The china-room is thirty-three feet by thirteen. This elegant apartment is well stored with a valuable collection of Dresden, Sevre, and India porcelain.—Passing through the scarlet chamber and dressing-room, and descending to the lobby of the stone staircase, many valuable pictures salute the view; but of these it is not within the limits of this publication to give a particular account.—The great hall, or saloon, is fifty-nine feet by nineteen feet three inches. Each end is supported by a row of six fluted Ionic columns, with pilasters, and a modillion cornice. Over the chimney-piece are views of London, by Canaletti, and on the walls hang portraits of some celebrated horses, by Wotten. The dining-room is twenty-five feet square, and partly wainscoted. On the walls are a pair of huge paintings, representing the festival held at Athens in honour of Bacchus and Ceres. On the table, under a glass, is an original cast, by Nollekins, of Mr. Pitt, taken on the 23d of January, 1806, the day of his death. The state bed-room is in size twenty-four feet five inches by twenty-three feet nine inches, and is adorned with Gobeline tapestry of most brilliant colours, and carefully preserved. They are in compartments representing the four seasons. Each is about eleven feet seven inches in height, by nine feet wide. The state bedstead is of the finest mahogany, richly carved and gilt, surrounded by a kind of throne, the steps of which are covered with crimson velvet; the furniture and canopy are of the most costly velvet and satin, embroidered in gold with the arms of the

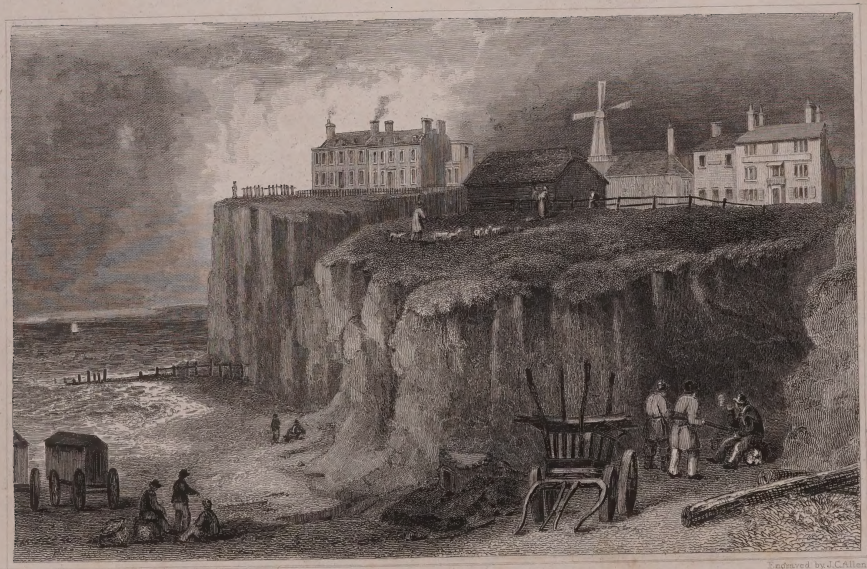
noble family. A pair of looking-glasses, each eight feet eight inches by five feet four inches, adorn the room. The other parts of the furniture are equally splendid. To the right is the dressing-room, the ceiling of which is painted with subjects from the antique. It contains a very curious ebony cabinet, inlaid with ivory and silver; the doors and drawers are adorned with agate, Japan lapis lazuli, and other minerals. In the drawing-room are magnificent pieces of tapestry, from the Gobelin manufactory. They were presented by the French King to Charles the third Duke of Richmond when ambassador, and illustrate four of the principal adventures in the history of Don Quixote. The size of the room is thirty-five feet three inches by twenty-three feet eight inches. The ceiling, cornice, and mouldings are richly carved and gilt. The floor is covered with a magnificent carpet, of English manufacture. The sofa and chairs are covered with white satin, richly embossed in various colours. Over the chimney is inserted a very large looking-glass, of a single plate, eight feet eight inches by five feet four inches, and there are three others in other parts of the room of a still larger size.

The Highwood is a tract of land behind the house, of about forty acres, laid out with singular felicity of taste. The mossy walks, the lofty and venerable trees, the cool shades, the solemn silence that pervades around, interrupted only by the cawing of the rooks, or the more tuneful harmony of others of the feathered race who seek an asylum in this lone retreat, excite in the mind the most pleasing sensations. In this place we are naturally attracted to a temple, raised on an artificial mound of earth, that contains one of the oldest inscriptions in Britain. It was found at Chichester, in digging the foundation for the erection of the present council chamber in the North-street, and is supposed to have been part of an ancient temple erected in the time of Tiberius Claudius.

In the orangery, a little beyond the temple, is one of the largest tulip trees (*tulip fora, arbor virginiana*) in the kingdom. This tree was planted in the year 1739, and in the months of July and August is covered with a profusion of flowers. In the centre of the wood is a romantic spot, with ruined buildings, in imitation of destruction by an earthquake.

The dog-kennel, which, for extent and arrangement, is unequalled by any other in England destined for the same purpose, forms a pleasing termination to the view from the mansion-house. It was erected by the third duke, under the superintendence of Mr. James Wyatt. The distribution of this building is into four kennels and two feeding rooms, in each of which is a ventilator, and stoves to warm them in winter, or air them in damp weather. For the use of the huntsmen are two good parlours, two kitchens, and four sleeping rooms, with a two-stalled stable. To the north of the dog-kennel are two cottages for the whippers-in.

The park is very extensive, it is about six miles in circumference, and contains upwards of 1200 acres. The cedars of Lebanon are amongst the finest in the kingdom. The beautiful variety of hill and dale, the extensive prospects, and rich scenery of this domain, delight the eye and allure the mind, and make us



Drawn by W.H.Bartlett.

Engraved by J.C.Allen.

ROTTINGDEAN.

NEAR BRIGHTON.

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quit every part of it with regret. At Cairney Seat, country parties are permitted to take their refreshments, and during summer scarcely a day passes without a visit. At the farthest verge of the horizon is the blue and glittering ocean. To the west we descry Portsmouth, Spithead, the Isle of Wight, Portsdown, and the hills of Hampshire. In the front, on the margin of the sea, are Bognor, Felpham, Littlehampton, and extensive and fertile tracts of intermediate land, with their rich and variegated colours, according to the different modes of tillage and culture prevailing on their wide surface, whilst flocks and herds, churches and their towering spires, villages, and every species of rural employ, complete the scene.

We feel that we have presented but a meagre sketch of this noble mansion and estate, but the plan of r work would not admit a more extended notice. Further interesting details, on this and other objects connected with the vicinity of Bognor, will be found in Mr. Dally's Bognor Guide, a work evincing considerable ability and research; and to the author we tender our acknowledgements for the assistance his work has in some points rendered us.

Arundel has been already described,—a visit to it forms a pleasant excursion from Bognor:—the route is through Felpham and Yapton.

Another pleasant ride is afforded by a visit to SLINDON, the seat of the Countess of Newburgh, the route to which is through North-Bersted, Shripney, and Eastergate, taking in Eartham, the seat of the late Mr. Huskisson.

CHICHESTER may be visited, either by the old road north of the town of Bognor, or by the new road, towards Aldwick, which is a pleasanter and more shady route. The pedestrian can reach Chichester this way principally through fields, and enter either the east or south part of the city.

The watery element affords the opportunity, in suitable weather, of very pleasing excursions to Selsea Bill, on the one hand, and Littlehampton on the other. Sometimes a trip to the Isle of Wight also may be safely compassed in the day.

ROTTINGDEAN.

HAVING visited all the places of resort in the county of Sussex, west of Brighton, we return to that celebrated town, and from thence proceed eastward. Passing the village of OVINGDEAN, which stands secluded in the bosom of the Downs, the traveller arrives at ROTTINGDEAN, a delightful resort for such as desire

to be freed from the bustle and interruption necessarily attendant on a residence in a more frequented Watering-place; where it is so admirably situated, that it possesses all the advantages common to sea bathing-places so little visited, and has yet the peculiar one of being only four miles from the most fashionable and the most elegant resort in the kingdom.

The road from Brighton is excellent, and there are conveyances of almost every kind;—ponies, flies, donkeys, chaises, pleasure-boats, are all at the service of those who desire to hire them.

There are Hot and Cold Baths at the same price as in other Watering-places. These Baths stand on very elevated ground, but are easy of access, and the view from them is grand; the lofty downs towering on the right, and to the left the expansive ocean rolling majestic in front of Brighton's magnificent abodes.

Although perhaps there are not two hundred houses in the place, yet there is abundant provision made for the comfortable accommodation of its visitors; apartments, or houses, furnished or unfurnished, being almost always to be had, and at a much more reasonable rate than in its near neighbour. Some of the houses are elegantly furnished.

There is also a good Inn called the WHITE HORSE, kept by T. Sutton, where neatness and comfort reign undisputed.

BATHING MACHINES are kept by E. Davey, for the accommodation of those who wish to lave in the open sea.

The Church is an ancient, but neat and commodious building: it has been recently thoroughly repaired interiorly, and many comfortable pews have been made. Service is performed here every Sunday by the Vicar, the Rev. Dr. Hooker, alternately, morning and afternoon.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a Preaching-room here, supplied by local preachers from Brighton, on the Sabbath, and generally by the travelling preachers on Tuesday evenings. Connected with this Society are also an Auxiliary Missionary Society, and a Sunday School.

A charity school, principally for girls, is supported by the principal residents: Mrs. Hyde is the mistress.

In prosecuting the tour of the Sussex coast, at a distance of about five miles from Rottingdean, on our way to Eastbourne, we arrive at NEWHAVEN, situated at the confluence of the Ouse with the sea. It was formerly a market-town, and its harbour was noted for convenience and security, till the timber piers which defended it were suffered to decay, when it became choked with sand, and the place was in consequence nearly deserted. At length, in 1731, an act of parliament was obtained for repairing the piers, and improving the harbour; and such was the success attending its execution, that Newhaven is now a thriving town, containing upwards of one hundred and fifty-eight houses, and nine hundred and twenty-seven inhabitants. Measures are in contemplation for enlarging and farther improving the port, so as to render it a secure shelter for shipping, which is much wanted on this coast. On a piece of ground

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EASTBOURNE.

contiguous to the church-yard stands a handsome obelisk, erected to the memory of Captain Hanson, and the crew of the Brazen sloop of war, of eighteen guns, which, early in the morning of January 25, 1800, was wrecked in a violent storm on some rocks near this village. Out of a crew of one hundred and five men only one survived the catastrophe. On each of the four sides of the pedestal is an inscription commemorating the particulars of the melancholy event, and the names of the officers. The church, on a hill at the west side of the town, is a small modern building, as far as regards the nave of the fabric. The chancel and tower are of Norman architecture.

Continuing an easterly course, the next place is the village of SEAFORD:—it was formerly of considerable importance, and was one of the Cinque-ports. It is said, indeed, to have been so extensive as to contain five churches and a chapel, till it was burned by the French in one of their descents on this coast: and this account receives some support from the foundations of buildings which are occasionally dug up in all directions. Seaford is still an incorporated town, and returns two representatives to parliament. The borough was long remarkable for the obstinate election contests between the partizans of the two noble houses of Lennox and Pelham. The church, situate at the northern extremity of the town, exhibits some marks of antiquity, though the greater part, especially of the body of the fabric, is very mean. The tower (apparently of Norman architecture) has suffered less from the hands of modern restorers, and denotes that this edifice was at one time more extensive. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, supported by circular pillars, some of which are adorned with emblematical figures, particularly the capital of a column in the south aisle near the door, on which is sculptured a rude representation of the Crucifixion.

Seaford has of late years attracted considerable attention during the bathing season: several machines are kept, and hot and cold baths have been erected for the accommodation of visitors.

EASTBOURNE.

AFTER passing through that section of the Downs, the southern extremities of which constitute the well-known Beachy Head, the tourist descends on a fine open plain, on the very verge of which is situated EASTBOURNE. The place consists of four detached parts, two of which, near the sea at the eastern and western extremities of the parish, are denominated Sea Houses and Meades; the others are South Bourne, and Eastbourne, the former

about a mile, and the latter two miles from the sea. If all the detached portions were concentrated in one, it would constitute a considerable town: from being thus scattered, however, it assumes a much more rural aspect, relieved, as it is, by verdant fields, well wooded, and by luxuriant corn grounds. The town part, or Eastbourne Proper, is composed of four streets, intersecting each other east, west, north, and south. Southbourne consists chiefly of one street, and it is alleged to be more properly denominated South-street Eastbourne. The houses are neat, most of them with gardens attached, and many of them are occupied by visitors who prefer residing a little distance from the roar of the ocean. The Sea-houses, as their name would indicate, are ranged parallel with the coast, the first line being open to the sea, with a neat and airy street directly behind them. Immediately below the beach is a fine sand, which is left uncovered at low water, but is not so dry as that of some of its rivals. There are several wooden buildings on the beach here, that move on wheels, belonging to families who reside in the neighbourhood, and who use them occasionally, for a cold collation or a cup of tea, and, it may be added, sometimes for more convivial purposes.

The church is situate at the northern extremity of the village, and is a large edifice, having a fine old tower with six bells; it has a nave and chancel, and two spacious side aisles, separated by five high-pointed arches, which are supported by neat pillars, alternately round and octagonal. A lofty circular arch, with chevron mouldings, separates the nave from the chancel. The altar-piece, finished in the modern style, is very elegant. On the south side of the chancel is an arch, adorned with the chevron ornament, under which are four recesses. Dr. Ducarel conjectured, that it might have been designed for the monument of a second founder, and that the first and fourth recess were intended for the bishop of the diocese and his chancellor, when he visited the church in person. In one of the chapels, appropriated as burial-places of the lords of the manors in this parish, are several handsome monuments of the Burtons and Wilsons; and in the other, of the Gildrige and Gilbert families. In the chancel, on a flat black marble, is an inscription for Henry Lushington, D.D. who was vicar of this parish forty-four years, and died in 1779, aged sixty-nine. He was the father of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. and William Lushington, Esq. Over his own tomb is a handsome white marble monument, with the bust of a young man placed upon it, in memory of his eldest son Henry.*

A gallery has, within these few years, been erected for the convenience of the

* It appears by the inscription, that this gentleman went to India at the age of sixteen, and was one of the few survivors of the unfortunate persons confined in the black-hole at Calcutta. By a subsequent revolution in 1763, he was, with 200 more, taken prisoner at Patna; and after a tedious imprisonment, being singled out with two other gentlemen, was, by order of the nabob Ally Kawn, deliberately and inhumanly murdered. But while the sepoys were performing their savage office on the first of the sufferers, fired with generous indignation at the distress of a friend, he rushed upon the assassins unarmed; and seizing one of their cimeters, killed three of them and wounded two others, till at length, oppressed with numbers, he fell, at the early age of twenty-six years.

visitors, and no charge is made for their accommodation; but a book is kept at the library to receive their voluntary subscriptions, which the vicar most liberally appropriates to the maintenance of a master and mistress of a school that has been erected near the church. At this school, which was built by the liberal contributions of the visitors to Eastbourne, (united to those of the parishioners themselves) 200 boys and 150 girls are educated; and from this establishment, it is stated, the morals of the lower and middling classes have been greatly improved.

There are three dissenting places of worship in Eastbourne and its suburbs; one very respectable Wesleyan chapel, capable of containing several hundred hearers, situate in South Bourne, or, as some will have it, South-street. The other two are buildings of little note, and the congregations are without regular pastors.

The House of Industry, which was formerly the horse barracks, reflects great credit on the town and managers. It is what, in other places, would be termed the poor-house, but it has this most excellent pre-eminence, that the sting is taken out of pauperism; every one driven here by pinching necessity, from the child of five years old to the adult of the maturest age, supporting themselves. Here are manufactured straw hats and bonnets, fine sheeting and drills, table cloths and towelling, bed-ticking, and a variety of coarser materials. The area, which is spacious, as may be imagined from its former appropriation, is cultivated as a garden, sufficient in all purposes for the inmates of the establishment. Mr. Linfield, the manager, is likewise deputy-overseer of the parish. We would recommend parishes who are desirous of taking a lesson in the economy of the management of the poor, to send some competent persons to Eastbourne, in order to report what may fall under their observation. A lesson or two, and we speak from experience, is sadly wanting.

The Circular Fort, situated at the east end of the beach, is capable of holding a garrison, from its peculiar construction, of 300 or 400 men, yet, from external appearances, it would be imagined that 100 would be a full complement for it; there are now, however, only seven gunners in it, and a gate-keeper. It is surrounded by a foss or lake.

At Langley Point, about a mile and a half eastward of the village, are two forts; about a mile behind them, on a hill, is a battery, and from this place eastward, the coast is defended by small circular buildings, called martello towers, which probably tended materially to prevent Buonaparte's army of England from landing on its shores; they extend, with but little intermission, from Eastbourne to Folkestone. They are now only used for the preventive service, though at the same time present a strong line of fortification, which might soon be rendered available for a more warlike purpose, if required.

To the right of the carriage road from Eastbourne to South Bourne is the seat of Lord George Cavendish, called Compton Place. This, though not a modern house, is a very convenient one; within a few years a very considerable sum of money has been expended in improving it: its situation is rather low, and is well

protected from winds by majestic lofty trees. The grounds are tastefully laid out in plantations, and adorned with flowers, shrubs, and evergreens; the lawn is very extensive, and near its extremity is a pretty summer-house in the bosom of a wood at the foot of the South Downs, called Paradise, and it seems justly deserving the name.

The lodging-houses present a considerable variety of situation, some being on the margin of the ocean, and others amid the green fields. The following are principal hotels:—

The Anchor Family Hotel.—This is one of those houses whose "back front" is the principal; the reverse of which, not being very commanding, causes, on inspection, somewhat of an agreeable surprise. The views it embraces are equal to some of the best on the southern coast, and its internal accommodations, if not splendid, are, nevertheless, very comfortable. Smitten with the spirit of innovation, (as in other places we have visited), alterations and enlargements are contemplated here, alike betokening the spirit of the proprietor, and the desire to meet the taste of modern times. It may also be added, that it is the only hotel in Eastbourn, that possesses the advantage of a good sea prospect. It is conducted, and that very agreeably, by Mr. Reed.

The New Inn is a respectable and well-conducted house, situated in South Bourne, midway betwixt the ancient village and the more marine part, known as the Sea-houses. It is the principal coaching house, and its accommodations reflect great credit on its liberal manager, Mr. Boys. It is but a short distance from the beach, and has a most inviting prospect of land scenery.

The Lamb Inn.—This old-fashioned inn (a term which has long been considered a recommendation) is in that part of the town which we have denominated Eastbourn Proper; and from what we could collect, it is not only a house of high respectability, but is conducted in a manner, by the proprietor, Mr. Baker, every way deserving the patronage of those who have occasion to travel this way, whether in search of business or of pleasure. It must also be observed, that this is the only inn in the locality that can boast of an assembly room; one, it may truly be said, for a country town, considerably above mediocrity.

The King's Arms.—A very comfortable house, with accommodations, if not equal to the preceding houses, at any rate suitable for more unpretending patrons. It is situated at the commencement of the Sea-houses on entering the town from Hastings.

The bathing at the Sea-houses is, from the nature of the beach, superior to Hastings, and very little inferior to Worthing. It is true the sands are not so extensive as at the latter place; what there are of them, however, are equally

good. The bathing machines are not numerous, but neat, clean, and well attended. We would particularly recommend those under the management of Messrs. Reed and Brown.

The Baths are in the eastern part of the Sea-houses, and although neither externally inviting nor internally ornamental, are, nevertheless, well adapted for the purpose. They comprise cold and warm, vapour and shower baths, and seem to be extremely well managed. The place also enjoys the advantage of a chalybeate spring. It rises at Holywell, about a mile westward of the Sea-houses, and has been recommended in all cases for which the Bristol waters are serviceable.

Eastbourne cannot boast of a theatre, although Thespis sometimes sends his itinerants hither. The amusements, from the privacy of the place, are principally marine ones, and consist of sailing, fishing, and what prevails more at the sea side than in any other place—donkey riding; neither is there a paucity of vehicles, from the gouty chair to the more pleasurable barouche.

Heatherly's Circulating Library and Billiard Rooms, Sea-Houses. —The above establishment is in a most eligible situation, commanding a very fine marine view; and in addition to its literary store, the daily morning and evening papers, magazines, reviews, and other periodicals, it is a depot where almost every description of fancy articles may be purchased. The billiard room, which is immediately attached to the library, is a very commodious one, and also commands a fine sea view, as well as one of the parade, which if not, perhaps, the most crowded, can boast of as select visitants as any on the Sussex coast.

Academies.—Families who feel a desire to sojourn at this truly rural and delightful watering place, and are equally anxious that while their children enjoy the advantages of the sea breeze and bathing, they should likewise continue their studies, have a most desirable opportunity of gratifying their wishes, by availing themselves of the establishment conducted by the Misses Marchman. It is situate in that part of the village called Southbourne, and is consequently within a few minutes' walk of the sea.

On the entrance from Brighton to Eastbourne, and contiguous to the church, charmingly situate, commanding a fine view of the downs, both in front and rear, is a seminary for young gentlemen. It has been established for some years, and is conducted by the Rev. Mr. Coutts.

The Vicinity of Eastbourne is certainly one of a most interesting character. Beachy Head to the west, and Pevensey to the east, afford two pleasing investigative excursions, while the whole surrounding country, abounding as it does in verdure, pastures, and luxuriant corn-fields, the footpaths through which have not, as is the case in many vicinages, been stopped up by the seclusive and exclusive

taste of the owners, affords the most pleasing opportunity for daily perambulations.

A brief description of Beachy Head and Pevensey will, doubtless, be interesting to those who frequent this part of the coast, and to our readers at large. The lofty cliffs, which are so conspicuous, and have often proved dangerous to the mariner, are almost three miles west of Eastbourne; their height is nearly 600 feet above high water mark. A spectator might easily suppose that this bulwark of our sea-girt Isle had been reared by the art of man, the black flints lying in regular strata between the milk-white chalk for miles together, and seeming as if they had been laid in by the hand of the mechanic. About one mile farther west is a part of the cliff called Bell Tout, in which is a cavern hewn out of the solid rock; this is ascended by a stair-case about six feet from the base, and terminates in very lofty rooms; and near the head of the stairs is another room; at the extremity of which, report says, there was once a balcony, which was probably the fact, as it faces the sea, but not a vestige of it now remains.* These cliffs afford an asylum for prodigious numbers of sea fowls, of various species, which resort hither to lay their eggs, and bring forth their young. When disturbed by the report of a gun, they sally forth from the clefts of the rocks in such multitudes, that they darken the atmosphere, making in their flight a most tremendous noise; yet they soon return again, and afford famous sport for those who are fond of shooting. They are, however, of no value when shot, for the table, as their flesh participates too strongly of fish, their common food. The fishermen, however, use them to bait their nets for shell fish.

Pevensey is about six miles north-east of Eastbourne; the road, though narrow, is level, and in tolerably good condition. Though now of little note, Pevensey deserves attention on account of its ancient importance. From the circumstance of its having given name to this division of the county, it may naturally be inferred that it was formerly accounted its principal town. At pre-

* It is named Parson Darby's Hole, after a clergyman, who, it is said, to avoid the vexations which he experienced from a drunken scolding wife, retired to the sea-side, dug a cave in the chalk above high-water mark, fixed a door at the entrance; and, having furnished his apartment with a bed and a few books, lived as a hermit upwards of two years, seldom appearing on land, except on Sundays, when he repaired to his church to perform the duties of his function. Being in narrow circumstances, he chiefly supported himself by fishing, assisted by the occasional bounty of the neighbouring inhabitants. The fishermen, missing him one day from his usual occupation, went to the cave; and, obtaining no answer to their repeated calls, forced open the door. The hermit was found speechless, and being removed to a house not far off, soon afterwards expired. Such is the history of Parson Darby, given by Sir William Burrell; but another account, in which he is said to have resided at East Dean, asserts, on what authority we are not informed, that he was induced to undertake this labour from the more generous motive of humanity; that in stormy weather he used to put out lights to guide unfortunate mariners to shelter; that he once had the gratification to save upwards of twenty persons from a Dutch vessel stranded near the spot; but that, from the dampness of the situation, he soon fell a martyr to his benevolence. Upon an examination of the parish register of East Dean, it appears that "Mrs. Ann Darby, wife of Mr. Jonathan Darby, minister," was "buried December 10, 1723," and "the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Darby, vicar, October, 25, 1726." If this be the person to whom the preceding traditions refer, the circumstances, as related by Sir William Burrell, cannot possibly be correct.

sent the whole parish contains only about 50 houses and 300 inhabitants. That this place is of high antiquity is undeniable. Somner is inclined to fix here the Anderida of the Romans, in opposition to those who seek that station at Newenden, in Kent, supporting his conjecture by the words of Gildas, who tells us that it was "*in littore oceani ad meridiem*"—on the southern coast. Usher makes it the Caer Rensavel Coit of the Britons; the addition of Coit implying the ancient state of the adjacent country, which, though now a marshy level, was once covered with wood. Pevensey castle, situate on the east side of the town, was probably constructed out of some Roman fortress. The external walls, which with the towers are pretty entire to the height of twenty or twenty-five feet, are circular, and enclose an area of seven acres. The principal entrance is from the west, or land side, between two round towers, in which are considerable layers of Roman brick, some single, others double, about twenty feet from the ground, and four or five asunder. Many such layers of whiter brick, or stone hewn in that form, lie between the strata of red, or, in place of them, in the walls between the other towers to the north-west; and in the north-east tower are such stones laid herring-bone fashion towards the bottom. Within is a smaller fortification, moated on the north and west, more of a quadrangular form, with round towers, and entered by a drawbridge, which corresponds with the outer gate, and, like the latter, is not in the centre of the west side, but rather more to the south. The east wall of both is the same, and stands on a kind of cliff, that appears to have been once washed by the sea, which, however, must have receded before the town below was built. There are no Roman bricks in the inner work, and only in the north and west sides of the outer. Several of the turrets in the latter are of solid masonry, and seem to have been designed not for defence, but to deceive an enemy. In the area of the outer castle are two culverins without carriages; one measures eleven feet in length, is hooped, has a rose and crown, and the letters E. R., probably for Elizabetha Regina: the other is twelve feet long, and is marked W. P. They lie within two yards of one another, sunk into the earth, and pointing to the sea.

ST. LEONARD'S.

The departure from Eastbourne introduces the tourist to an aspect of the country widely differing from any preceding part of the coast of Sussex. In lieu of lofty cliffs, frowning defiance to the boisterous waves, or the cultivated plain, sufficiently elevated never to have been the prey of Neptune, the traveller enters

on an extensive marsh, once probably the bed of the ocean, but which, by way of compensation for depredations on other portions of the coast, it has disgorged, to the advantage certainly of "coastwise" travellers, who would otherwise have had their peregrinations lengthened by several miles in their journey between Eastbourne and Hastings. These low lands extend along the coast to the foot of Bexhill downs, a distance of about eight miles, and reach, in the interior, to Hurstmonceaux, about half that distance. The coast is thickly studded with martello towers; and after passing through Pevensey, which has already been noticed as in the vicinity of Eastbourne, presents no object of interest till we reach Bexhill, a very neat village, situated, as its name would indicate, on a considerable eminence, and containing some well-built, if not elegant, houses. The ride over Bexhill downs is enlivened by views, rendered the more pleasing by being inevitably contrasted with the flat and uninteresting country which has preceded it. After a few miles, however, the traveller again descends upon a wild, uninviting flat; and he might well begin to indulge in disagreeable reflections, when suddenly there opens on his view, as if raised by the magic wand of an enchantress, a mass of elegant and even splendid buildings, worthy of the residence not only of the aristocracy, but of royalty itself. This newly-created town is designated St. Leonard's; and, although little more than one mile from Hastings, its entire separation from it, as well as its magnitude and grandeur, perfectly justify its being noticed as a distinct town.

The place chosen for this undertaking is famed as the spot where William of Normandy, or "the Conqueror," it is said, took his *mid-day meal* after his disembarkation. The buildings were designed and chiefly executed under the superintendence of Mr. Burton, sen., who has effected so much to ornament the "West End" of the metropolis. St. Leonard's was commenced in 1828, and it may now be said to present the most unique collection of elegant buildings of any watering place on the British coast.

> "The genius of the enchanted lamp, I've heard,
> A noble palace for Aladdin rear'd;
> More liberal gifts in modern times are known,
> And Burton's genius builds for him a town."*

St. Leonard's has a southern aspect, is well sheltered from the northern blasts, and has a slight elevation above the sea, the shore of which is covered with sand. The surprise of those, who, like the writer, recollect *what it was,* and now find, as he has done, *what it is,* may be better conceived than described. The "Arabian Nights" can scarcely furnish a parallel piece of magic to the creation of this truly Athenian town, formed from the barren rock on which it stands—the same having been hewn by the artizan into those "squares" and "triangles" which form the material of these classical edifices. Talk of

* Album of St. Leonard's Hotel.

" capability Brown," but what was he (a mere " raiser" of mounds, and planner of serpentines) to him who designed, planned, and carried into effect, these fabrics of taste and genius? The locality was the " barren of the barren," and the most " unsightly of the seen;" and yet, with his magic wand, has he called up another " modern Athens," making the very deformities of the spot yield the materials for constituting, under a new arrangement, its beauties. Words, however, are inadequate to do justice to St. Leonard's; we, therefore, earnestly invite all those who visit the Sussex coast to bend their steps hitherwards, and exercise their judgment, where we have but inadequately bestowed our praise.

The principal range of buildings, as may readily be supposed, is along the coast, facing the sea. It is three-fourths of a mile in length; and along the whole frontage, between the carriage-road and the sea, is a beautiful esplanade, which is separated from the road by elegant iron railings, and the promenade is kept in excellent order. The western portion of the range is designated " The Marina," and consists of sixty houses, adapted for the reception of families of the first description. The colonnade in front extends 800 feet, and during the summer affords occasional protection from the rays of the sun, and in the winter is found to provide a most pleasant promenade. At the eastern entrance to the town is an elegant arch, after the style of the triumphal arches of the Romans. It seems to convey a gentle indication that the visiter has entered a town that is peculiarly elegant in its edifices, and select in its visiters—an intimation which will be found to be fully sustained on a more extended investigation. In the rear of the buildings forming this extreme range, are other streets little inferior in elegance. Indeed the peculiar advantage of this place as a residence is, that its visiters are not exposed to any of those disagreeable associations which occur in most places, even at the " West End," where the most sudden transitions from grandeur to wretchedness and profligacy, may be observed. While this object has been attempting at Kemp Town, Brighton, it has been *effected* at St. Leonard's.

It will not be expected that many Public Buildings should be found in a place of so recent origin, and designed to be a place of retirement and void of business.

The Chapel for the use of the Protestant Dissenters, usually called Independents, but more properly designated Congregationalists, is about fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, and will seat about four hundred persons. It is built by voluntary contributions. Attached are excellent rooms, twenty feet by fifteen feet each, intended for day and sabbath schools, for children of the poor of both sexes. This building is of Grecian architecture, and forms the north end of a quadrangle. One half the sittings will be appropriated to the use of the poor; from the sittings in the other half the income of the minister arises. The present resident minister is the Rev. Jos. Wood, educated at the Countess of

Huntingdon's College, at Cheshunt. The buildings are vested in trustees for the use of the public for ever.

Saint Leonard's Chapel.—This structure is to be of Gothic architecture, after the examples of the fifteenth century, from the designs of the elder Mr. Burton, and is building at his sole expense, under the cliff, in a situation which, combined with the intended cemetery that is to surround and surmount it, will produce a most extraordinary and picturesque effect, combining a proper melancholy appearance (so satisfactory to surviving friends) with correct and honourable testimonies (in appropriate and classical sculpture) to the virtues and merits of the deceased.

The height to the summit will be above one hundred feet. The south is open to the sea, and the chapel will form one of the most beautiful and prominent landmarks on the southern coast.

The building will contain about eight hundred sittings, two-fifths of which number will be free. The dimensions are one hundred and eight feet from north to south, fifty feet from east to west, and will be completed by Midsummer, 1832.

To speak of Accommodations for Residence at St. Leonard's, is to speak of the whole town. For it consists of edifices devoted almost exclusively to the comfort of visitors; and we apprehend we are perfectly safe in stating that there is no place of its size in the world where three such Hotels exist.

St. Leonard's Hotel.—This truly regal Hotel, of which we give an Engraving in our plate of "St. Leonard's," as a structure, is "with the first." Its classical elegance vies with the mansions of the great, and is worthy of their patronage and support; it is conducted by Mr. Hodson, late of the Piazza Coffee House, Covent Garden. Its internal arrangements are "replete with comfort and elegance;" in short, the "tout ensemble," combined with moderate charges, will no doubt ensure the spirited proprietor an adequate return for his vast outlay of capital.

The sea-view from this Hotel, as indeed from all the houses, or rather mansions, which face the esplanade, is very extensive and grand; and has been rendered the more celebrated by having excited the lays of one of the first of Poets,* from which we are sure our readers will thank us for extracting the following beautiful lines:—

"Mighty Sea!
Camelion-like thou changest, but there's love
In all thy change, and constant sympathy
With yonder Sky—thy Mistress; from her brow
Thou takest thy moods, and wear'st her colours on

* Lines on the view from St. Leonard's, by Thomas Campbell, Esq.

Drawn by W.H.Bartlett. Engraved by J.Rogers.

ST LEONARD'S HOTEL.

NEW TOWN HASTINGS.

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Thy faithful bosom; morning's milky white,
Noon's sapphire, or the saffron glow of eve,
And all thy balmier hours, fair Element!
Have such divine complexion—crisped smiles,
Luxuriant heavings, and sweet whisperings,—
That little is the wonder, Love's own Queen
From thee of old was fabled to have sprung—
Creation's common! which no human power
Can parcel or enclose; the lordliest floods
And cataracts, that the tiny hands of man
Can tame, conduct, or bound, are drops of dew
To thee, that couldst subdue the earth itself,
And brook'st commandment from the heavens alone
For marshalling thy waves."

THE HAROLD HOTEL.—To even ordinary readers, it is not necessary to give a reason for an Hotel in this locality being thus denominated; and if so, the article under the head of "Hastings" will at once afford them a clue. This is one of those splendid taverns that have lately risen like magic on the coast of Sussex, doubtless, arising from its contiguity to the Metropolis; the latter, from its immense wealth and spirit, giving a stimulus to all within its halo. Suffice it to say, this Hotel, which vies with its splendid neighbours, is conducted by Mr. Edlin, whose internal arrangements and fittings up correspond with the external appearance. In other words, every comfort, luxury and convenience, have been provided for those who honour this delightful town with their company.

THE CONQUEROR HOTEL is indebted for its title to the same historical circumstance as the Harold; and wishing well to all of them, we would that within a short period, it could (or at any rate its spirited speculator, Mr. Mollard, late of the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich,) be able to exclaim with the Roman Conqueror of old, "Veni, vidi, vici;" or, dropping our Latinity,—"I came, (to St. Leonard's) I saw, I conquered!" To use a well-known aphorism, even if it should not meet with success, "it will have done more (judging from appearances), it will have deserved it."

MARINE BOARDING HOUSE.—This establishment, which is fronting the Sea, and contiguous to the Library and Baths, is conducted by Mrs. Thompson, and offers to families visiting this delightful and beautiful part of the Southern Coast, all the comforts of a private residence, with the additional advantages of very select society, and an excellent table, which, as regards its internal arrangements, generally stands unequalled.

THE MEWS.—To those who frequent these fashionable Watering Places, and who feel a desire to combine Equestrian Exercise with the advantages of a

Marine Residence, and who may not find it convenient to bring with them their own stud, this respectable establishment, which is situated on the hill near the Hotel, and which is conducted by Mr. Stevens, Riding Master, will find, on application to him, every convenience suitable to their wishes, and every facility and attention they can possibly desire.

THE BATHS.—This Establishment is on the said Esplanade, and is built sufficiently low, so as not to obstruct the view from St. Leonard's Hotel. The arrangements are such that the most fastidious cannot fail to be gratified. It is supplied with warm and cold baths with the greatest facility,—each Bath requiring only a few minutes to prepare it.

THE PUBLIC ROOMS.—These Assembly Rooms are situate on the North side or principal entrance of the Hotel. The Ball room is lofty, and is sixty feet long; and on the east side are an excellent Billiard Room and a Card Room; and on the west are apartments for Refreshment; the whole under the management of Mr. W. L. Huntley.

ST. LEONARD'S LIBRARY, READING, AND BILLIARD ROOMS.—Among other attractions and conveniences, at this new and fashionable Watering Place, is the above Establishment, which is under the management of Mr. Southall. Suffice it to say, at this Establishment most of the diurnal, weekly, monthly, and quarterly productions, worthy of the literary world, are to be met with. We would not intimate a doubt that the patronizers of this Establishment will receive every attention, although our personal experience does not enable us to add our attestation to the fact.

THE PUBLIC GARDENS.—The genius of Burton has here again been exercised, converting barrenness into fertility, sterility into plenteousness, and rock and cliff from ruggedness to rural grandeur. On entering these gardens, the first thing that will probably strike the visiter's attention, will be the *identical stone* (removed from where the St. Leonard's Hotel is built,) on which William the Conqueror dined after he landed at Pevensey Bay. Here also are pieces of water, rural walks, and shady retreats; and on the east walk is a handsome Gothic tower, which has the *tria juncta in uno* qualities, serving for a residence, an ornament, and a landmark. Indeed, we cannot extol these pleasure grounds too much, and when the cottages are finished which stud its declivities, it would require the author of a Rasselas to do it justice.

We cannot take leave of St. Leonard's without noticing the approach to it from the London Road. In the distance, to the west, are Beachy Head, the South downs, Pevensey, the Martello Towers, Bexhill, Hollington Church, with numerous farm-houses, and cottages, detached, on the sides of delightful hills, dales, woods, and meadows; on the east, the most extensive view of the sea to the

Drawn by W.H.Bartlett. Engraved by J.Rogers.

HASTINGS,
SUSSEX.

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cliffs of France, Fairlight Downs, and Hastings Castle; forming a *coup d'œil* scarcely surpassed in interest by any on the Coast of Britain.

It has already been intimated that the ride to Bexhill forms a pleasant excursion.—Other interesting excursions will be more properly included in our description of the vicinity of Hastings.

HASTINGS.

The ancient history of most places of fashionable resort presents little that is interesting: indeed in many instances the towns are altogether modern, and therefore destitute of any such source of entertainment or instruction as antiquity affords. In this respect, however, Hastings presents a striking contrast to its modern rival St. Leonard's; indeed few places present circumstances of deeper interest, both from its becoming the resort of the Conqueror on his landing, and its being the first of the cinque ports, alike celebrated for their naval valour, and for their peculiar privileges. Were we to follow our own predilections, we should enter closely into these subjects; but this would be inconsistent with the plan and the extent of our work. We the less regret that an opportunity is thus limited, as this task has been well performed by Mr. Moss in his "History and Antiquities of the Town and Port of Hastings," with which no doubt our readers in the vicinity of Hastings are well acquainted. To the general reader, however, a slight sketch of the early history of Hastings cannot fail to be highly interesting.

The origin of Hastings is so remote, that nothing can be said with certainty respecting it. According to the *Saxon Chronicle*, it derived its name from a Danish pirate, who erected a small fortress here, as such marauders were accustomed to do wherever they landed for plunder. In the reign of Athelstan, it was a town of sufficient importance to have a mint; but its being the scene of the first military operations of the Conqueror brought it into prominent notice. The battle which was fought between the unfortunate Harold and the Duke of Normandy, about seven miles to the north of this town, deciding, as it did, the fate of a kingdom and a dynasty in one day, is perhaps the most memorable in the early history of our island. It was on the 28th of September, 1066, that the Duke of Normandy arrived with a large fleet, variously estimated from 300 to 1000 sail, at Pevensey. As soon as his troops, amounting to no less, it is said, than 60,000 men, had been landed, he discharged all his ships, leaving his soldiers no hope but in victory. After having published the reasons which he alleged in

justification of his invasion, he left a garrison at Pevensey, and marched forward to Hastings, where he raised a fortress, and placed another garrison. It appears that he pursued the politic course of carefully restraining his troops from committing depredations on the inhabitants, on the ground that it would be cruel to despoil those who would shortly be his subjects; a course, alas! he directly reversed when his victorious arms had established him on the throne. On hearing of the landing of William, Harold hastened from the north, where his arms had been victorious over other foes, and by great activity and energy speedily collected a considerable army, and, passing through London, hastened into Sussex, to compel the invader to leave the English shores. The king sent a messenger to the duke, forbidding him, with lofty language, to make any stay within that country, but to return again, no less speedily than rashly he had entered. The duke, between mirth and scorn, returned answer, that as he came not at his entreaty, so at his command he would not depart. "But," said he, "I am not come to word with your king, I am come to fight, and am desirous to fight; I will be ready to fight with him, albeit I had but ten thousand such men as I have brought sixty thousand." Harold then continued in preparations for the contest with renewed vigour. As, however, the details of the battle would occupy too much space if inserted in the text, and are yet too interesting to be omitted, we have appended them in a note, as they are given in the "Harleian Miscellany," though necessarily somewhat abridged.*

* "The English were knit in one main body on foot; whereof the first ranks consisted of Kentish men (who by an ancient custom did challenge the honour of that place); the next were filled with Londoners; then followed the other English. Their chief weapons were pole-axe, sword, and dart, with a large target for their defence. They were paled in front with pavises, in such wise that it was thought impossible for the enemy to break them. The king stood on foot by his standard, with two of his brothers, Gurth and Leofwine; as well to relieve from thence all parts that should happen to be distressed, as also to manifest to the soldiers, that they retained no thoughts of escaping by flight. On the other side, the Normans were divided into three battles; the first was conducted by Roger Montgomery and William Fitz-Osborne; it consisted of horsemen of Anjou, Maine, and Bretagne, commanded by a Bretagner, named Fergent; it carried the banner which the pope had sent. The middle battle, consisting of soldiers of Germany and Poictou, was led by Geoffrey Martell, and a prince of Almaigne. The duke himself closed the last battle with the strength of his Normans, and the flower of his nobility. The archers were divided into wings, and also dispersed by bands, through all the three battles. The king had the advantage, both for number of men, and for their large able bodies;—the duke, both in arms, especially in regard of the bows and arrows, and in experience and skill of arms:—both equal in courage, both confident alike in the favour of fortune, which had always crowned their courage with victory. And now, by fronting both the armies, the plots and labours of many months were reduced to the hazard of a few hours. The Normans marched with a song of the valiant acts of Roland, esteeming nothing of peril, in regard to the glory of their adventure. When they approached near their enemies they saluted them first with a storm of arrows; Robert Fitz-Beaumont, a young gentleman of Normandy, beginning the fight from the right wing. This manner of fight, as it was new, so was it most terrible to the English, and they were least provided to avoid it. First they opened their ranks, to make way for their arrows to fall: but when that avoidance did nothing avail, they closed again, and covered themselves with their targets, joined together in the manner of a penthouse; encouraging one another to haste forward, to leap lustily to hand-strokes, and to scour their swords in the entrails of their enemies. Then the duke commanded his horsemen to charge; but the English received them upon the points of their weapons, with so lively courage, in so firm and stiff order, that the overthrow of many of the foremost, did teach their followers to adventure

As Hastings is the first of the cinque ports, we shall introduce a brief account of their constitution and privileges, which will apply equally to the

themselves with better advice. Hereupon they shifted into wings, and made way for the footmen to come forward. Then did both armies join in a horrible shock, with pole-axes, and the prince of weapons—the sword; maintaining the fight with so manlike fury, as if it had been a battle of giants, rather than of men. And so they continued the greatest part of that day, in close and furious fight; blow for blow, wound for wound, death for death; their feet steady, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, their hearts resolute; neither their advisement dazzled by fierceness, nor their fierceness any thing abated by advisement.

"In the mean time the horsemen gave many sharp charges, but were always beaten back with disadvantage. The greatest annoyance came from the archers, whose shot showered among the English so thick, that they seemed to have the enemy in the midst of their army. Their armour was not sufficiently either complete or proof to defend, but every hand, every finger's breadth, unarmed, was almost an assured place for a deep, and many times a deadly wound. Thus, whilst the front was maintained in good condition, many thousands were beaten down behind, whose death was not so grievous unto them, as the manner of their death in the midst of their friends, without an enemy at hand, upon whom they might shew some valour, and work some revenge.

"This manner of fight would soon have determined as well the hopes as the fears of both sides, had not the targets of the English been very serviceable unto them; had not King Harold also, with a lively and constant resolution, performed the part not only of a skilful commander, by directing, encouraging, providing, relieving; but of a valiant soldier, by using his weapon, to the example of his soldiers. In places of greatest danger, he was always present, repairing the decays, reforming the disorders, and encouraging his company, that, in doing as men, whether they prevailed, or whether they perished, their labour was always gloriously employed. So they knit strongly together, and stood in close and thick array, as if they had been but one body; not only bearing the brunt of their enemies, but making such an impression upon their squadron, that their great body began to shake. The duke adventured in person so far, moved no less by his natural magnanimity, than by the glory of the enterprise, that, besides his often alighting to fight on foot, two, or (as some report) three horses were slain under him. And having a body both able by nature, and by use hardened to endure travail, he exacted the greater service of his soldiers, commending the forward, blaming the slow, and crying (according to his nature) with vehement voice and gesture unto all, that it was a shame for them, who had been victorious against all men with whom they had dealt, to be so long held by the English in delay of victory. So, partly by his authority, and partly by his example, he retained his soldiers, and imposed upon them the fairest necessity of courage, whilst every man contended to win a good opinion of their prince.

"Then the fight entered into a new fit of heat; nothing less feared than death, the greatness of danger making both sides the more resolute; and they, who could not approach to strike with the hand, were heard to encourage their followers by speech, to pursue the victory, to pursue their glory, not to turn to their own both destruction and disgrace. The clashing of armour, the jostling of bodies, the resounding of blows, was the fairest part of this bloody medley; but the grisliness of wounds, the hideous falls and groans of the dying, all the field defiled with dust, blood, broken armour, mangled bodies, represented terror in her foulest form. Never was fury better governed; never game of death better played. The more they fought, the better they fought; the more they smarted, the less they regarded the smart.

"At last when the duke perceived that the English could not be broken by force of arm, he gave direction that his men should retire and give ground; not loosely, not disorderly, as in a fearful and confused haste, but advisedly and for advantage; keeping the front of their squadron firm and close, without disbanding on foot in array. Nothing was more hurtful to the English, being of a frank and noble spirit, than that their violent inclination carried them too fast into the hope of victory. For feeling their enemies to yield under their hand, they did rashly follow those who were not hasty to fly; and in the heat of their pursuit, upon a false conceit of victory, loosed and disordered their ranks, thinking then of nothing but of executing the chase. The Normans, espying the advantage to be ripe, made a stiff stand, redoubled upon the English, and pressing on with a fury equal to their favourable fortune, with a cruel butchery broke into them. This error could not possibly be repaired. But it is

other towns which will come under notice in succession. Of the origin and first establishment of the cinque ports, there are no certain data on which to rely.

Lord Coke states the incorporation of three of these to have existed prior to the Conquest; that it was confirmed by the Conqueror, and that he added and included two others, of which Hastings was one, in the charter. From this period it would appear that Hastings obtained its priority and ascendency over the rest; and it is reasonably conjectured that it owed this distinction and pre-eminence to the special favour of William, probably as being the town nearest to the place where he landed, and as giving name to his battle there, and the victory which placed him and his successors on the English throne. At

scarce credible, with what strength, both of courage and hand, the English, even in despite of death, sustained themselves in this disorder, drawing themselves into small squadrons, and beating down their enemies on every hand, being resolved to sell their lives with their place.

" But a mischief is no mischief, if it comes alone. Besides this disadvantage of disarray, the shot of the Normans did continually beat upon the English, with a grievous execution. Among others King Harold, about the closing of the evening, as he was busy in sustaining his army, both with voice and hand, was struck with an arrow through the left eye into the brains, of which wound he presently died. His two brothers, Gurth and Leofwine, were also slain, and also most of the nobility that were present. So long as the king stood, they stood stoutly, both with him, and for him, and by him; his directions supported them, his brave behaviour breathed fresh boldness and life into them. But his death was a deadly stab to their courage: upon reports of his death, they began to waver in resolution, whether to trust to the force of their arms, or to commend their safety to their good footmanship. In this uncertainty many were slain; many retired in reasonable order to a rising ground, whither they were closely followed by the Normans; but the English having gotten advantage of the place, and drawing courage out of despair, with a bloody charge did drive them down. Count Eustaches, supposing fresh forces to have arrived, fled away with fifty soldiers in his company, and meeting with the duke, sounded him secretly in his ear, that, if he went any farther, he was undone. Whilst he was thus speaking, he was struck between the shoulders with so violent a blow, that he fell down as dead, and voided much blood at his nose and mouth. In this conflict many of the noblest Normans were slain, which moved the duke to make a strong ordered stand, giving liberty, thereby, for those English to retire. Others fled through a watery channel, the passages whereof were well known unto them; and, when the Normans did more sharply than advisedly pursue, the place being shadowed partly with sedges and reeds, and partly with the night, they were either stifled in the waters, or easily destroyed by the English, and that in so great numbers, that the place was filled up with dead bodies. The residue scattered in smaller companies, and had their flight favoured by increasing darkness; the enemy not adventuring to follow, both in a strange country, and in the night. Earl Edwin and Earl Morchard, brothers of approved both courage and faith, did great service at the time, in collecting these dispersed troops, and leading them in some fashion to London.

" The fight continued with very great both constancy and courage, and variety of fortune, from seven of the clock in the morning until night. Of the Normans were slain six thousand and more, besides those that were drowned and beaten down in the water. The slaughter of the English is uncertainly reported, but certainly it was far greater than that of the Normans. Certain, also, that their death was most honourable and fair, not any one basely abandoning the field; not any one yielding to be taken prisoner.

" The next day after the victory, the duke returned to Hastings, about seven miles from the place of the encounter, partly to refresh his army, and partly to settle in advice and order, for his further prosecution. First, he despatched messengers to signify his success to his friends abroad. To the pope he sent King Harold's standard, which represented a man fighting, wrought curiously with gold and precious stones. Afterwards placing a strong garrison at Hastings, he conducted his army toward London."

Etched by W. H. Bartlett

Engraved by H. Adlard

HASTINGS.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

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this time, indeed, it seems to have been of note, as affirmed by Lord Coke in his Institutes, as well as from tradition, having then been fortified with a castle, which, as well as the barony, was given to John de Britannia, by the Conqueror. The records, charters, and proceedings of the cinque ports are kept at New Romney, in a book called the "the Black Book." The meaning of their appellation is sufficiently indicated by the word *cinque*, as the number of ports or harbours comprised in their charter. These are Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, New Romney, and Hythe, to which have been subsequently annexed the two ancient towns of Winchelsea and Rye, now incorporated with them, with the enjoyment of the same privileges and immunities. The first period of *enfranchisement* of the cinque ports was in the reign of Edward the Confessor.* Henry I. confirmed to them all the mercantile privileges of buying and selling every description of merchandise, without the intervention of custom, as conceded to them (as the charter states)† by his father and predecessor William Rufus. They were still further confirmed and extended by Edward I., in consequence of the great services rendered to his kingdom by their fleets and armies. This charter gave them privileges beyond those enjoyed even by the City of London, by allowing them a free traffic in every species of merchandise, not only exempted from the payment of all duties, but also from the agency of brokers; a privilege which the capital itself did not possess until nearly a century afterwards.

The services which the barons of the cinque ports acknowledged to the king, were—to have jointly, at a summons of forty days, fifty-seven ships ready, and furnished for fifteen days, at their own cost; the expenses of a longer period to be disbursed by the crown. Out of this number of ships, the quota to be found by Hastings, and its subordinate members, was twenty-one; viz. Hastings three, Winchelsea ten, Rye five, Seaford and Pevensey one, Bulverheath and Petit Hiam one, and Hidney, Grange, and Beakesbourn one; forming, inclusively, the required number of twenty-one. These ships were each of them to be equipped and manned with twenty men and a master, armed and completed in every respect for service. The smallness, however, of the ships and their appointments fitted them only for coast service, and to guard against the incursions of mere piratical marauders. It would hence appear, that as the navy of England increased to greater numbers, and much larger and more warlike ships, those which had been furnished by the cinque ports ceased to be exacted or required. They, nevertheless, continued to supply, as occasion required, a few ships, the charge of which was deemed equal (we may suppose

* Jeake, in speaking of the first enfranchisement of Hastings, says, "Whether this or the old town of Hastings be that which was first enfranchised and incorporated with the other ports, I leave as yet uncertain." And the Rev. Mr. Clarke, in his extracts from, and observations on the charter of the cinque ports, states the old town of Hastings to have been a great deal to the south of the present town; from the encroachments of the sea on the Sussex coast, it doubtless shared the same fate with other neighbouring towns on the coast, by being swallowed up and buried in the sea.

† Burrell MSS.

from their then larger size and more expensive equipments) to that of the fitting out of their former number.

Their strict observance of this article of their charter, and faithful performance of the duties it enjoined, are admitted by all historical and traditionary accounts on the subject. For, not only was the navy of these ports prepared and ready, on all occasions, to guard and protect the coast, but was employed, during the long continued conflicts between England and France, in giving safe transport to several of our sovereigns, their families, and adherents, alternately, from the one kingdom to the other. King John, when in retirement, and abandoned by the rest of his kingdom, was faithfully adhered to by the ships and mariners of the cinque ports; and was afterwards, through them, enabled to secure and establish himself on his throne. The estimation in which the fleets of these ports were regarded by our sovereigns, in several successive reigns, was not beyond what their services and achievements fully confirmed and justified. During ten reigns, and through a period of no less than four centuries, the navies of the cinque ports continued to sustain and support the naval glory of the realms, which they contributed essentially to establish and confirm.

The cinque ports, from their earliest establishment, have continued, and still continue to be governed by their own exclusive laws; having and exercising a jurisdiction like that of a county palatine, or principality; distinct, separate, and independent of all the other courts of law, both civil and criminal, of the kingdom; taking cognizance themselves of all criminal offences, to the highest ones, with the power even over life and death. For the better conducting of their proceedings, for the holding of pleas and their great assemblies, they were concentrated in one grand court, held, in early times, at a place called Shepway Cross, near Hythe. This court has, however, for a very long period, ceased to exercise its ancient usages of meeting for holding pleas and various other matters, and is now held only when, on the election of a new Warden, he attends to take his oaths of office there. Besides the Court of Shepway, the warden holds a court of chancery, or equity, as chancellor; and a court of admiralty, as admiral of the cinque ports; thus exercising at once a civil and military authority and jurisdiction. There was again another court of an inferior sort, called Guestling or Brotherhood, which was held annually on the Tuesday after St. Margaret's, at New Romney, to consult about such things as concerned the common good of the ports. Here they used to choose two bailiffs, whom they sent to Yarmouth, during the free fair at that place, for the purpose of protecting the fishermen of the west and north, and that all the king's subjects might freely buy herrings for their use or merchandize; without which care it was stated the herring trade would be engrossed by Yarmouth. The visits and interference of the cinque ports with Yarmouth, and the struggles for the right of governing the fair at this latter place, began, however, in the reign of John, to sow the seeds of disunion between them; and, at length, eventually engendered such bitter and serious feuds and animosities, and proceeded to such extremities, as to alarm the nation itself with their quarrels. Every plan for

adjusting matters, that could be devised by the king, his council, and parliament, was equally ineffectual, even when accompanied with threats; but, when time had tarnished the honours, diminished the emoluments, and considerably increased the expences of regulating the fair, their animosities gradually subsided, as the bone of contention became less valuable. The Court of Brotherhood, taking the whole matter into consideration, judged it necessary to shorten the time of their bailiffs continuing at Yarmouth, from forty days to three weeks. And it appears that, in the fifth year of Henry VIII., the Court of Brotherhood decreed, that the yearly report of their bailiffs, sent to Yarmouth, might be dispensed with; and, by another decree, A. D. 1601, the yearly Guestling was abolished. They, nevertheless, continued to send their bailiffs, until the year 1663; and it was then decreed that their services might cease, and an end was put to a contest, which had cost their ancestors much blood and treasure to maintain, from the reign of King John.

Hastings received charters from Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and several subsequent monarchs down to James II.; but it was that of his predecessor which gave the corporation its present form. It is composed of a mayor, jurats, and freemen; is exempted from toll, and is empowered to hold courts of judicature in capital cases. Hastings has, since the forty-third year of the reign of Edward III., returned two members to parliament, elected by the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, resident and not receiving alms, who are about forty in number.

Immediately connected with the history of the town is that of the Castle. Its remains still exist on a lofty rocky cliff westward of the town. When, or by whom this edifice was erected, has never been ascertained by any of those writers who have treated of our topographical antiquities. From its peculiarly favourable situation, it is more than probable that a fortress existed here long before that which the Danish rovers, under Hastings their leader, are said to have constructed. This conjecture receives some support from a passage in the Chronicles of Dover monastery, printed in Leland's *Collectanea*, which says, that "when Arviragus threw off the Roman yoke, it is likely he fortified those places which were most convenient for their invasion, namely, Richborough, Walmore, Dover, and Hastings." Bishop Lyttleton, however, is inclined to think that here was originally a Roman fortress built as a defence against the invasion of the pirates. He farther observes, that though William the Conqueror, as we are told, ran up a fort at Hastings just before his engagement with Harold, this could not have been his work, as it would have required more time and labour than his circumstances could then have allowed; and concludes that William might probably have repaired the old Roman castle, and have placed a garrison in it. In the history of Canterbury, written by Eadmer, it appears that in the year 1090, almost all the bishops and nobles of England were assembled by royal authority at the castle of Hastings, to pay personal homage to King William II. before his departure for Normandy. Within the precincts of this castle was a free royal chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which were a

dean and several secular canons or prebendaries. It it supposed to have been founded by one of the Earls of Eu while proprietor of the castle. Prynne, in his History of Papal Usurpations, records various circumstances relative to a dispute between Edward III. and the bishop of Chichester and the archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the right claimed by them of visiting this chapel; which, however, in the reign of Henry VI., was placed under the jurisdiction of the former of those prelates. At the dissolution, in the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII., the deanery was valued at 20*l.* per annum, and the seven prebends at 41*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; and the whole was granted by the same king, in his thirty-eighth year, to Sir Anthony Browne, Knight.

The remains of Hastings Castle approach nearest in shape to two sides of an oblique spherical triangle, having the points rounded off. The base, or south side next to the sea, completing the triangle, is formed by a perpendicular craggy cliff about four hundred feet in length, upon which are no vestiges of a wall or other fortification. The east side is made by a plain wall measuring nearly three hundred feet, without tower or defence of any kind. The adjoining side, which faces the north-west, is about four hundred feet long; consequently the area included is about an acre and one-fifth. The walls, nowhere entire, are about eight feet thick. The gateway, now demolished, was on the north side, near the northernmost angle. Not far from it, to the west, are the remains of a small tower, enclosing a circular flight of stairs; and still farther westward, a sallyport and ruins of another tower. On the east side, at the distance of about one hundred feet, ran a ditch one hundred feet in breadth; but both the ditch, and the interval between it and the wall, seem to have narrowed by degrees as they approached the gate, and to have terminated under it. On the north-west side was another ditch of the like breadth, commencing at the cliff opposite to the westernmost angle, and bearing away almost due north, leaving a level intermediate space, which, opposite to the sallyport, was one hundred and eighty feet in breadth.

In 1824, some considerable excavations were commenced within this castle, with a view to discover the entire extent of the apartments, &c. The late Lord Chichester (the noble proprietor) partly superintended this interesting undertaking. In September, the lower part of a large gate was discovered, bearing a great resemblance to what has been called the keep-gate, which in most old castles divided the two court-yards—or, as they were termed, outer and inner balliums. This fine remain, which is now cleared out, consists of a central gateway, between eight and nine feet wide, and nineteen feet deep, flanked by two semicircular towers, sixteen feet in diameter. The lower parts of these towers are hollow, and appear to have formed apartments; but what were their nature or dimensions, it is impossible to tell. The rooms above, of which the floorings remain, appear to have communicated with passages in the walls, of which one has been found very perfect. This ornamental species of gate, which Mr. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, calls the keep-gate, was always considered a principal structure in old castles, the rooms or chambers over it (of which most had a double story) being generally appropriated to the residence of the governor,

while their tops, which were surrounded by an embattled parapet, afforded an extensive view over the adjacent country. In the present instance, the apartments which extended over the gateway and towers are entirely gone, though those on the ground-floor, as just mentioned, remain. There are, however, still existing the groove for the portcullis, and the hooks on which the hinges of the gate turned. Some remains, likewise, of chain for fastening the gate itself, have been found near the spot. By digging on the outside of the wall to discover this gate, and the line of wall which extends beyond it on each side, (the whole of which was hidden by earth, and the large masses of rubbish that had fallen), a broad flat walk was obtained, which forms a most beautiful promenade, affording an extensive view of the sea, and part of the town of Hastings, besides much of the adjacent country.

Of the other discoveries here it may be observed, that in addition to two coffins and skeletons found early in that year, there have recently been two other coffins opened nearly adjoining them; one of these contained the skeleton of a child, (supposed to be a female), measuring nearly five feet in length. The other coffin was of a singular shape, and contained the skeleton of a man, with two skulls and some bones placed at his feet. This coffin was eight feet five inches long, and one foot and a half broad at the widest part. The skeletons were in a tolerable state of preservation, considering the great length of time they must have been buried, and in the skull of each the teeth were found regular and sound. Both coffins were of stone, composed of several pieces, and of the rudest form. They laid, as did the other coffins discovered, about two feet below what was the flooring of the chapel, and were covered with plain slabs of stone. A considerable portion of one side of the chapel itself was likewise laid open, in the wall of which is a range of arches that seem to have served as the backs of seats. This side communicates, by a doorway, with a flight of stone steps and a circular stone tower, discovered on first beginning the works here.

That this chapel was a structure of some magnitude is not to be doubted, as it was the chapel or church of a college established in the castle, to which was attached a deacon and several prebendaries. The grant of it to Sir Anthony Browne, by Henry VIII., reserves to the king's use all the leads and bells, and the metal of the bells, besides the jewels and ornaments; a proof that it must have had a steeple, and if so, probably the other architectural appendages of a religious edifice of the larger class.

Hastings Castle, together with the rape, which always accompanied it, was given, with other extensive estates, by the Conqueror, to Robert Earl of Eu, a confidential servant and adviser of that monarch. By one of his descendants it was forfeited to the crown during the reign of Henry III., when it was exchanged with John De Dreux, Earl of Richmond, for certain lands belonging to the honour of Richmond. In his posterity it continued for some time; but in 1299 was again in the possession of the crown. During the succeeding century, it was for a short period in the possession of different persons, till Henry IV., in 1412, granted it to Sir John Pelham, by whom it was conveyed to Thomas Hoo, after-

wards created Lord Hoo and Hastings. His family enjoyed it till 1461, when the estate was alienated to Sir William Hastings, on whom the title of Lord Hastings was conferred by Edward IV. For his fidelity to the children of his sovereign, that spirited nobleman was sacrificed by their ambitious uncle, who seized his possessions; but this honour was restored to his son by Henry VII., and confirmed to him by his successor. By one of his descendants, who were invested with the earldom of Huntingdon, the castle of Hastings was sold, together with the manors of Crowhurst, Burwash, and Berelham, for the sum of 2,500*l.*, and a reserved rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to Thomas Pelham, Esq., of Laughton, to whom the perpetuity was confirmed by James I. in 1605. In his family it has ever since remained, and at present belongs to the Earl of Chichester.

Priory.—A little to the west of the cliff on which the castle stands was a priory of black canons, founded in the reign of Richard I. by Sir Walter Bricet, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. At the dissolution, the annual revenues of this priory were estimated at 51*l.* Some fragments of walls are the only remains of this monastic edifice; on the site of which stands a farm-house, distinguished by the name of the Priory. Close to the farm-yard is a piece of water, at the bottom of which, when drained off some years ago, was discovered a large hole near thirty feet in depth, with the remains of a sluice, deep gates, and timbers of prodigious dimensions; probably the relics of works constructed by the monks to protect their habitation from the ravages of the sea.

The Situation of Hastings is between two hills of very considerable elevation, which unite at their northern extremities, enclosing a valley in the form of an amphitheatre somewhat elongated. This construction of the hills most effectually protects the town from all winds, except those which possess an infusion of the south. This, it has already been observed, is particularly the case with Brighton, and other watering places on the coast of Sussex; but the height of the cliffs, and the circumstance of the far greater portion of the residences of Hastings being built under them, and not upon them, as is peculiarly the case with Brighton, renders the climate of Hastings very naturally milder, and has entitled it, in the estimation of competent judges, to the epithet of the Nice of Great Britain.

"Of all the benefits, however, which the Hastings coast offers to the invalid, there is none more obvious than the choice of situation it affords, adapting it either for summer or winter residence; many of its habitations being placed at an elevation of two or three hundred feet above the level of the sea; consequently, as the temperature of all places is so materially diminished in proportion to their elevation, that in this country, one of 270 feet is allowed to be equal in the difference of its temperature to an entire degree of latitude: and as these more elevated parts of the town of Hastings are moreover visited, during the summer months, by the then prevailing breezes, descending from the surrounding altitudes, these higher parts of the town necessarily receive from them a very

diminished temperature, at those periods when coolness is most grateful. While on the other hand, the numerous habitations which are placed on the immediate beach, below the cliffs, being most effectually sheltered, at all seasons, from the more piercing winds, are no less suitably adapted for a winter residence. From hence it follows, that a proper degree of caution should be exercised on the part of invalids, lest by an injudicious choice, between situations so remote from each other in character, a summer or winter residence here may lose some of its more important advantages. The most pernicious of all our winds are the easterly and the north-easterly; the latter of which, in this variable climate, is the only one which can be considered periodical, as it visits us with great regularity, during a greater or less portion of the months of April and May, which from this cause are usually trying months to delicate constitutions.

" Now, as unfortunately in no country in Europe are the pernicious effects of these winds more frequently experienced than in our own, it becomes of the utmost importance to observe, that such is the peculiar position of Hastings, that a considerable portion of it is most securely sheltered, by its natural bulwarks, from the searching and penetrating agency of these hostile winds. The more genial winds, on the contrary, which can alone visit these sheltered situations, are those which blow from the south, west, and south-west. During the winter season they often prevail many days or even weeks together, sometimes very powerfully, and usually waft to our shores a very sensible increase of temperature." *

In speaking of the soil of Hastings and its vicinity, especially as to its influence on the health of the inhabitants, we feel happy in being able to give an opinion so eminent and decisive as that of Dr. Harwood; and we should deem it presumption in us to present our own in preference to his.

" This coast," says Dr. Harwood, " abounds in undulating elevations, which, for some miles in extent, are bordered by perpendicular rocky cliffs, intersected by those numerous valleys which characterise the southern shores; and which, connected with modern theories of the deluge, have been termed valleys of denudation; being supposed to have been formed by the reflux of the waters at that period. These rocks are capable of affording much interest to the geologist, by their marked character, and relation to their neighbouring deposits. Their peculiarities are very interestingly exhibited along the shore, as they boldly and precipitately rise, in some situations, to the height of 300 feet; while their bases, washed by each returning tide, form a beach consisting of pebbles and of sand, interspersed with massive fragments which have been detached from above. It is from this formation that the chalybeate springs of Tonbridge take their origin; and although such springs have too long been disregarded in the vicinity of Hastings, there are many possessing considerable impregnations of iron, which might be rendered of great utility; so many affections existing, in which the combined action of native chalybeates, with coast advantages, seem likely to justify our most sanguine expectations, as in another place I shall endeavour to

* The curative Influence of the Southern Coast of England, by W. Harwood, M.D. pp. 19—23.

show. The rocks I have just mentioned consist of a fine pulverulent sandstone, containing in their lower strata a large quantity of iron, whence it is commonly denominated iron-sand; and although found in some situations in the interior of the kingdom, it is, I believe, peculiar to this part of the southern coast. But the geological character of the Hastings coast is otherwise remarkable; as the above formation is partially begirt, in the form of a horse-shoe, by a zone of weald-clay, of several miles in breadth. This is rendered apparent on the eastern side of Hastings, at about seven miles distance along the beach, from whence it proceeds to the north-west, as far as Horsham, including within its boundary Tonbridge Wells; then returning, it appears again upon the coast, at five miles to the west of the town, and may be traced almost around Boulogne and its vicinity, on the opposite coast of France. Now, by the union of these two substances, the weald-clay and the iron-sand, with beds of other clay, which occasionally intervene, as we may perceive, on the higher lands, as about Fairlight, a rich and loamy soil is produced, abounding throughout this district, and adding greatly to the healthful nature of the climate, by the facility with which any superabundant moisture is removed from its surface: the lands in the vicinity of Hastings being characterised by a degree of dryness, which materially favours its salubrity; for, as it is well known, the humidity of the atmosphere is in all situations materially increased by that of the land; and where the latter prevails, it is opposed to the advantages attending a coast residence in many cases of indisposition."

The general Trade of Hastings has of late years much diminished as to its imports and exports, though these are still considerable. It had, half a century ago, trading vessels to the Straits. A little silk-weaving was also carried on, but no other manufacture, the town having been at all times almost wholly and exclusively employed in its fisheries, which seem always to have been its main and exclusive traffic.

Boat and ship building occupy a considerable number of hands; and the people of Hastings have gained as high a reputation for their skill in the construction of their vessels, as for their courage and dexterity in the management of them. In addition to these branches of industry, a Lime Company established here affords some employment. Nine sloops, of about forty tons burden, are regularly engaged from April to November, in bringing the chalk from the Halliwell-hills at Beachy-head. The kilns, which are situated at some distance westward of the town, produce upon an average about 120,000 bushels of lime a-year.

The only articles brought in, of any consequence, besides fish, are coals and timber, the quantity of which has considerably increased since Hastings has become so much the fashionable resort of the nobility and gentry."

The Population of Hastings has rapidly increased. Just a century since, it contained little more than 1,500 persons; and by the following tables it will be seen that it has increased more than one half during the last ten years.

POPULATION, 1821.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Saint Clement	394	1102	1258	2360
All Saints	358	1077	1120	2197
St. Mary in the Castle . . .	195	436	677	1113
Holy Trinity, or Priory . .	56	167	127	294
St. Mary Magdalen . . .	13	48	39	87
Total .	1016	2830	3221	6051

POPULATION, 1831.

PARISHES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
St. Clement	1353	1628	2981
All Saints	1514	1597	3111
St. Mary in the Castle . .	725	1165	1890
Holy Trinity	548	526	1074
St. Mary Magdalen . . .	328	329	657
St. Leonard's	128	141	269
St. Mary (Bulverhithe) . .	31	20	51
Bexhill (Part of)	39	25	64
Total .	4666	5431	10,097

Some idea of the general form of Hastings has already been given; it may be desirable, however, to afford a more particular description. On entering the town from London the road branches into two streets, both running in a south-westerly direction; the one, denominated High-street, along the foot of the west hill; the other, called All Saints, along the base of the east hill. The former, which is the principal street of the town, opens upon the beach at the Fish-market, while the latter reaches the shore about a furlong to the eastward, being connected with each other by a street running parallel with the coast, called John-street. George-street is a continuation of John-street in a westerly direction, and conducts to Pelham-place, where the houses cease to obstruct the view of the sea, while the towering cliffs immediately behind give an aspect of grandeur almost inducing terror. Between the houses constituting the south side of George-street and the sea commences the Marine-parade, (for which the inhabitants are principally indebted to the spirited conduct of the Earl of Chichester,) which is ascended from the beach by steps. If it cannot boast of an appearance equal to Brighton or Worthing, it has, nevertheless, a very fine command of the sea—a sea with the boldest shore and the clearest beach on the coast of Sussex, and has a strong claim upon the attention of visitors, as a promenade, where beauty and elegance are not the least attractive. There are warm baths on it, however, the utility of which, be it ever so great, would not

be in the least depreciated, nor, we trust, the proprietor the less benefited, were they translated to a less obtrusive situation. Continuing a westerly course from Pelham-place along Castle-street we arrive at Wellington-square, which forms a kind of wing to the old town, being situated on the western declivity of the west hill. It is filled with fashionable houses, principally occupied by families, who, for the season, come to "lave the limb," or to benefit by the marine atmosphere. Still further west is a row of genteel houses, called York-buildings, which lead to a part of the town termed the Priory, occupied by houses of an inferior description. The streets in general, though not very imposing, contain many shops that present a metropolitan appearance; and the Arcade, or bazaar, which we shall give a separate notice of, supplies any deficiency which may exist in the more exposed yet less public marts. St. Mary's-terrace, which is delightfully situate on the west hill, and yet is completely sheltered from the north and east winds, is well adapted for those invalids who would avail themselves of the curative influence of this delightful climate. Independent of its salubrity, the prospect it commands is beautiful as well as extensive, comprising the ocean from Dungeness to Beachy Head, the numerous surrounding hills and country, including St. Leonard's and its environs. In the Croft, which is situated on the line of the west hill, and runs parallel to High-street, are some very genteel houses, which will be peculiarly agreeable to those who delight in retirement.

Hastings had formerly a good harbour, and a large wooden pier, which ran out, in a south-east direction, below the site of the Fort, admitting large vessels to lay and unload alongside it. This pier, about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was destroyed by a storm, since which time it has remained a stade, as it still continues. The queen granted a contribution towards making a new habour, but the money raised, as we are told by Camden, in his Britannia, "was quickly converted into private purses, and the public good neglected." Very large pieces of timber, the remains of this intended pier, may be still discerned at low water, when the tide has cleared the beach, covered by enormous pieces of rock, which were brought there to form the foundation; and three or four long rows of piles are visible, which show the direction of the pier.

The Public Buildings of Hastings are not of a magnificent character. The Town-hall, recently rebuilt, is a handsome structure, supported on arches, with a market-place under it, and situated near the Swan Hotel, in High-street. In the hall is a shield bearing the arms of France, brought from Quebec, after the taking of that place, and presented to this corporation by General Murray; likewise a frame, containing a long list of the mayors of Hastings. It commences in 1500, at which time a bailiff was the chief magistrate, the first mayor being sworn in in 1660. Over the mayor's seat are the arms of Charles the Second.

The Custom-house is situated in the middle of High-street, under the superintendance of a collector and comptroller, and custom-house officers.

At the west-end of the stade is a Fort mounting six twenty-four pounders. It forms an excellent and needful barrier against the sea in violent gales of wind, which would otherwise break over and damage the suburbs. It was found particularly serviceable in January, 1792, when there happened an extraordinary high tide, with a most furious gale of wind at south. The vessels on the stade were all in great danger. The banks along the road to the westward of the town were broken in upon, and in many parts carried away. The suburbs were a continued stream, the water coming through the houses, carrying with it tables, chairs, bureaus, &c., which, with men, women, and children, wading about from house to house, formed a scene at once distressing and laughable. Fortunately it happened in the day-time: had it been in the night, the consequences would have been much more disastrous. In November, 1824, a similar high tide occurred, doing considerable damage to various houses along the sea-shore.

The Gaol is situated near the bottom of Court-house-street, which runs into High-street. It is a small building, a circumstance which seems to infer a lesser extent of crime at this place, than in some others of equal size; and may, on that account, be regarded, in some degree, as creditable to the moral habits and character of the population.

The Poor-house is situated in George-street. It is a plain building, well suited to the purpose, and under good regulations.

To the westward of the Castle, in the valley below, was formerly situated the Priory. It doubtless shared the fate of many similar foundations, in the general suppression by that redoubtable "defender of the faith," Henry the Eighth. So complete and entire has been the decay of this sacred building, that it may be almost literally said to have scarcely left one stone upon another to repeat the story of its existence. A very small fragment of an old wall, in a farm-yard adjoining to a cottage, on the site where it stood, is the only discernible trace now left of it. Contiguous to this farm-yard is a pond, in which, on draining it some years ago, a large hole was discovered nearly thirty feet deep, with the remains of a sluice, deep gates, and timbers of very large dimensions. From the site of the priory, and its exposure to the inundations of the sea, these might probably have been relics of works constructed by the monks to protect their habitation from its ravages.

Of the four parish churches stated to have originally existed at Hastings, two only are now remaining; viz. those of All Saints and St. Clement. The lovers of ecclesiastical history and antiquities must regret that no record is

extant as to the period when they were respectively built; from the prevailing style of architecture in both, that of the early Gothic, it might be inferred, that they were nearly coeval with each other, and that they were founded at or about the time when that order, in ecclesiastical architecture, was introduced and adopted in this island. These churches formerly constituted two distinct livings; but, in consequence of their being separately of inconsiderable value, they were, in 1770, consolidated. In describing them, we shall commence with that of All Saints, on account of the generally-received opinion of the priority of its foundation.

All Saints' Church (usually styled the Upper Church) forms one of the principal objects at the entrance of the town from the London road. The present building appears to have been erected in the early part of the fourteenth century, and, having never undergone any alteration, remains in its original state; the body is composed of stone, the battlements and face of the buttresses of that material, intermixed with flints; the walls appear to have been plastered. The interior consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a south porch, covered with tiles and Horsham stones. At the west end stands a tower, supported by three massive buttresses graduated, and at the N. E. corner is a small staircase. The western entrance, and large Gothic window over it, appear, originally, to have been handsome, both being surmounted by a pointed arch, ornamented with grotesque heads at each corner of the outer moulding; above the doorway are twelve quatrefoils, under which, on each side, is a shield, (now blank,) projecting from a quatrefoil. The porch is entered under a Norman arch of several mouldings; above are the cross and two small niches, one of which has a pointed, and the other a circular top. The ascent to the nave is by three steps, through a door under the western gallery; it is separated from the aisles by three octangular columns on each side, which, by joining the walls east and west, divide it into four pointed arches. The gallery on the south side, built in 1817, is lighted from windows in the roof. On the north, against the last column, are placed the pulpit and reading desk; the former is ornamented by a part of the canopy held over Queen Anne at her coronation; it is scarlet cloth with yellow fringe.

St. Clement's (known by the name of the Lower Church) is situated on the west side of the town, immediately behind the Town-hall. It is composed of stone and flints, imbedded in cement, the roof covered with Horsham stones and small tiles; and the repairs, from time to time, are in brick. This structure is ancient, but the period of its erection is uncertain; the arches of the windows, in the south aisle, may be about the time of Edward the First, but the mullions, &c. having been destroyed, together with every peculiarity of character, we can only be directed by the arch, which is certainly of the fourteenth century. The north aisle is not older than the close of the fifteenth century, when a style of low, massive heaviness prevailed. The introduction of windows with frames of

wood-work has much injured the appearance of this church, and there is scarcely a vestige of its original style remaining to interest an admirer of our early ecclesiastical architecture. The south porch appears coeval with the oldest part of the building; it is entered under a pointed arch, of several mouldings, sustained on slender columns; but the mouldings, from the effects of the weather, are nearly obliterated. The interior of the church consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. The aisles are separated from the nave by pointed arches, supported by octangular columns, with small circular columns at the four points; these, it may be observed, as somewhat remarkable, are not on a level, some of them projecting more than others, and differing in height and width: their effect, however, is not unpleasing. The chancel is elevated three steps above the body of the church, and is lighted from windows on each side, which have been partially bricked up, and a circular one over the altar. The altar was painted by Roger Mortimer, in the year 1721; it is constructed of wood, and coloured to represent marble; in the centre are two black tablets for the decalogue; above which is a gilt glory and dove; the Paternoster on one side, and the Creed on the other; above, a wreath and two cherubs. On the left is a painting of Moses, and on the right Aaron; and a wreath of flowers round the circular window above. The floor is paved with black and white marble, enclosed within a neat railing. The ceiling is painted to represent the heavenly regions, and at the corners are the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Fortitude. It appears that the walls of the chancel were painted at the same time; for on the north side may be traced (particularly) the arms of Hastings on a shield, supported by two maces, between painted fluted columns. There are in this church a table of benefactions, and a great number of monumental inscriptions, on which may be observed the names of the ancestors of many of the principal inhabitants of the town.

St. Mary's Chapel, in the centre of that elegant range of building denominated Pelham-crescent, was commenced in 1825, (the first stone being laid by the Countess of Chichester,) and consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester, on the 28th of January, 1828. It received its title in commemoration of the ancient chapel in the castle already noticed, and has inscribed on the front of its noble Grecian portico the inscription "ÆDES SANCTÆ MARIÆ IN CASTELLO EXTRUCTA ANNO 1828." The building is capacious, being calculated to contain upwards of 1500 persons. It is fitted up in a very chaste style, and, being in the shape of an amphitheatre, is well adapted for enabling a large congregation to hear distinctly without exhausting the minister; a deep gallery surrounds the whole circular part of the building, and in the centre of it is placed an excellent organ, which is ably conducted. It is to the public spirit of the house of Pelham that the inhabitants and visitors of Hastings are indebted for this edifice, which is alike an ornament and a convenience to the town. This chapel is private property, but visitors are accommodated at a very trifling charge.

There are several dissenting places of worship in the town. The first in order of time is the CROFT CHAPEL, which is neat and commodious, and has sittings for five hundred persons; a very considerable number of which are set apart for the poor. It was erected about twenty-four years since, and very considerably enlarged in 1821. The first sunday school in the town was established in this chapel; and from its minister and congregation, emanated the first efforts made in this neighbourhood for preaching and establishing schools in the destitute villages around. This chapel, from the respectable manner in which it has been conducted, and from the doctrines which have uniformly been inculcated from its pulpit, has been much frequented by visitors of different denominations, both in the winter and summer seasons, as well as by many of the inhabitants. The Rev. W. Davis, formerly of Hoxton College, has been the minister for several years. There is a sunday school and a vestry library; the latter is the gift of a benevolent individual connected with this chapel.

The followers of the late John Wesley have two places of meeting,—one in Waterloo-place, erected in 1822, and the other a room only, in the parish of Holy Trinity, near the White Rock. There are also two small chapels,—one called Ebenezer, on the east hill, frequented by the followers of the late Mr. Huntington; the other near Court-house-street, of a similar description.

The ACCOMMODATIONS for RESIDENCE which Hastings affords are distinguished, as Dr. Harwood justly observes, by great variety of situation; from the mountain top, where the bracing northern breeze may be enjoyed during the summer's heat, to the cleft of the rock on the sea-shore, sheltered from every aspect but the balmy south. A morning's excursion will give the visitor a better idea on this point than any written description can. The principal lodging-houses are in Pelham-place and crescent, Wellington-square, York-buildings, and the Croft.

There are two most respectable, and well-conducted BOARDING HOUSES; that of Miss Browning, Brunswick House; and that of Misses Wooley and Carey, 5, Pelham-place.

The HOTELS are numerous; we shall, however, give a separate notice of each of the principal of them.

DEUDNEY'S MARINE HOTEL.—This truly respectable and delightfully situated hotel, as its appellation indicates, faces the Marine-parade, and forms part of one of the wings of Pelham-crescent, at once an ornament to the town, and a tribute to the spirit and taste of the projector. The hotel is fitted up with every convenience, alike adapted for the invalid and the man of pleasure; and, from its very commanding view of the sea, its contiguity to the libraries, baths, and fashionable promenade, the manner in which it is conducted

by its spirited proprietor, Mr. Arthur Deudney, and the fashionable company who frequent it, cannot fail to command that patronage a discerning and liberal public are always so ready to bestow.

Castle Hotel, and Posting House.—This hotel, which is most eligibly and fashionably situated in Wellington-square, and is conducted by the respectable proprietor, Mr. Thomas Reeve Emary, may be said to rank with the first on the Sussex coast. Its contiguity to the sea and the Castle hill, the style in which it is fitted up, and the assiduity of the conductor, give it a strong claim on the patronage of those families who honour this fashionable and greatly improved Watering-place with their company. London and Brighton coaches leave this house daily.

The Swan Royal Hotel.—This hotel, which has very extensive accommodations, and which is ably conducted by Mr. Francis Emary, the proprietor, is situate in High-street, near the sea. It has the advantage of a spacious assembly room; the assemblies being held here under the patronage of Mrs. William Camac, during the autumn and winter seasons, which, as Hastings has become a fashionable resort during the latter, will be found a great desideratum to the lover of the sea breeze, and the worshipper of Terpsichore. Suffice it to say, no house can be better conducted, and but very few possess greater accommodation.

Royal Oak and Commercial Hotel, Castle-street.—This hotel and posting-house, which is most eligibly as well as agreeably situated, having from its back front a commanding view of the ocean, is conducted by Mr. John Bryant, and is one of those inns whose evidence of reasonable charges and internal comfort is, that they are frequented by the commercial traveller, who, in his love of the good things of this life, as he journeys on the road, fails not to ascertain *where* the cheapest and the best are to be procured. The London coaches call at this house daily, and the visitors are numerous and respectable.

At the other Inns in this Watering-place, viz. the Pelham Arms, the Crown, the King's Head, the Queen's Head, the Anchor, the Cutter, and the Hastings Arms, company will find attention and convenience, either for a long or short period, the charges being not only reasonable, but every thing of the best.

The Bathing Machines (which are excellent, and of which there are about thirty,) stand close to the Marine-parade.

The Pelham Baths.—These baths, comprising warm, vapour, shower, plunging, and portable, form a prominent feature in the eastern wing of that

ornament to the town, Pelham-crescent. The situation, likewise, is extremely cheerful and commanding, fronting the Marine-parade, consequently having an extensive sea prospect. The *external* appearance, however, of baths is but of a secondary consideration; suffice it to say, we visited them in common with every establishment of that description on the Sussex coast, and found the *internal* arrangement deserving the warmest eulogy. Classical in their decoration, and comfortable in their economy, Diana herself would not be disgraced by taking them under her especial protection. The cardinal virtue, cleanliness, has taken an especial charge of them, a recommendation at once creditable to the manager, Mr. Finch, and deserving of public patronage.

Carriages of every description — post-chaises, sociables, cars, gigs, and donkey carriages—as well as saddle-horses and donkeys, are very numerous.—A considerable number of the donkey tribe, especially, stand in several parts of the town, and may be hired for any portion of the day. The vehicles are regularly numbered, and are under the direction of the commissioners.

There is no watering place which we have yet visited which exceeds, or equals Hastings in its provisions for that very pleasing and health-giving recreation—sailing. The pleasure-boats, which are haulded up on the beach opposite the Marine-parade, are admirably adapted for safety and comfort, and under the command of able and experienced captains, so that the most timid may dismiss their fears. In fine weather, during the season, one or two boats sail at eleven every morning, on a two hours' cruise; and as the occasion affords the opportunity for an open party, it tends very much to promote the sociability of the place. We have reason to believe there are some happy couples who owe the felicity of a long life to this interesting cruise.

In Amusements, if Hastings be inferior to some, it is superior to most of its rivals. The Theatre, which is elegantly and neatly constructed, has recently undergone considerable improvements in its interior decorations, and being brilliantly illuminated with numerous splendid gas lights, which give it a superiority over most of the provincial ones of a similar size or magnitude, affords every comfort, convenience, and accommodation to the visitants and inhabitants. The corps dramatique, instrumental and vocal departments, are of highly respectable talents, and from most of the metropolitan theatres. Mr. Coplestone C. Hodges, of the London concerts, and Royal Academy of Music, has made engagements for a limited time, and has spared no expense to render it eligible for the reception of the public; and by his zealous endeavours to give satisfaction, and to please, there is reason to hope that every degree of patronage and support will be bestowed by the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of Hastings and its environs, and that a sufficient remuneration and compensation for well-merited professional exertions, trouble, and disbursements, may be considerately appreciated, and adequately deserved.

The Royal Pelham Arcade is very tastefully fitted up with two rows of shops, each of them furnished with a good assortment of utilities and fancy articles; indeed, it is an emporium where the cabinet can be replenished and the wardrobe restored. Between the shops is a commodious space for promenading, the whole, as may be supposed, under cover; the shops being the arches which support the carriage-road to the Crescent, (cognomened from the same family,) which rears its head in majestic pride above. Here, (the Arcade) in the evening, is a concert, under the superintendence of the principal spirited renters of the place—Messrs. Moor, Finch, and Ionn; and if they cannot boast of possessing the talents of a Stockhausen, a Mori, or a Braham, they, nevertheless, can command, if not so dazzling and popular a trio, a "select few," who, if their present manifestations may be taken as a criterion of the future, have much to hope, but nothing to despair. Without entering into the labours of the critic, and disclaiming all desire to be invidious, we cannot, nevertheless, avoid noticing the masterly execution of the gentleman (Mr. Hart, of this town, author of the celebrated quadrilles,) who presided at the piano, and the unaffected singing of Mrs. Pierotti, a daughter of an old servant of the public—Yarnold, of Drury Lane. We entered the concert-room with some prejudice, we retired from it with a conviction that the Argyll, the Hanover, and the Opera, may delight and astonish, yet a more humble attempt, even under a marine Arcade, may gratify and please; and that the tyro there called upon to exhibit may be the germ of a future star, equally as talented, and equally as successful, as the popular trio we have above alluded to. The *engagées*, as well as the *engaged*, deserve great praise for the management and catering of, and for, this marine musical resort.

Powell's Library and Reading Rooms.—This much frequented and well conducted establishment is situated at the east end of the Marine-parade, commanding the whole range of the same, a most delightful view of the sea, the western cliffs, the Castle, Beachey Head, and Eastbourne. There is no beggarly account of empty shelves here; on the contrary, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" may be enjoyed, and that, too, relieved (if relief it may be called) by the gay and animated scene before you. This establishment is conducted by its spirited proprietor, Mr. Powell, from whom we received, during our inquiries and observations here, the greatest politeness and attention.

The Royal Marine Library, if not externally the most classic, possesses internally abundant lore, fully meriting that title. It is situated on the Marine-parade, commanding a very extensive view of the sea, and is conducted in a manner highly creditable to the proprietor. The London papers, the magazines, reviews, and every other publication of respectability are here to be met with; likewise "Diplock's Hastings Guide," a little work which will be found useful to those who are sojourners here. Over the Library is that dispeller of *ennui* and killer of time—a good billiard-table.

Royal Pelham Library.—This storehouse of Minerva receives its appellation from the Crescent before alluded to, of which it constitutes part of the eastern wing: it is likewise close to the Marine-parade, and commands a fine view of the ocean; thus at once affording a literary banquet, and the enjoyment of the sea breeze. It is conducted by Messrs. Janes and Ryall, who, in their caterings for their patrons, have provided every work of literary merit, including the reviews, magazines, and the metropolitan daily papers.

Wellington Library, Castle Street.—These highly respectable, much frequented, and well conducted reading-rooms are situate at the "the court" or west end of the town, nearly opposite Wellington-square, and within a minute's walk of the beach. The library abounds in works of the highest estimation, suited alike to miss in her teens, the more experienced matron, the lover of literature for its own sake, or the grave philosopher. Here are also the different London morning and evening papers, the magazines, and the more unpretending weekly publications; in fact, it is a mart of amusement and information calculated to instruct, and formed to please. It is conducted by Mr. Samuel Glazier, the spirited and respectable proprietor, whose attention to those who honour him with their patronage is proverbial.

Foreign Depot.—The immediate contiguity of this establishment to the coast, and consequently the facility which the conductor, Mr. J. Murray, has of procuring articles of foreign *vertu*, added to the splendid assortment of home produce, render it not only one deserving the patronage of the public, but one that is receiving a more than ordinary portion of it. It is situated in Castle-street, within two minutes' walk of the Marine-parade and the principal promenade.

Buchanan's Nursery Grounds.—The name of Buchanan is an appellative that has long distinguished the temples of Flora and Pomona; for go where we will, whether to the modern Babylon, or the chief of the Cinque Ports, it forms a prominent feature as a cultivator of fruit and flower. It is not, however, with the man, but with his deeds that we have to do; and here the worthy proprietor has converted what, a few years ago, was the mere side of a hill, affording, it is true, pasturage to the sheep, and exercise to the lovers of it, into a "hanging garden;" and if not so aristocratic and enchanting as the Earl of Shrewsbury's, is, nevertheless, worthy the attention of all who for health, pleasure, or amusement, visit this locality.

The number and extent of the Charitable Endowments and Institutions of Hastings do honour to the characters of their founders. There are four endowed schools, besides charitable legacies for the relief of the poor. The Dispensary must, perhaps, be considered the most useful charity the town affords. It is, however, of recent formation; but from the spirit with which it has been established, and the favourable opinion entertained

of it by the public, there can be now little doubt of its ultimate success, and of its permanent utility to the town. The establishment is regulated by the Earl of Chichester, as president, by seven vice-presidents, and a committee of management. Its arrangement is neat and well conducted, and it includes in its medical officers, the leading practitioners in the place. It was opened in January, 1830, and during the first year there were received upon its books, and discharged, nearly eight hundred patients.

There is an association established here, designated the FISHERMAN'S FUND, for providing assistance to the fishermen in case of losses, to which they are frequently liable from the tempestuous ocean. Of course those who join the society only are assisted, as they all subscribe a small weekly sum to the common fund, which receives large additions from the benevolence of the inhabitants of the town and the visitors.

A BIBLE SOCIETY is established here, which is in common, and without any restriction of sect or opinion among the religious societies of the place, but founded for the liberal diffusion of christian and moral knowledge and instruction, unmixed with any portion of a heated and bigotted eagerness of proselytism, which too frequently substitutes an intemperate zeal for the advancement of its peculiar tenets, for the benignant feelings and universal charity of true christianity.

Before referring to the beauties of the vicinity of Hastings we must notice a curiosity within the precincts of the town itself—ST. CLEMENT'S CAVES. We have explored the caves of Derbyshire, we have visited the ruins of Fountains, Rivaulx, and Kirkstall, in the cells and cloisters of which we have communed, as it were, with "the fathers of the cowl,"—have been astonished at their ingenuity, and perplexed with their stratagems; we had still, however, to visit the subterraneous devices of more modern artisans,—still to be convinced that though "the cowl and the dagger," and with them, the inventors of "earthly purgatory," were passed away, that the genius still remained, even with the sons of the nineteenth century! On entering these celebrated caves we could not avoid exclaiming with Dante:—

"Who enters here, leaves every hope behind."

We were, however, soon convinced that hope, as within Pandora's box, still remained with us. As we cannot do better, we will extract an account from "Diplock's Hastings Guide," which has, at least, the good quality of being very succinct:—"Situated under the west hill, at the back of Gloucester-place, St. Clement's Caves are well worthy the attention of the curious. They were originally of inconsiderable size, but were increased by persons digging away sand for domestic purposes, until, from their great extent, they became a nuisance; they were then closed up by order of Edward Milward, Esq., the proprietor, and

so remained until the year 1824, when John Scott, Esq., a gentleman then residing in Gloucester-place, obtained permission to open a new entrance, and otherwise to enlarge and improve them. They are now shut to the public, except on certain days,—once a fortnight in the summer, and once a month during the winter season,—when they are illuminated, and thrown open to the curious, on paying a small fee at the door, intended to defray the expense and trouble of lighting them. Any persons not being here at the time of their illumination, may see them, by the aid of a lantern, on applying to Joseph Golding, Hill street, of whom further particulars may be obtained, and who has the key of the entrance door."

It was our lot to be here in July, when this display of darkness being made visible took place, and which afforded us a treat we had not anticipated. We were, from our long sojourn on the sea beach, half amphibious when we entered; we egressed from these caves half subterraneous, and which led to a very agreeable conversation on "times gone by," when

> "Learning and ore were alike pent
> Within the bowels of the earth."

Reader! if you visit Hastings, forget not to bend your way to the Caves of St. Clement.

The VICINITY of Hastings abounds with the most animated and delightful scenery—wood and brake, hill and dale, the corn-field, the nursery ground, and hop plantation; rock, cliff, and promontory, cave and waterfall,

> ———— "Collected here,
> As in one point, all nature's charms appear."

The lovers of the picturesque will not fail enjoying a high treat by visiting Fairlight, Bulverhythe, Pevensey Castle, Hurstmonceaux Castle, Crowhurst, Battle Abbey, Ashburnham, Bodiam Castle, and other places, most of which have figured in the page of history, and have furnished matter for the exercise of the pens of a Hume, a Smollett, and a Lardner. Among the most prominent, may be mentioned Battle, where Harold was slain and the English defeated. "Not far," says Willis, in his account of "Mitred Abbeys," "from the abbey of Battle stands the parochial church, which is one of the best in all the county. In this church there formerly hung up an old table, containing certain verses, the remains of which we shall subjoin.

> "This place of war is Battel called, because in battle here,
> Quite conquered and overthrown, the English nation were;
> This slaughter happened to them upon St. Celict's day,
> The year whereof—this number doth array."

Without wandering, however, thus far, *the immediate vicinity* of Hastings presents walks, alike calculated to please the lover and gratify the philosopher—

for the moody contemplations of a Jaques, or the musings of Penseroso. Among others may be named those to the Dripping Well, the Covers, the Fish Ponds, the Lover's Seat, Fairlight place, glen, and down. The latter is about two miles from Hastings, the summit of which commands an unbounded view of the sea, and one of the finest prospects of picturesque scenery in the kingdom. Would our space allow, a volume might be filled with the beauties of the scenery that surrounds the town of Hastings; but of this delightful spot, a due regard to the extent of peregrination before, compels us now to take our leave.

Winchelsea.—The Dover road is certainly not less picturesque than any part of the vicinity. For several miles there is a continued alternation of hill and dale, affording frequently the most pleasing combinations of wood and meadow land, and affording fine scope for the genius of the artist. At a distance of five or six miles from Hastings, the character of the county materially alters, and the traveller descends on a flat, which, with the intermission of the elevations on which Winchelsea and Rye stand, extends along the coast to a distance of little less than twenty miles. The present town of Winchelsea is very small, the population little exceeding eight hundred. It is, however, of considerable antiquity, although it is only the representative of a predecessor of an antiquity far more remote. The original town is asserted by some writers to have been known to the Romans, and was certainly of considerable importance under the Saxon government. During the first two centuries after the Norman Conquest it was a place of great trade and prosperity; but in the year 1287 the town was totally destroyed by an inundation, which laid all that part of the coast under water; and even its site is now uncertain, but is supposed to be near Camber point, on the opposite side of Rye harbour. The inhabitants, who appear to have had sufficient warning of the approach of this calamity to withdraw with a part of their property, purchased a portion of the parish of Icklesham, which, although then near the sea, being a hill, was well-adapted to defend the intended town from a recurrence of the fatal visitation which had destroyed the former one. This hill is nearly two miles in circumference, and when covered with buildings, as they are said to have been formed into squares, and erected with more regularity than was usual in the towns of that period, its appearance must have been beautiful and interesting. The walls were built by Edward the First, and it was entered by three gates, which are still standing, although much dilapidated; they are called New gate, Strand gate, and Land gate. In 1377 Winchelsea was in a great measure destroyed by the French; and its decay was completed by a circumstance exactly the reverse of that which had been so fatal to its predecessor—the retirement of the sea from its harbour, and its consequent desertion by the merchant and trader. In its prosperity Winchelsea had at least three churches; two of these, dedicated to St. Giles, and St. Leonard, have long since been demolished; and of the venerable church of St. Thomas a-Becket, a part only remains. The nave has sunk into ruin, but the

chancel and aisles are still entire, and are used for the purpose of divine worship. This beautiful and interesting relic of what may almost be considered a "departed town," is decorated in the most picturesque manner with a profusion of ivy, which springs from what was once the interior of the building, and spreads over the walls and roof in every direction. A low tower rises above, and the inside of the church is distinguished by its neatness.

Winchelsea appears to have been raised to the dignity of a Cinque Port by Edward I., and still retains the privileges of sending two members to Parliament, &c. It has also a corporation, consisting of a mayor and twelve jurats: and the town seal, still preserved, is a curious relic of antiquity. A very small market is now held here on Saturday, and an annual fair on May 14th, for cattle. The population, in 1821, was no more than eight hundred and seventeen.

About one mile and a half north-east of the town, on the road to Rye, are the ruins of Camber Castle, one of the fortifications erected by Henry VIII. for the defence of this coast, and said to have cost, even at that period, upwards of £20,000. It is similar in form to the other castles erected by the same monarch, and consists of a large circular tower, or keep, surrounded by smaller towers, and connected by other works; it has been long dismantled, and is in a state of dilapidation.

RYE.—Two miles and a half north-east of Winchelsea, and eleven from Hastings, is the considerable town of Rye. It stands on an eminence near the conflux of the river Rother into the sea. This town is a member of the Cinque Ports subordinate to Hastings, to whose quota it contributed five ships. The corporation, consisting of a mayor, jurats, and freemen, is held by prescription. Rye has sent two barons to parliament since the 42d of Henry III. The right of election is vested in the mayor, jurats, and freemen paying scot and lot, the former being the returning officer. It has a population of about three thousand six hundred, residing in six hundred houses. There are two weekly markets, and fairs on Whit-Monday and the 10th of August.

The earliest mention that we find made of Rye is on occasion of a descent of the Danes, who arriving, at the latter end of the year 893, in a fleet of two hundred and fifty sail, landed near Rye, and seized the castle of Apuldore, in Kent. Edward the Confessor gave this place and Winchelsea to the abbot and monks of Feschamp, in Normandy; but Henry III. for the better defence of the realm, resumed possession of both these towns, giving in exchange for them the manors of Cheltenham and Selover in Gloucestershire, and other lands in the county of Lincoln. In the twelfth century, William de Ipres, who was created earl of Kent by King Stephen, and died in 1162, erected here the tower which still bears his name, and other fortifications for the defence of the town. In 1287, a tempest, which overwhelmed Old Winchelsea, entirely altered the course of the river Rother, which had before

Drawn by W. H. Hartley.

Engraved by H. Scott.

RYE.

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discharged itself into the sea at Romney, but now opened a new passage for its current close to Rye. During the reign of Edward III. this town was encompassed with walls; but under his successor, in 1377, it was taken by the French, who landed here with five vessels, and, after plundering the place, set it on fire, and "within five hours brought it wholly unto ashes, with the church that then was there of a wonderful beauty, conveying away four of the richest of that towne prisoners, and slaying sixty-six, left not above eyght in the towne; forty-two hogsheads of wine they carried thence to their ships, with the rest of their booty, and left the towne desolate."* Rye was again burned by the French in the reign of Henry VI. when all the ancient records and charters of the town are supposed to have perished, as, with the exception of some fragments, nothing of an earlier date than the 27th of that king is to be found. Rye now gradually decayed till, in the sixteenth century, as Camden informs us, its harbour was restored by the violence of an extraordinary tempest, and still farther improved by another. Henry VII. visited the town in the third year of his reign, as did Queen Elizabeth in 1573. One hundred years later Charles II. here reviewed the English and French fleets lying in the bay, within sight of the place. As Winchelsea declined, Rye again rose into consequence, and its harbour, though not the most commodious, has often afforded seasonable relief to vessels beating about the coast. Here two of our kings were obliged to seek shelter on their return from Hanover, having been both driven by storms into Rye, George I. in January, 1725, and his successor in December, 1736.

The old harbour having become nearly choked up with sand, partly on that account, and partly in order to gain a considerable quantity of marsh land, it was determined to form a new one by cutting a large canal in a more direct line to the sea. This plan was accomplished some years ago, and vessels of about two hundred tons now come up to the quay, on the north side of the town, a mile and a half from the entrance. A great improvement was effected by a dam of a singular construction, invented by the late Rev. Daniel Pape, and thrown across the old channel. For this contrivance, long deemed impracticable, on account of the heavy sea, and powerful influx and reflux of the tide, the Society of Arts conferred their gold medal in mechanics for 1804.

Ipres Castle, so named after its founder, is a strong square pile, with a round tower at each corner. It was originally erected for the defence of the town, but in the fourteenth century was purchased by the corporation, and from the use to which it was applied, it acquired the appellation of the court-house. On the erection of the town-hall, it was converted into a prison, and such it still continues. Part of the walls with which the town was once fortified still remains; some of the gates likewise are yet standing, but very ruinous. There is a handsome Gothic arch in the north or land-gate, which is guarded on each side by a round tower.

* Stowe's Annals, p. 279.

The ancient church stood near Ipres tower, on the spot still called the Old Church-yard. The present structure, dedicated to St. Mary, is accounted one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom. It is built of stone, in the form of a cross, and long lay in a ruinous condition, till repaired and *modernized* about the beginning of the eighteenth century. The church-yard, which is a very spacious area, is surrounded by fine elm trees, which give it a very rural as well as sepultural appearance. The vicar is the Rev. John Meyers, and the curate the Rev. R. R. Knott, from whom we received much information and politeness.

There are three dissenting chapels in Rye—Wesleyan Methodist, Independent, and Baptist; the first very commodious, and situate near the battery; the second in Watch-bell Street, with seats for about 300; the latter smaller, but neat and well adapted. The first is under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the second under the Rev. Mr. Butler, and the last under that of the Rev. Andrew Smith.

The Free Grammar School.—In the High-street, more commonly called the Long-street, is situated the Free Grammar School, a brick building of venerable appearance. The style of its architecture is Grecian, mixt with Elizabethan; but, like the church, it has been mutilated by the barbarous hands of economizing moderns, who, in repairing the windows, have placed mean wooden mullions where the original ones were of stone. It was founded by Thomas Peacocke, Esq. in the year 1636, for the purpose of educating fifty sons of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Rye in the Greek and Latin languages. The trustees are the mayor and jurats of the corporation for the time being. This school had been for many years on the decline, and the reason of it, as stated by most of the inhabitants, was its former connexion with Saunders' Charity School, of this town, instituted for educating eighty children in reading, writing, arithmetic, and navigation. This union of the schools, which took place in 1791, although it might considerably have increased the late master's salary, was found, by herding boys having different objects in view through life totally different, to be very detrimental to the Grammar School. Since the appointment of the present master, the Rev. Robert R. Knott, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1828, the schools have been separated; and from the manner in which it is now conducted, and the great exertions of the master, there is a fair prospect that this institution will in a short time be of no inconsiderable importance to the county. Col. De Lacy Evans, M. P. has recently presented the school with a handsome *stone sun-dial*, bearing the motto—

"That solar shadow, as it measures life,
"It life resembles too."

The Battery, which commands the harbour, is contiguous to St. Ipres's tower, and is a very pleasant spot, equally calculated to bid defiance to an

enemy, and to entertain a friend. It was mounted with thirteen guns, but when the general dismantling of the forts and batteries took place, those with which it was studded were consigned to the protection of the governor of Dover Castle. The master-gunner, who is a German, has made it likewise available to the purposes of a garden, and it is worth a visit, if it were merely to witness the skill he has displayed in the grapery, which is trellised and laid out after the manner of those of the Rhine, combining both advantage and beauty. The views of the sea, Romney Marsh, with its countless herds of sheep, and of Dover in the distance, will add materially to the gratification of the visitor.

The Baths.—These baths, which are contained in a neat building contiguous to the harbour, consist of vapour, cold, warm, shower, and sea baths, and are particularly neat, commodious, and well managed.

The Theatre.—This place of amusement is but a very sorry one; it is near the cattle-market, and has much oftener had companies greater than audiences. There is a great paucity of amusement in Rye.

The George.—This hotel, which from the back commands a fine view of Romney Marsh, is the principal one in the town of Rye, and for accommodation, comfort, and civility, equal to any on the Sussex coast. It has likewise the advantage of an Assembly-room, at once capacious, and extremely well adapted: the assemblies, though not frequent, are well patronized. The establishment is conducted by the proprietor, Mr. Josiah Hollyer, whose attention and assiduity merit the patronage of gentlemen and families. It is situated in High-street, a very healthy and cheerful part of the town. One of the principal corn markets for the counties of Kent and Sussex is likewise held here.

Cinque Port Arms Inn.—This posting and commercial house is situate in the Rope Walk, the accommodations being both convenient and comfortable; it possesses the advantage, likewise, of being in the road from London to Hastings, the traveller thus avoiding a circuitous route, and passing over the stones, not a very agreeable matter in these old-fashioned towns. The proprietor is Mr. T. Lancaster, whose attention to those who patronize his establishment renders it deserving encouragement.

The remaining houses of accommodation are the Red Lion, the London Trader, the Queen's Head, and Commercial Inn: the first, in Market-street, the second on the Strand, and the two latter in Land-gate. They seem comfortable places of sojourn, and are tenanted by landlords and landladies who exert themselves to give every satisfaction.

The Library.—This establishment is situated in High-street, and is conducted by Mr. David Taylor. The London papers are here provided for the politician,

and the reviews and magazines for the lovers of literature. The shelves present an ample choice for the romance or novel reader, and the counters and glass cases a respectable assortment of fancy goods.

Before taking leave of Rye, we deem it but justice to its inhabitants to make an observation on the prejudice which has existed respecting the healthiness of its situation, arising, doubtless, from its contiguity to marshes. It is true, there have been some solitary cases of ague, but those have arisen from parties having taken up their residences in the immediate vicinity of the swamps. Rye itself cannot possibly be an unhealthy spot; built upon a rock, and with a south-east and south-west aspect, and the cleanliness of the town, in conjunction with numerous instances of longevity, give to prejudice a direct contradiction. The appearance of the immediate vicinity tends much to foster that prejudice; but it ought to be recollected, that the flux and reflux of the tides neutralize all the unhealthiness that otherwise the swamps would engender, at least as applied to the marine side of the town. The church-yard obituaries chronicle a greater number of aged incumbents, it has been conjectured, than any in the south of England, independent of numerous living instances. What may be taken as a further evidence is, that, from the 30th of October, 1830, to the 6th of January, 1831, in a population of near *three thousand six hundred*, there was *not a single funeral!*

Although not strictly a watering-place, we are persuaded this sketch of the history and topography of Rye, (which, had the plan of the work permitted, might have been much enlarged,) will not be uninteresting to our readers, especially those who may visit this part of the coast.

About three miles east of Rye the county of Sussex terminates, and that of Kent commences. The boundary does not now appear to have any geographical character, and the tourist feels surprised that the river Rother was not preserved as the mark of division between the two counties; but probably at the period the division took place, the sea flowed up to the line which now forms the boundary.

The tourist has now entered on a low marshy plain of twenty miles in length, and of an average breadth of nearly ten miles. This immense track was for ages a dreary waste, frequently overflowed, and always useless; until at length, by draining and embankment, especially by that great work called Dymchurch wall, which is in length about three miles, in height eighteen or twenty feet, and furnished with sluices for effectually draining the marsh, it was converted into the richest pasture ground in the kingdom, and in some parts of it corn and other productions are cultivated. Numerous flocks are sent from various parts to graze for a season, the pasturage being deemed peculiarly favourable, from its strong impregnation of salt.

About half way between Rye and Hythe, the traveller may alight at the borough of New Romney, so called to distinguish it from Old Romney, (now

containing only a few straggling houses and an ancient church, about two miles distant from this town). Notwithstanding its title, this place is of considerable antiquity; and at the period of the Domesday survey was of far more consequence than at present, containing then one hundred and fifty-six burgesses, twelve wards, and five parish churches. It was then a maritime town, and is still considered one of the Cinque Ports, although the harbour has long been filled up, and its site is scarcely distinguishable. New Romney returns two members to the House of Commons, and is governed by a mayor, nine jurats, and eleven commoners. The town is neat in its appearance, and consists of one principal street, crossed by a smaller one. It has a court-hall, or brotherhood-house, in which the meetings of the brotherhood of the Cinque Ports are usually held; a market-house, rebuilt about thirty years ago, with a weekly market on Saturday; alms-houses, and a charity-school. Its population is about one thousand persons.

The stage from Romney to Hythe is much more pleasant than from Rye to the former place, being chiefly along the sea coast, and, for a considerable distance, along the celebrated embankment already referred to—Dymchurch wall. The value of the embankment cannot fail to be perceived immediately on entering on it, especially if the time happen to be that of high water, as the waves of the ocean are then seen beating against their artificial boundary, at an elevation considerably above the verdant plain, on whose surface the flocks are roving in perfect security.

HYTHE.

This town, like several others on this coast, was formerly of much greater importance and magnitude than at present. At one period it contained four churches, of which only one now remains. The following interesting account of this port in its ancient state, is from a work held in high esteem by antiquaries, from which we have already quoted in our account of Hastings, "The Charters of the Cinque Ports," by Samuel Jeake, published in 1728.

"Hythe, signifying an haven, called of Leland in Latin, '*Portus Hithinus*,' and though now but one parish, and the same a chapel to Saltwood, as the said Leland saith, did once extend itself two miles in length by the shore, and had the parishes of Our Lady, St. Nicholas, St. Michael, and of Our Lady (again), at West Hythe, which be now destroyed. This town, by several, is supposed to increase after the decay of West Hythe and Lyme, by the departure of the sea from them, enjoying the benefit of an haven longer than they. Earl Godwine and his sons,

in their exile, fetched away divers vessels lying at anchor here, as they did at Romney, anno 1053. Before this town, in the reign of King Edward I., a great fleet of Frenchmen shewed themselves at sea, of which one, furnished with two hundred soldiers, set their men on land in the haven, but the townsmen came upon them and slew them to the last man, whereat the residue, being afraid, hoisted up sail, and made no further attempt. Besides the fury of the pestilence which raged here in the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. the town was grievously afflicted by fire, in which two hundred houses were consumed by the violence thereof, and five of their ships lost, and one hundred of their men drowned at sea; whereby the inhabitants were so wounded, that they began to devise how they might abandon the place and build a town elsewhere. But the king, by his charter, releasing them for five turns following, (unless an urgent necessity should compel him to require it,) their service of five ships, one hundred men, and five boys, which they ought to find at their charge for fifteen days, caused them to alter their intentions. They have here an hospital of St. Bartholomew,* erected by Hamon of Hythe, (some time Bishop of Rochester, and named of Hythe because it was his native town,) for continual relief of ten poor persons, and endowed with twenty marks of yearly profit, or thereabouts. The town still continues one long street, but not broad, beside other buildings ascending the hill, near and towards the church, against which, near the long street, is lately built a market-place, by the benevolence of Philip, Lord Viscount Strangford. On the north side of the church is a charnel-house, or golgotha, full of dead men's bones, piled up together orderly, so great a quantity as I never saw in one place; supposed by some to be gathered at the shore after a great sea fight and slaughter of the French and English on that coast, whose carcases, or their bones, after consumption of the flesh, might be cast up there, and so gathered and reserved for a memorandum. This Hythe, according to Lord Coke, was made one of the five ports together with Hastings, by William the Conqueror, and seems to have enjoyed the privileges thereof, first, by the name of the 'barons of the town and port of Hythe,' and incorporate first, by the name of the 'jurats and commonalty of the town and port of Hythe,' and so continued till after this letter of attorney. Some time after which they had a bailiff for their chief magistrate, and as at Romney, were graced with a mayor by particular charter of Queen Elizabeth, incorporating them by the name of 'mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hythe.'"

The town is situated at a small distance from the coast, and is sheltered from the north and north-east by hills, covered with wood and verdure; and if it has been by some refused a rank among the watering places, it certainly possesses capabilities superior to many that are. The approaches to the town are very pleasant, and that from Ashford is remarkably picturesque; and as the road descends, the buildings appear to "rest at the foot of a precipice, or are seen clinging to its side, and stretching out towards the margin of the sea." On the

* There is likewise another benevolent establishment, dedicated to St. John.

right the extensive marsh of Romney, with its multitudinous flocks of sheep, a shore studded with martello towers and Dungeness in the distance, present a *tout ensemble* sufficiently varied and interesting.

Hythe is sixty-six miles south-east of London, and twelve west of Dovor. It contains four hundred and seventy-two houses, and two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven inhabitants, being an increase of nine hundred and twenty-two during the last twenty years. It consists of one principal street, with subordinate egresses to the right and left, leading to the canal, the church, and various villas and mansions, with which the vicinity of the town is adorned. For neatness and cleanliness the town of Hythe is not surpassed, and will well repay the residence of the tourist. The houses are substantial, and the shops commodious and well supplied. Although Hythe is not so bustling and gay as during the war, when it was one of the principal military stations, it can, nevertheless, boast of very respectable and genteel society; and might, from its close contiguity to the sea, provided a little public spirit was brought into action, become a place of fashionable retirement and gay relaxation; but, like some of its neighbours, "intestine feuds," and political squabbles, have made it "tame and unprofitable." That "party is the madness of many for the gain of a few," was never more fully demonstrated than within the walls of this member of the Cinque Ports. Let the verdant carpet which intervenes between the town and the beach be diversified with walks, and interspersed with shrubberies—let Beach-street be ornamented with marine residences, where habitations of a very different description now prevail; animosity be buried in a fathomless grave, and this "one of the five" would soon be estimated as one of the most delightful on the Kent or Sussex coast.

The situation of Hythe renders the air mild during the winter season, and although not far removed from Romney Marsh, the sea breezes speedily dissipate any malady that might be supposed to arise from that source. In fact, experience has shown that the inhabitants are not more disposed to intermittent fever than those residing in any other part of the kingdom. One of the circumstances that conduce to the healthiness of a neighbourhood is the quality of the fresh water, and in this respect Hythe has always been reckoned peculiarly fortunate. It is also asserted that the longevity of the inhabitants is rarely surpassed in any part of Great Britain.

The CHURCH, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, and stands on the side of the lofty eminence northward of the High-street, and elevated considerably above it, consists of three aisles, with a north and south transept, and a tower steeple, surmounted with battlements and pinnacles, containing a peal of eight bells, with a clock. The building is very irregular, and appears to have been the work of different periods. It is approached by a flight of stone steps, for which the inhabitants are indebted, as a tablet informs us, to William Glanville, Esq., who represented Hythe in Parliament in 1729. Within a vault, under the altar, are preserved an incredible number of human skulls and other bones,

the pile of which is twenty-eight feet in length, eight feet in breadth, and formerly of equal height, but reduced about two feet by the decay of the lower portion. They are said to be the bones of Danish soldiers who were driven here to the sea side and there slain; the bones being afterwards collected, and piled in heap by the inhabitants, who, in time, removed them "into a vault in one of the churches in Hyta, now called Hythe."

The church is accounted a chapel of ease to the neighbouring parish of Saltwood, (to the manor of which the borough of Hythe is appertenant,) and together with that rectory, is in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The rector is the Rev. Archdeacon Croft; the curate, the Rev. Thomas Brockett.

The Independent Chapel, situated near the west bridge, leading into the town from the London and Brighton roads, was built in 1816, chiefly by the exertions of Mr. William Marsh, the minister, assisted by a few friends in the town and neighbourhood. It was opened for divine worship, January 1, 1817. It is a plain and neat building, twenty-four feet by forty, containing a commodious gallery, pews, and a small vestry; is capable of seating nearly three hundred persons; and is vested in trust for the congregational denomination. There are three services on the Sabbath:—morning, at half-past ten, and afternoon, a quarter before three; evening, at six. There is also a lecture on the Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock.

A Sunday School is connected with the chapel, in which many poor children are gratuitously taught.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a neat small chapel in the lane leading to the church. Although there is divine service three times every Sunday, there is no established preacher, the service being conducted by persons resident in the town or vicinity.

National School.—This institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and affords instruction to upwards of one hundred children, on the system of Dr. Bell. The building is an ancient house of the Elizabethan age, with frame-work of timber, and projecting windows, supported by grotesque figures of men in armour, their feet resting on shields, one of which is charged with a buck, having large antlers, the crest of the family of Bean, by whom the house was formerly inhabited; another bearing the date, 1618; and a third, the initials W. S. M., with two brewer's men carrying a cask, denoting, it is supposed, the trade of the family who formerly occupied the premises.

Near the centre of the High, or Long-street, on the north side, stands the Guildhall, or Town-hall, and Market-place, a commodious structure, rebuilt at the expense of the Corporation, in the year 1794. It is upwards of forty feet long by twenty-seven wide. There is here a full-length painting of Mr. Majoribanks, one of the town members, in a splendid gilt frame.

The Barracks.—Contiguous to the Ashford road, and the Royal Military Canal, is a handsome range of substantial brick buildings, erected by Government in the years 1807 and 1808, for the reception of the Royal Staff Corps,

permanently stationed here, and from that circumstance, called the Staff Barracks. Besides the officers' apartments, there are accommodations for three hundred men, and a number of comfortable rooms for married soldiers. The whole opens towards the south-west, being backed by the heights of Saltwood, on which, during the late war, were temporary accommodations for two thousand soldiers.

Accommodations for Residence.—Hythe not being frequented as a watering-place, to any considerable extent, lodging-houses do not abound. We would recommend, however, any one desirous of making it the place of their abode, to wait upon Mrs. Thornton, at the upper end of Beach-street, near the sea, where they will find most delightful accommodations, and a cheerful and intelligent landlady.

The Swan Hotel is one of those desirable old houses where every thing is good from the stabling to the bed-chamber; where a good larder is always kept, and an efficient *cuisine*, by an obliging host and hostess. It is the principal inn in Hythe, both as regards patronage, and the economy of the establishment; the depot of coaches, vans, and boats, constantly arriving and departing to and from different parts of the interior and coast. It is conducted by Mr. George Pilcher.

The White Hart.—This truly respectable hotel and posting-house is situate in the High-street, and is conducted by Mr. John Hills. For comfort and convenience, both in the house and the stables, it is highly deserving that patronage the public have at all times bestowed upon it. This hotel enjoys a peculiar advantage from its contiguity to the Guildhall, there being an entrance from the former to the latter, where subscription balls are held monthly. Coaches and vans, to and from London and various parts of the coast, arrive and depart daily.

The King's Head.—This inn, which is situate in High-street, at the entrance from Dovor, is a very comfortable establishment, and is conducted by Mr. Henry Stokes. Coaches call at, and leave the same daily, for London and Dovor, and every other part of the Kentish and Sussex coast.

The inns in general at Hythe carry with them an air of comfort and cleanliness. Among others may be named the Red Lion and Duke's Head, adjoining the Royal Military Canal, on the entrance to Hythe, in the Rye and Ashford roads; and the Hope, in Beach-street; and others for the more unassuming class of travellers and others, who are satisfied with a less dignified term than that of "an hotel," or "an inn," so long as they procure withal to quench the thirst and satisfy the appetite.

Bathing.—Machines for the convenience of bathing are kept in that part of the town which borders upon the sea-side, between which and the principal street, the Military Canal, before mentioned, runs in a parallel line, its green bank on either side affording a pleasant walk. To the credit of the town, they have the neatest bathing machines on the coast, not excepting even

St. Leonard's, or Worthing. We cannot, however, say so much of the bathing, as the sands are so far out, that they can only be attained at low water; but for those who prefer a shingle bottom to one of hard sand, as many do, that principal feature of a watering-place will be found unexceptionable.

There is a LIBRARY, kept by Mr. Tiffen, in High-street, but it has no reading-room attached to it. There is a reading, or subscription room, however, opposite the Swan Hotel, under the management of Mr. George Pilcher, the landlord, and where the morning and evening papers may be met with, as well as a very respectable class of readers.

A highly respectable LADIES' SEMINARY is conducted by Mrs. M'Lean. It is situated in the High-street, and commands a view of the ocean, with an intermediate space, covered with foliage and verdure. A similar establishment, situated in the same street, is conducted by Mrs. Pawley and her daughter.

AMUSEMENTS.—There is a small neat Theatre, in Theatre-lane, built by Mr. Trotter, and which is under the management of Mr. Beverley, who spares neither pains nor expense to afford entertainment to the public, by engaging an excellent company of performers. A whist club, for gentlemen, is likewise held at the Swan, on Thursday evenings; and there are occasional balls, particularly in the bathing season, raffles, and other amusements usual at the sea-side.

ROYAL MILITARY CANAL.—Independent of the marine excursions, for which purpose there is every accommodation, the Royal Military Canal, forming an irregular line along the verge of Romney Marsh, from Shorncliffe to Scot's float, near Rye, a distance of twenty-three miles, and from thence to Cliff-end, a further distance of about seven, affords ample opportunities for pleasant excursions. The packet boats, conducted by Mr. Pilcher, the proprietor of the Swan Hotel, leave for Appledore, a distance of about fifteen miles, from whence there is a conveyance to Rye and Hastings, every morning at half-past ten, and return about five to the Swan, from whence also conveyances proceed to Dovor, &c. The breadth of this canal is about thirty feet, and its average depth of water about seven. A breast-work is thrown up throughout the whole line; the flanks are batteries (*en barbette*) for cannon, and at several places are embrasures in the faces of the work to supply the want of flanks, which, from the nature of the ground, could not be constructed.

The canal was stocked with fish in 1806, and having been carefully guarded and little fished, abounds with carp, tench, perch, pike, eels, and the usual fresh-water fish. Permits to angle are granted on applying to the colonel of the staff corps, or the director of the Royal Military Canal.

Drawn by W.H.Bartlett. Engraved by J.C.Allen.

SANDGATE,

KENT.

LONDON PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY I.T.HINTON 17 WARWICK SQ.re

The immediate neighbourhood of Hythe is extremely pleasant; the WALKS AND RIDES being various and beautiful. Connecting the sea-shore with the town is a grove of witch elms, by some denominated the New Walk, by others the Marine Grove, a promenade rendered particularly agreeable by the refreshing coolness of the sea-breeze. The foot-path, too, which borders the turnpike road, is much frequented, not only from the excellent state in which it is kept, but from the fine view of the sea which it commands, whilst the town of Hythe, over-topped by the heights of Saltwood, appears in front, and the irregular and picturesque eminences, covered with verdure to their very summits, which form the northern boundary of the locality, seem gradually to recede as the traveller passes along. In a hollow valley on the right are the venerable and extensive ruins of Saltwood Castle, once a giant-fortress, now encircling a peaceful farm-yard. There is another walk, which ascends the lofty hill eastward of Sandgate, and which commands a most enchanting prospect of the environs of that village, the charming marine residence of Lord Darnley; the artillery-barracks at Shorncliffe, and the fine winding road by which they are approached; the church and other buildings at Folkestone; the lines of fortification on the castle hill: the neighbouring eminences, each crowned with its martello tower; the sea; the white cliffs towards Dovor; the distant coast of France, and the castle and village of Sandgate, its neat habitations, and its diversified scenery at the foot of the hill on which all these objects are presented. Again, on the Ashford road, you have an ever-varying prospect of wood and valley—tower, mansion and steeple—the ruins of Steedfall and Lympne Castles, with the Royal Military Canal meandering its way, bordered on one side by the marsh of Romney, covered with its flocks and herds, and on the other by hill and dale, and the richly-cultivated fields of Kent.

SANDGATE.

AT a distance of only two miles from Hythe, (a very pleasant walk,) is situated the marine village of Sandgate. It owes its origin to a ship-builder, of the name of Wilson, who settled here in 1773. His success brought others in the same way of business; and, during the late war, several ships were built here for His Majesty's service, besides a number of formidable privateers. At the time alluded to, every one built houses to suit his own convenience, without any view to the accommodation of visitors, which accounts for much of the irregularity in the buildings: nor was it till the year 1794, that lodging-houses

were required. In that year a large encampment was formed on the adjoining heights, called Shorncliffe; upon which barracks were afterwards erected, both for infantry and artillery. This place then became one of the most celebrated military stations in the kingdom, from the year last mentioned, to the close of the war, and was for several years under the command of the gallant Sir John Moore: here he trained and disciplined several of those regiments, (particularly his own,) the 43d, 52d, and the 95th, (now the Rifle Brigade), with some others, which afterwards, as light troops, performed the most celebrated feats of valour in the various Spanish campaigns.

From the time that Shorncliffe became a military station, Sandgate has been gradually and deservedly rising in the public estimation as a watering-place. During the war it was mostly occupied by the friends and relations of the military, many of whom were persons of high rank and influence. These circumstances introduced Sandgate to public attention; and, since the conclusion of the war, it has continued to attract the notice of families of the first consequence and of the highest respectability; so that in the summer months the lodging-houses are generally all filled, and were they twice the number, it is imagined they would not be found too many.

In point of situation and natural beauty, Sandgate will not suffer by comparison with other watering-places, either in Kent or Sussex. The country around is truly romantic, and a number of antiquities are to be met with in the vicinity, well worthy the observation of the curious. The neighbourhood will furnish abundant employ for the pencil of the artist, either in extensive or beautiful landscape; or in sketching the ruins of castles, and other remains of ancient edifices.

The village of Sandgate lies parallel to the opposite coast of France, of which it commands a clear and extensive view. Its aspect is directly south, and it is sheltered from the north and east winds by a range of hills. The air is particularly salubrious, and the winter so remarkably mild, that very fine plantations of trees are growing almost down to the margin of the sea; and many persons afflicted with nervous disorders have been restored to health by a winter's residence in this place. The air of Sandgate is likewise deemed highly beneficial in cases of scrofula, as well as in all complaints arising from debility; and there is a marine plant peculiar to this neighbourhood, which, it is said, has been applied with almost unvaried success in scrofulous affections.

The marine residences of the Earl of Darnley and Mr. Dawkins contribute very materially to ornament this pretty marine village; as also Captain Gill's unique residence, at the east end of the town, which, when completed, will be a retirement which the great might envy. The grotto, and mountain garden are well worth examining. The houses and grounds of the former, to which we had ingress, reflect great credit on those who planned them, and bespeak the refined taste of the possessor. For a description of the country round Sandgate, we refer to our account of that of Hythe, in the preceding pages, which, from their close contiguity, is common to both.

The Chapel.—Sandgate owes its chapel, which was consecrated in May, 1822, to the munificence of the late Earl of Darnley, who built it entirely at his own expense. It stands in the grounds of the Dowager Countess of Darnley, and is a very neat and substantial Doric structure, surmounted by a cupola. The building affords room for about three hundred and eighty persons. A small endowment was raised by subscription, which was afterwards increased by a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty, and thus Sandgate was made a perpetual curacy, the presentation being in the Darnley family during the lives of the late earl and his two sons, the present earl and the Honourable John Duncan Bligh; after which the incumbent of Folkestone for the time being will have the right of presentation; for, although the greater part of Sandgate is in Cheriton parish, the Chapel is situated in the parish of Folkestone, to which it will, in fact, ultimately become a chapel of ease. Morning service is at half-past ten o'clock; and afternoon at three o'clock, in the summer, and half-past two, in the winter.

The Wesleyan Chapel is a neat unassuming small building, and the only dissenting place of worship in Sandgate.

National School.—This School is pleasantly situate on the sea-shore, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. The master, Mr. Thomas Collar, has one hundred and ten boys under his charge. Sixty girls are under the care of Mrs. Collar. The manner in which it is conducted reflects great credit on the master and mistress. Its proper designation is the United School of Folkestone and Sandgate.

The Lodging-houses here are very comfortable, and being principally detached, appear as a series of Marine Villas; and the principal ones being built on the side of the hill, with excellent gardens to each, render them most desirable residences, each of them commanding an extensive sea prospect.

The New Inn.—This highly respectable hotel and posting-house is situated in the main street, the proprietor is Mr. Richard Marsh. It possesses every desirable accommodation, and the back-front, in which the principal rooms are situated, commands a most extensive and delightful marine view. Families passing through Sandgate, will find the posting here of a superior description, and those who choose to remain, the beds and general entertainment equally recommendatory, the charges moderate, and the host and hostess obliging. Coaches call at this house daily, to and from London, and every part of the Kent and Sussex coasts.

The Castle Tavern, a very comfortable and excellent establishment, is kept by Mr. Irvine Barton Beattie. In common with the other inns, the front of the house only commands a land view, the back has a very extensive marine one, the dining and principal rooms being in that part of the house. This house has the recommendation of containing an excellent billiard table. The general accom-

modations are extensive, and charges moderate. Coaches call daily for London and various parts of the coast.

The Ship Hotel is kept by Mrs. Podevin, it possesses every accommodation, and, like the preceding, commands from its southern front an open view of the ocean. The posting will be found inferior to none, and the beds and viands of the best description, with charges as reasonable as any house on this line of coast.

There are two unpretending houses of entertainment that come under the denomination of inns—the Duke of York, and the Fleur de Lis.

Coaches run daily from the Blossoms Inn, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London, through Eltham, Farningham, Wrotham, Maidstone, Lenham, Charing, Ashford, and Hythe, to Sandgate; the road passing through a most beautiful country, emphatically, and very properly called the Garden of Kent. Coaches start from Sandgate for London every morning, at eight o'clock. Heavy luggage is conveyed by Woolley's waggon, from the George Inn, Borough, early on Thursdays, and from Sandgate, on Saturday afternoon, with great care, and upon moderate terms. Benson's light van, from the Three Cranes office, in Watling-street, and New Inn, Dovor road, every Tuesday and Friday, delivers luggage at Sandgate on the following morning. The Folkestone hoys, one of which (called the Lord Folkestone,) has accommodations for passengers, sail generally on Sundays, from Griffin's wharf, in Tooley-street. Coaches likewise pass daily through Sandgate, along the coast, both to Hastings and Brighton; and also through Dovor, to Ramsgate, Margate, &c.

Library and Reading Rooms.—This establishment, which is conducted by Mr. Thomas Purday, the proprietor, is situated in the principal street, commanding a fine view of the ocean. Here, independent of shelves laden with literary productions, and counters and glass-cases, covered with, and containing a choice assortment of fancy goods, the daily London newspapers, magazines, reviews, &c. are regularly provided for the use of subscribers; and in the height of the season, musical and other entertainments are frequently given in the evening. The establishment is in every respect worthy of this very agreeable and pleasant watering-place.

The Bathing is very good, and various, sand and shingle, so that both classes of amateurs can be gratified. The machines are extremely neat and comfortable, and it may also be justly added, conducted by very civil and obliging attendants.

Warm and Cold Baths, the back-front of which is close to the sea-shore; the conductor, Mr. Thomas Taylor. They comprise cold and warm, hip, shower, and a plunging bath. They do not, however, redound to the credit of the town.

Drawn by D. Cox

Engraved by J. Rogers

FOLKSTONE,
KENT.

LONDON PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY J.J. HINTON 19, WARWICK SQ.RE

FOLKESTONE.

The road leading from Sandgate to Folkestone runs parallel with the coast, at the distance of about half a mile inland. The verge of the cliff affords a delightful walk, overlooking the sea on the right; the distance only two miles.

This town was in considerable note in the time of the Romans and Saxons, and subsequently contained a celebrated monastery, or religious house, which, in 927, was presented by King Athelstan to the See of Canterbury, in which St. Eauswith, who was the daughter of Eadbald, King of Kent, is said to have been educated; of which she afterwards became the abbess; where she was buried, and in consequence of her pious life and numerous miracles, ultimately canonized.

Folkestone was formerly a town of much greater extent than at present, having suffered a considerable reduction, not from the recession of the sea, like many other places on this coast, but by its encroachment. A castle is said to have been built here by Eadbald, who was the son of Ethelbert, which being, partly by the fury of the Danes and partly by the ravages of Earl Godwin, about the year 1052, reduced to ruin, was, after the Norman conquest, rebuilt by William de Albrincis, or Avaranches, lord of Folkestone, who made it the seat of his barony. This building, also, which is supposed to have stood upon, or very near to the site of the former, being situated on a high cliff, bordering upon the sea, was, in the course of time, undermined by the waves, and, together with the cliff on which it was erected, swallowed up and completely destroyed.

In 1378, the greater part of the town was burnt by the united forces of the French and Scots; and it was so much reduced in the reign of Elizabeth, that it is then said to have contained only one hundred and twenty houses, and about one hundred and twenty men, of whom seventy were employed in fishing; but there is, probably, some error in this account, for the number of ships of various sizes is admitted to have amounted to twenty-five, which appears to be very disproportionable to the number of inhabitants. Be that as it may, there is no doubt of the place having been reduced to great distress, and that the industry and zeal of the inhabitants, whose number there is reason to believe has been but seldom augmented by new settlers, were the means of its increase to a state of comparative superiority in point of opulence as well as extent. Of later years, however, like many old towns in this quarter, it has sadly retrograded. There are now in Folkestone seven hundred and nineteen inhabited houses, and its population exceeds three thousand six hundred and thirty persons. The town is a branch or limb of the cinque-port of Dover, and like the rest of the members of that body, a corporation, consisting of a mayor, who is one of the twelve jurats, a recorder, town clerk, chamberlain, and twenty-four common councilmen. The mayor and chamberlain are chosen annually by the freemen, on the 1st of September. The corporation seal

bears the figure of St. Eauswith, with a coronet on her head, holding in one hand a pastoral staff, and in the other, two fishes on a half hoop. The manor, to which a park and mansion-house were formerly appended, is in the possession of the Right Honourable the Earl of Radnor, upon whom the town confers the title of Viscount.

Folkestone is built on very unequal ground, near the extremity of the sand-hills, interposed between the chalky cliffs, (which border the sea from Dover to within a mile eastward of the town), and the level of Romney marsh. The streets are steep, narrow, and irregular, but are constantly kept clean by the character of their situation, and of late years have been considerably improved by an act of parliament for paving and lighting.

There are many lodging-houses, although few marine ones, and the town has been much resorted to by persons afflicted with scrofulous disorders, who, it is alleged, have been more frequently benefited by a residence here, than in almost any other place in this part of the kingdom.

Many towns can boast of having given birth to great men:—Coltsworth, to Newton; Lichfield, to Johnson; Hereford, to Garrick; and Folkestone may boast of the nativity of a Langhorne and a Harvey, the one of poetic fame, the other the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; the latter bequeathed 200*l.* for the benefit of the poor of the parish; and his nephew, Sir Eliab Harvey, followed his example, and, in 1674, founded a school for twenty poor children, and endowed it with part of the income of an estate in the parish of Lympne. Among the antiquities of the town and neighbourhood, at a distance of about a mile and a half south of the town, on the summit of a lofty hill, are several earth-works, supposed to have been those of a Roman fortress.

The situation of Folkestone, from the hilly country that surrounds it, is very romantic, and the climate, of which we had some experience, aided by information we received from the resident medical practitioners, with the further testimony we gathered from the obituaries in the church-yard, assures us that it is decidedly salubrious.

Harbour and Trade.—The handicraft of man has in the harbour of Folkstone been fully demonstrated, but it remains a memento, like many other unfinished public structures, of the lack of means in the projectors. The pier which forms the harbour is composed of 80,000 yards of rough stone work, produced from the Earl of Radnor's quarries, east and west of the same, and put together externally without mortar or cement, yet vieing in strength with the most stupendous works in the kingdom. The harbour, which, if completed, would be capable of holding vessels, at spring-tides, from three to four hundred tons burden, is now, from the accumulation of shingle and sand, a rendezvous only for fishing-smacks and herring-luggers, occasionally accompanied by a few small colliers. It is much to be regretted this harbour has not been completed, for, even in its present state, it has been the saviour of many lives and

much property. What it might effect from its situation, during the prevalence of the north-east winds, it requires very little nautical knowledge to calculate; suffice it to say, the Treasury has been memorialized from almost every port, north, east, and west, in the kingdom, that it might forthwith receive the attention of their lordships, and the final stroke of the artisan. A breakwater, which would be necessary to complete the same, would constitute the principal expense, which has been calculated to cost from 15 to 20,000*l*. The pier, which forms a good promenade, is much frequented during the fine evenings; but some sad eyesores on the town side surround the harbour, comprising pig-sties, hovels, and rookeries, which would soon disappear, provided so great a desideratum as the completion of this great, and even national (for it ought so to be considered) work, was carried into effect. May the present generation of the good people of Folkestone live to see it done!—The trade of Folkestone was formerly not the most legitimate; indeed, the situation of the town is such, that human nature, however clothed in authority, could not withstand the temptation of dabbling in that description of commerce, except under a system of prevention, as now brought into action, under the denomination of the coast guard. Since this town was considered as taking the lead of all others in running great risks for large profits, doubtless, it was originally intended as a kind of safety-valve to a strict system of legitimate trade. Coals imported, corn exported, coastwise, with the herring fishery, in the season, are now its principal trading transactions; to say nothing of the wants and consumption of a population of near four thousand souls. There is little doubt, however, should they be enabled to complete their harbour, that, from its contiguity to France, and the general trading facilities such a desideratum would afford, it would soon make it a place of commercial consequence, as it is now of venerable antiquity. The contiguity of Folkestone to the French coast is greater than is generally supposed, it being equally near with Dover; and when the wind is in a south-easterly direction, the intercourse with Calais is more speedy than from Dover: it is, also, considerably nearer to Boulogne. Mr. Rothschild has for many years made it his station for communication with the continent, and has, in many instances, forestalled the government itself in his intelligence, much to his financial advantage.

The Church is a compound structure of antiquity and modernism, as though the last of the Goths had left a specimen of his skill, and the first of the moderns a sample of his genius. The situation is very romantic, being on a high cliff, and if the building itself is not an ornament, it possesses a redeeming quality, being, from its commanding situation, an excellent land-mark. The structure is built of sand-stone, and the tower, which is what has been termed, "in the early style of English architecture," is supported by two large piers, from which spring pointed arches. The western division of the building has been contracted in its dimensions, part of it having been blown down in 1705. Few ecclesiastical edifices, however, of its long standing, have so

comfortable an internal appearance. Some of its antiquities are really ornaments; among others, a very ancient recumbent figure of an armed knight, but which that fell destroyer, Time, aided by human destructiveness, which some bipeds are very prone to, have sadly mutilated; the principal attraction, however, is a curious altar-tomb of variegated marble, of two armed knights, formerly lords of the manor; the date, 1622; arms, fleur de lis; crest, an arm issuing out of a helmet, grasping a raven's wing and claw; the whole pinnacled by three exquisite figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. This tomb is really beautiful, but there are symptoms of mutilation which ought to be looked to in time; and though last, not least, the monument of Langhorne, the son of poesy, a native of this place. From the steeple, which contains a peal of eight bells, there is a most magnificent view, including (through a glass) Napoleon's tower at Boulogne. The vicar's residence, with its very tastefully laid out grounds, ornamented with its flower parterres, and green-house, is immediately contiguous, and tends to add an air of cheerfulness to the solemnity of the purpose for which the building was erected. The living of Folkestone is a perpetual curacy, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eauswith, the latter of whom was daughter to Eadbald, (as we have stated in our general article on Folkestone,) king of Kent. The Rev. Thomas Pearce, who kindly favoured us with information, is the vicar, and the Rev. —— Stansbury, curate.

Quakers' Meeting.—This is a building with all the external sober meekness of the sect, with a tolerably spacious area in front, enclosed with a stone wall. It is pleasantly situate at the entrance of the town from Dovor. Meetings twice every Sabbath: occasional ones during the week.

Baptist.—This chapel is in Mill-bay, and has been established upwards of one hundred years. There is service three times every Sunday. The chapel will accommodate between three and four hundred. The minister is the Rev. George Aveline.

Independent.—This place of divine worship is situated in Little Fancy-street, and is capable of holding a congregation of three hundred. The minister, the Rev. John Cones. Service three times every Sunday.

Wesleyan.—This chapel is in High-street, and has no regular officiating minister. It will contain a congregation of two hundred. Service three times every Sabbath. There are between four and five hundred children educated in the Sunday Schools connected with this place. The National School is at Sandgate, the latter town and Folkestone having an united one.

The Town-Hall.—This place, where the magistracy assemble, and where a Court of Requests is held for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, is a neat and unpretending building. It was erected by the Earl of Radnor; his arms, in stone, over the entrance, being the only ornamental part about it, every quartering of which is most distinctly displayed. The building is let by him to the corporation.

There is a sad paucity of marine Lodging-houses, for, with the exception of two or three in the Sandgate road, and here and there one or two in the vicinity of the church-yard, there are scarcely any. Those, however, that do exist, are very comfortable, and seem to be conducted by very accommodating and obliging occupants. We would recommend those who wish for such accommodation, to apply to Mr. Charles Golder, Harbour-master, Lower Sandgate-road.

The Folkestone Arms Commercial Hotel and Excise Office.—This is the principal hotel in Folkestone, and one, as regards comfort and convenience, of which any town might be proud. The beds are excellent; of the cookery the choicest epicure could not complain; the wines and spirits challenge competition with any; the management (which is under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Cork) reflecting the greatest credit; the posting equal to any on the road; and, though last, not least of its recommendatory qualities, the charges reasonable. It is situated in Bayle-street, and is within five minutes walk of the sea-side.

The Rose Commercial Inn is a very comfortable establishment, with good accommodations, including stabling and lock-up coach-houses. It is conducted by Mr. Thomas Payne, and is situated in Broad-street, opposite the entrance from the Sandgate road, commanding a fine land prospect, and within a few minutes' walk of the beach. Coaches and vans to and from London, Dovor, Sandgate, Hythe, and every other part of the coast, call daily.

The Marquis of Granby is one of those comfortable old houses that agreeably deceive you, where, from appearances, you would imagine you could scarcely get a well-dressed mutton chop, but where a haunch of venison, after the manner of art, can be served up equal to many more pretending establishments. It is situated in High-street, and is kept by Mr. William Harrison.

Of inns and public-houses in Folkestone, it may be said, like the churches in an old city, they are more numerical than ornamental; without wishing to be invidious, we would name the North Foreland, the George, the King's Arms, the Folkestone Cutter, the Folkestone Lugger, and the Fleur-de-lis, affording a variety of accommodations, which we have not space to enumerate.

The Bathing.—The bathing is good, the beach being clean, and the machines very neat. Were some marine residences and lodging-houses erected on the cliff, on the entrance from Sandgate, there is litte doubt, but that the number of bathing visitants would materially increase; a scantiness of characteristic accommodation being a great inducement for marine visitors to search for it elsewhere.

Warm Salt Water and Shower Baths.—The baths, which are kept by Mrs. Willis, are situate in Queen's-place, Folkestone, and although they are upon a very limited scale, and not very inviting from the approach to them, are, nevertheless, themselves very clean and comfortable. Great civility and attention

pervade the management, and sea weed is provided for those afflicted with the scrofula.

Chalybeate Spring.—This mineral well is about a quarter of a mile from Folkestone, a very pleasant walk, on what is called the Ford road, and might, at a very trifling expense, be rendered a very agreeable spot. It is situate in a garden, the cottage of which is occupied by a Mrs. Bowles, who deals out the restorative fluid at two pence a glass, or three shillings for a season of six weeks. It was discovered three or four years ago, and its medicinal qualities made known through the chemical talents of Mr. Gill, of Sandgate; the water is not very strongly impregnated. We were told there was another more so, (but not public) in the garden of Mr. Stace, a highly-respected gentleman, in the neighbourhood.

The Library and Reading Rooms are conducted by Mr. Boxer; and, although the library department is not a very diffuse one, yet it is, probably, adequate to the demand. The morning, evening, and provincial papers are here to be met with; likewise, various articles of utility and fancy. It is situate in Rendezvous-street, as you enter the town from Sandgate. The Post Office is likewise under Mr. Boxer's superintendence; the mail arrives from London, here, every morning, at a quarter before seven, and leaves about twenty minutes past eight in the evening.

There are several highly respectable Seminaries in Folkestone;—those of the vicar, the Rev. Thomas Pearce, who undertakes the charge of a select few; the Rev. John Clark, in the Dovor road; and of the Rev. C. E. Plater, near the church. A ladies' seminary, also, is conducted by Mrs. Cullen, on the Marine parade. Miss M. Morris receives a limited number of young gentlemen under ten years of age.

We have already alluded to the beauty of the country which surrounds Folkestone; it combines the characteristics of Hythe and Dovor; the former our readers have been previously made acquainted with, and the latter will be fully described in the following section.

DOVOR.

The chief object of our work being to afford a correct description of those towns which are places of fashionable resort, it is in that character that their history comes strictly within our limits; and, ancient as Dovor is, as a town and port, it is quite modern as a watering-place. A brief sketch, however, of its early history will, we conceive, be required by our readers, from its peculiar interest,

Drawn by D Cox

Engraved by J Rogers

DOVOR.

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in connexion with the Roman and Saxon periods of government.*—From the statements of Julius Cæsar, it appears evident, that on the arrival of the Roman army on this coast, he found a rude and uncultivated people, but little removed from a state of barbarism. Their towns were enclosed in thick woods, or built on hills of difficult access, and surrounded by deep ditches. In that early period of society, when each little tribe, independent of the rest, was frequently engaged, under its respective chieftain, in predatory incursions against the territories of its neighbours, it was needful that every town should be a fortress, not only to repel an enemy, but to secure their families and property, while the warriors sallied forth to attack or pursue their enemies. The huts enclosed in these fastnesses were rudely built: a few stakes driven into the ground, supported a roof covered with grass or rushes. The dress of our islanders was as rude and simple as their architecture: the skins of beasts taken in hunting, or tamed for domestic purposes, were their garments by day and their covering by night. They were armed with arrows, spears, and swords; they had shields, breastplates, and helmets. The vessels or boats they commonly made use of were formed with the branches of osiers, the sails being made of the skins of beasts, and the tackling with thongs of the same material.—Pretending that the Britons had assisted his enemies, the Gauls, Cæsar sailed from Boulogne on the 26th of August, fifty-five years before the Christian era, with two legions of infantry, and commanded the cavalry to follow him. His fleet, consisting of eighty ships and two galleys, arrived before Dovor about ten o'clock in the morning, and cast anchor in the bay. Observing multitudes of the natives marshalled on the declivities of the surrounding hills, and ready to receive him with their missive weapons, he hesitated to land. About three o'clock in the afternoon, after calling a council of war, he changed his course; and, sailing eight miles to the eastward, cast anchor near the low lands in the vicinity of Deal. The natives, following the motion of the fleet, urged their horses into the waves, and, by their gestures and shouts, defied the invaders. The appearance of the naked barbarians, and a superstitious fear of offending the gods of this unknown world, spread a temporary alarm among the Romans. After a short pause, it was dispelled by the intrepidity of the standard-bearer of the tenth legion: calling on his comrades to follow him, he leaped with his eagle into the sea: detachments instantly rushed on from the nearest boats to defend their standard: the beach, after a short, but sanguinary conflict, was gained; and the untaught valour of the natives yielded to the arms and discipline of their enemies. On the fourth night after their landing, many of the ships were injured by a violent storm. The British chiefs who had come to the camp to solicit peace, observing the consternation occasioned by these events, retired separately, and concealed themselves, with their forces, in the neighbouring woods. They sprang on the seventh legion, which had been

* We are indebted for much of the information contained in the following pages to Mr. Batcheller's History of Dovor and Dovor Castle; a work of very considerable research—full of interesting information—at a very moderate price.

sent out to forage, and nearly overwhelmed them; and, assembling the other tribes, an assault was made on the Roman camp. Though this failed, it taught Cæsar to reflect on the dangers that would attend his remaining here during the winter. To save his reputation, he gladly accepted an illusory promise of submission from a few of the native chiefs, and hastened back to Gaul with his army, after an absence of three weeks. Each party was engaged in active preparations until the next spring, when Cæsar again sailed from Boulogne, in May, with an army of five legions, and two thousand cavalry, on board a fleet of nearly seven hundred ships. On seeing them approach the shore, the astonished Britons fled to the woods, while the invaders proceeded to their former camp. Cæsar immediately pursued; but a storm having destroyed forty of his vessels during the night, he was recalled the next day. After ten days' labour, the fleet was drawn on shore, and surrounded by a fortification. Many, and furious were the conflicts that followed. At length, three of the legions, with all the horsemen, were sent out to forage, and their apparent disorder invited the Britons to attack them with their whole force. Descending from the hills, they poured through every opening, and penetrated as far as the eagles; but the veterans received them with coolness; the conflict was fierce and dreadful; and the avenues of retreat being closed up, but few were able to regain the woods and mountains. Dispirited by this defeat, many of the confederate tribes returned to their homes. Some again sought the clemency of the conqueror, gave hostages, and engaged to pay a yearly tribute to the Romans. As the equinox was now approaching, Cæsar was willing to accept of their submission, and returned to Gaul, with the whole of his forces, in the month of September.

After long and severe contentions, however, the Roman government was firmly established in Britain, in the reign of Titus, by Agricola, about the year 90 of the christian era. The south had submitted, but the northern nations were still in arms; and the flames of war and desolation were continually bursting forth in every part of the island. In the time of Dioclesian, who became emperor of Rome A. D. 284, the hardy and adventurous pirates of the north infested the narrow seas, and plundered, without mercy, the inhabitants of the coast. In order to remedy this evil, the emperor deputed into Britain an officer of the degree called *comites*, having ships and men under his command. He established garrisons on the coast, and repressed the depredations of the barbarians. Dubris, now Dovor, was a principal station, and had for its defence, a commander, and a detachment of Tungrians.

About the year 410, the fabric of the Roman empire began to give way, its very foundation being threatened by the barbarous nations that surrounded it. Instead of carrying their victorious arms to attack distant countries, they were obliged to concentrate their forces to defend their own. They recalled their troops from Britain, and the sun of Roman glory, which, during four centuries and a half, had shone with meridian lustre, set to rise no more, leaving the natives a prey to intestine broils, and to the ravages of the Picts and Scots. The

Saxons, who were called in to the assistance of the natives, in the year 449, instead of affording support, turned their swords against them, and usurped the government. Hengist, the adventurous leader of this people, inflamed with the love of glory, and no less bent on death or conquest, spread the ravages of devastation from shore to shore. It was a war of extermination. Blood and fire, buildings razed to their foundations, and hillocks of human bones, marked their fiend-like steps in every path; and this scene of carnage and desolation continued till the thrones of the heptarchy were set up. During these commotions, most of the edifices raised by the Romans in this valley were consumed in the general devastation, and they probably remained in desolate heaps until the time of Alfred the Great. Some of the walls of the town, however, and the towers that secured the gates, seemed to have braved the hand of violence and the storms of ages, and have been seen in our days. Alfred, ever anxious to promote the welfare of his people, encouraged them to rebuild the desolated towns and cities, and to assemble in communities for their general security. From this period the town of Dovor gradually arose to its former importance: a guild, or social confederation, was obtained, which required the inhabitants to provide a certain number of ships for the king's service, and for which they were rewarded by a charter of privileges, in the reign of King Edward the Confessor. At this period they were able to arm twenty vessels, each to carry twenty-one experienced mariners, and to maintain them at sea fifteen days. The annual rental of the town at this time was valued at 18*l.*

At the period of the Norman conquest, this town was so completely a prey to the flames, that, with the exception of twenty-nine houses, the whole of it was reduced to ashes. Neither the origin of this fire, nor the precise time when it took place, have been transmitted down to us; but as forces were assembled here to oppose the Conqueror, who dispersed them,—and as William himself afterwards besieged and took the castle, beheaded the governor, and was guilty of other acts of cruelty towards the inhabitants,—it is probable that it occurred during these disputes. When seated on the English throne, not only the castle, but also the town of Dovor became an object of the Conqueror's solicitude and favour; and in his eighteenth year, the rental was computed at forty pounds, and, by the return of the king's bailiff, it amounted to fifty-four. Mr. Lyon informs us that the Conqueror, towards the end of his reign, enclosed the town with a wall, gates, and towers, and that some of the foundations were laid with stone, brought from Caen, in Normandy; and further adds, that these were the first enclosures. That the town was not fortified prior to this period, must, from the testimony of ancient authors, be evidently a mistake. We should rather conceive that the Roman walls and towers, at least some of them, were still standing; and that the Conqueror repaired, and probably extended them more towards the east, the sea having, at this time, left a larger portion of its former bed in the valley.

From the year 1132 till 1227, during which period the priory and the Maison Dieu were built, Dovor seems to have enjoyed her brightest days of opulence

and splendour. Her walls and battlements were then entire, and the watchman's nightly voice was heard from tower to tower. The majestic pile of St. Martin-le-grand, and the five parochial churches, were then standing in their beauty; and we may reasonably conclude that the streets and private buildings, in some degree, corresponded with the public edifices in taste and elegance. At the same time, looking towards the north-west, imagination beholds the stately towers and lofty pinnacles of the priory and Maison Dieu rising in progressive grandeur; while troops of artisans occupy every quarter, and prosperity, the fruitful companion of industry, gladdens every bosom. Towards the east stood the magnificent and elevated castle, still rejoicing in her pristine beauty, strength, and excellency. Numerous armies assemble in the neighbourhood; kings and princes visit the castle and the religious houses; and all prove the rising prosperity and importance of the place.*

Dovor was the first of the Cinque Ports incorporated by charter. The town had long enjoyed special privileges; but Edward the First, who began his reign in 1272, not only confirmed their privileges, but granted them a charter, by which he acknowledged the corporation by the name of mayor and commonalty. To encourage the inhabitants after the loss they had sustained by the landing of the French in 1296, the king (Edward the First) established a mint here for the coinage of money; and by patent, A. D. 1299, appointed "the table of the exchanger of money" to be held here and at Yarmouth. In the tenth year of Edward the Third, 1336, it was enacted that all merchants, travellers, and pilgrims, going to the continent, should not embark at any other place than Dovor. The price of passage was regulated in the reign of King Richard the Second, which commenced in the year 1377. This king, in 1396, demanded in marriage, Isabella, a princess of France, then only seven years of age. The kings and courts of each nation met on the plains between Ardes and Calais, where the espousals were solemnized amidst a profusion of magnificence. The object of the English monarch was to obtain peace, and a large marriage portion; but, in passing from Calais to Dovor, a violent storm destroyed a part of his

* During this bright period, an act of retributive justice took place here, which ought to be mentioned. Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, being a favourite of King Richard the First, was raised from a low condition, and made regent of the kingdom, when this monarch departed on his expedition to the Holy Land, in 1191. Proud and imperious, he governed with a heavy hand. Geoffrey, the king's illegitimate brother, was elected Archbishop of York, and had obtained his investiture from the pope; but omitted to consult the regent. This was an affront not to be forgiven. Landing at Dovor, on his way home to take possession of his see, he perceived that orders had been given to arrest him; and he fled, for sanctuary, to the church of St. Martin-le-grand. The sanctuary was violated, the archbishop torn from the altar, dragged through the streets in his archiepiscopal vestments, and conducted a prisoner to Dovor Castle. This act of tyranny, united with others, roused the resentment of the nation. The regent was accused, condemned, and imprisoned. He makes his escape; flees to the port of Dovor in woman's apparel, and passes as a pedlar, with a measure in his hand, and a roll of cloth on his arm. Seated on a rock, awaiting the first opportunity to pass the Channel, the sailors suspect him, and the cheat is discovered. He is arrested and conducted to the castle. The infuriated mob deride, insult, and follow him to the dungeon, lately occupied by Geoffrey, who had fallen a victim to his pride and ambition.

fleet, buried much of the golden treasure under the furious surges, and the king was so poor in 1398, that the mayor and good people of Dovor lent him forty pounds to alleviate his pressing necessities. Forty pounds was a considerable sum in those days, and proves that the town had recovered from the fatal disaster that had nearly consumed it towards the close of the preceding century.

During the reign of Henry the Eighth, which began in 1509, Dovor appears to have suffered very considerably, both in splendour and opulence, by the dissolution of her religious houses. Stately towers and lofty spires no longer grace her avenues; monks and friars no longer parade her streets; the aged, the orphan, and infirm, no longer share their ample bounty, or crowd their hospitable gates; while mouldering walls and scattered ruins proclaim their utter extinction. Their princely incomes fell into other hands, and the poor's rate and the poor-house are substituted in their place. The heated imagination still recoils at the name of monk or friar, and their characters are painted in odious colours by the pens of those who seized their property; but whether the poor and needy have profited by the change, may long remain a question hard to be decided. If Henry is accused for destroying these ancient establishments, it must not be forgotten to thank him for defending the port, by building Archcliff Fort, and Moat's Battery under the castle, and by erecting platforms for cannon. Some of the materials of those sacred edifices probably found a place in these warlike constructions; and the king appears to have been a better friend to the mariner, by improving the harbour, than to those who officiated at the altar. In the eighth year of Queen Elizabeth, 1565, commissioners were appointed to survey the towns on the coast. Dovor, according to their report, contained only three hundred and fifty-eight houses, nineteen of which were not inhabited. There were belonging to the port twenty trading vessels, which employed three hundred mariners. In the fourth year of James the First, 1606, the waste ground below Snargate, from which the sea had receded, being granted by charter to the commissioners of Dovor Harbour, was soon covered with buildings and warehouses. The plague, which destroyed upwards of ninety-eight thousand people in London, was brought to Dovor, in 1665, by a young person who had been employed in that metropolis as a servant. It raged with great violence, and destroyed upwards of nine hundred persons in this town. The dread of the infection was so great, that the dead bodies, some in coffins but more without, were carried to a place of burial in carts. A piece of ground on the side hill, above Archcliff Fort, and close to the new military hospital, was consecrated for this purpose. It is called The Graves; and many respectable families have continued to bury here, till within these few years. In the general consternation, no account of the funerals appears to have been kept; as no traces of such a number can be found either in the register-book of the church of Hougham, in which parish the ground is situated, or in those of the churches in Dovor.

On the 3d of November, 1688, the inhabitants of this town were gratified with a sight truly grand and magnificent. The Prince of Orange had sailed

from Holland with an army, and a fleet of more than five hundred ships and transports, to deliver our native country from oppressive tyranny and despotic power. When off this port, he cast anchor till the whole of his fleet came up, on board of which were numbers of our nobility and gentry, and among them the two famous historians, Rapin and Burnet. Here the prince called a council of war, and remained till the following morning. How delightful a prospect to the noble and the free! but how different must have been the feelings of those who had lately fawned on a tyrant, and, but a short time before, to obtain the favour of his dissolute and capricious predecessor, had delivered up their charter, and bartered the liberties of their fellow-townsmen! On the 1st of August, 1714, being the day on which Queen Anne died, the great Duke of Marlborough landed here, under a discharge of cannon, and amidst the acclamations of the people. The queen's death was not known either by the duke, or by the mayor and corporation, by whom he was received with the usual formalities.—His majesty the King of Denmark, with his retinue, landed here on the 10th of August, 1768, and was welcomed on shore by salutes from the cannon of the castle, forts, and vessels in the bay, and by every possible mark of distinction and respect. After visiting the royal family of England, and several parts of the kingdom, his majesty came again to Dovor, on the 14th of October, on his return to his native country.

On the 24th of February, 1772, a large section of Shakspeare's Cliff fell down with a tremendous crash, the noise of which was heard at several miles, distance; and the road along the sea-beach to Folkestone was completely blocked up. A few days before this, nearly one hundred feet of the castle wall, opposite the town, fell into the ditch; and a building that had been lately erected near the cliff also fell, the chalk under it having given way. Several falls of the cliff also took place in Snargate-street about the same time; and the alarm was so great, that many left their houses.—About the year 1777, Guildford Battery was built near the south pier-head; Townsend Battery, near the north head; and North's Battery, where the present Ordnance-yard is situated: but the latter was soon destroyed by the sea.—In 1778, an act was obtained for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town, which imposed sixpence on every house, one shilling on every chaldron of coals imported, and a toll, equal to what the turnpike act allowed, payable at the gate on the London road. These imposts being inadequate for the purpose intended, another act was obtained thirty-two years afterwards, by which the duty on the houses and coals was doubled.

The gloomy prospects that ushered in the year 1798 were truly alarming. England had seen the continental nations, one after another, fall a prey to the overwhelmning power of France; her overtures of peace had been rejected, and the whole continent was in arms against her. Threats of invasion assailed her ears; and the inhabitants of Dovor saw the gathering storm approach the Channel. Camp after camp covered the coast of France, and the lengthened train of war spread along her cliffs. The sons of Britain flew to arms. Volunteers and military associations were immediately formed; and England became

a nation of soldiers. From Caithness to Kent, from Kent to Cornwall, the flame of military ardour animated every bosom. The foe stood appalled at these mighty preparations. They had forced the defiles of the Alps and the Apennines, guarded by myriads in arms, fighting for their masters; but the plains of Kent and Sussex contained noble bands of freeborn Englishmen, ready to fight for themselves, and burning for the contest. Abashed and confounded, the enemy ventured not to tread this sacred soil of freedom; but turned their haughty front, and pointed their devouring swords towards Africa and our possessions in the East, being more assailable than the envied isle of Britain. In 1801, threats of invasion were again denounced by the government of France. Again their armies advanced towards the Channel; the forces of Britain were ordered to the coast; and the camps of the two nations were in sight of each other, on the opposite hills. The Channel was covered with ships of war; the hero of the Nile attacked the port of Boulogne; and the frequent conflicts and bombardments were seen by the inhabitants of Dovor, assembled by thousands on the surrounding cliffs, till the deadly sound of cannon became almost familiar to the ear. During the year 1804, several attacks were made on the coast of France, by Sir Sydney Smith and other naval heroes, particularly on the ports of Calais and Boulogne. These conflicts usually took place during the night, when the continued hollow peal was more solemn and terrific. To sleep was almost impossible; and many passed the hours of midnight walking on the cliffs.

About this time, French privateers were very active and troublesome, frequently obliging our vessels to take shelter under the fortresses. Even here the enemy engaged them, and the shots have sometimes come on shore. The batteries generally gave them a warm reception; but though the balls appeared to dash in the water close by their sides, they seldom sustained much injury. Late in the evening was the more usual time for these encounters, when the garrison has sometimes beat to arms, and assembled on the beach. It was curious, on these occasions, to see men, women, and children, running in multitudes, and as eager to witness these conflicts as they would have been to view some harmless amusement.

Our limits will not permit us to give a detailed account of the festive scenes which occurred at Dovor after the conclusion of the revolutionary wars, at the embarkation of Louis the Eighteenth, on his return to his country and throne after a banishment of twenty-one years; and on the landing and re-embarkation of the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, accompanied by veteran soldiers who had acquired renown during the great conflict with the military power of France. The presence of the Prince Regent, the Duke of Clarence (now our beloved Sovereign), and many of the nobility and gentry, attracted multitudes from the neighbourhood; and Dovor presented a scene, the brilliancy of which has rarely been surpassed. Between 1815 and 1820, Dovor was frequently honoured with the presence of some member of the royal family, passing to and from the kingdom of Hanover. In the latter year, the unfortunate Queen Caroline,

accompanied by Lady Ann Hamilton and Mr. Alderman Wood, landed here, on the 5th of June, after an absence of six years. She was received with a royal salute from the commandant of the garrison, who appointed her a guard of honour; and the multitude, assembled on the beach near the York Hotel, paid her that respect which was due to her exalted rank. The mayor and corporation *were not prepared* to wait on her Majesty; but some of the inhabitants presented an address to her at the Ship Inn. On her departure for London, at six in the evening, the road was crowded with people who cheered her as she passed along, to a considerable distance beyond the town. Her Majesty bowed respectfully to the multitude, and seemed to thank them with a sorrowful smile. The witnesses against her Majesty, who arrived about a month afterwards, met with a very different reception. Their object being ascertained, a mob collected, who vented their indignation by beating and violently insulting the wretched foreigners. The military were called out to their assistance; and ultimately, instead of going through Canterbury, they turned aside towards Folkstone, and took the lower road to London.

For some time previous to the 19th of July, 1820, placards had been posted in several parts of Dovor, calling upon the inhabitants to assemble on the parade on that day, to form themselves into volunteer corps for the protection of the queen. Early in the morning, on the 19th, troops marched in from Canterbury, and the garrison was under arms all the day; but not a rebel dared show his face. "We cannot suppose it possible," says Mr. Batcheller, "that a single individual in Dovor could be either wicked or mad enough to have contemplated such an egregious act of folly: but the government showed a promptitude in being ready to resist any thing of the kind. Some wag, or some one whose object was to disgrace the town, must have been at the bottom of it."

In the autumn of 1820, J. M. Fector, Esq., on his return from the continent, and in commemoration of his eldest daughter attaining her twenty-first year, entertained with an excellent repast at the assembly rooms, nearly the whole male population of Dovor above the age of twenty-one, consisting of about two thousand three hundred persons. They were divided into five classes, to be admitted at eleven, one, four, six, and eight o'clock, as specified in their cards of admission. The bells of St. Mary's and St. James's churches ushered in the joyful morning. Barons, and several other joints of beef, were placed on a car drawn by six fine horses, with riders in scarlet liveries. The car then moved on from Mr. Fector's mansion towards the assembly-room, preceded by a band of music, and followed by a long procession. Flags, ensigns, and banners, tastefully decorated with laurel, adorned the room. The president's elevated seat was surmounted with an arch, round which was inscribed, in large letters, "British Hospitality," with three transparencies, surmounted by a large union jack. The arrival of the parties was announced by the discharge of eleven small pieces of cannon; and, after the repast, the health of the worthy host, that of his lady and their daughters, and that of their son and heir, were drunk with great acclamation. In the evening, a numerous

assemblage, with bands of music and lighted torches, paraded the streets; while the voice of harmony, benevolence, and social friendship, resounded in every quarter. After a hearty cheer at the mansion of Mr. Fector, they separated with the same order and decorum that had marked the whole proceedings of this festive day.[a] Soon, however, was the scene of festive joy turned into one of bitter mourning. Before the summer solstice of the following year, the streets which had resounded with music and the shouts of joy witnessed the mournful procession which accompanied the remains of this benevolent man to the silent tomb.

The Population of Dovor has greatly increased during the last ten years, owing chiefly to the erection of the new town for the accommodation of visitors. In 1821, the number of inhabitants was 11,468; the recent census states it to be—

St. Mary's	9753
St. James's	2169
Charlton	1737
Hougham	777
Buckland	45
Total	14,481

The Trade of Dovor may be truly said to be a carrying-trade of the first description; for it consists, not so much in the transfer of goods, as of persons; and those, very many of them, of high distinction, from the wearer of the imperial crown to the messenger bearing the fate of nations. This frequent intercourse with the continent is not only a source of profit to the various tradesmen of the town, but a never-failing source of amusement to the visitor. Since the establishment of steam-packets, the time of their arrival or departure may generally be estimated within a few minutes; as it draws near, hundreds are seen bending their way toward the harbour, to witness, from the platform or the piers, or from the several quays, the bustling scene that is to ensue. Horses, suspended from the gigantic cranes, are reluctantly swung from or to the vessel, while their hung-down heads, and their extended limbs, betray their terror, and present a striking contrast to the sprightly aspect they exhibited but a few minutes before. Heavy carriages, nicely poised, are removed in a similar manner. Passengers are seen taking a temporary farewell of their friends; while others, stepping on shore, seem to forget the inconvenience of a sea voyage, in their joy to revisit the land that gave them birth. Foreigners pass in review, in every variety of costume, from the Italian image-maker and Alsatian broom-seller, to the Parisian dandy or the turbaned merchant of Morocco.

[a] In this truly old English entertainment were consumed 2514 lbs. of beef, 362 loaves, and 4752 pints of ale. And 684 plates, 104 salts, 74 mustards, 200 tumblers, and 350 mugs, were provided for the purpose.

At some seasons this port possesses a peculiar interest, being the first point at which the indications of portentous revolutions are displayed to the British eye: the inhabitants of Dovor have viewed with satisfaction or regret, according to these predilections, the French packets change the Bourbon white for the republican tricolour; the tricolour yield again to the white; and, after the "beautiful three days of Paris," as the great agitator of the sister isle calls them, they have seen the first indication of the tricolour being consecrated to "a monarchy with republican institutions." The ready access from Dovor to the continent induces many gentlemen, connected with European commerce or politics, to make it their temporary residence during the "shaking of the nations," which has been, and still is, taking place; and conduces both to the increase of trade, and to the interest of the society of the town.

General Description.—The situation of Dovor is at the extreme south-eastern point of the county of Kent, at the termination of a beautiful valley, through which meanders the smaller river from which, doubtless, the town derives its name—the Dour. This rivulet takes its rise about four miles north-west of Dovor; and, after being rendered useful by turning several mills, forms the harbour which may be said to have created the town of Dovor. After reaching to within a few hundred yards of the sea, it changes its course from a north-western to a south-western direction, and continues a widening stream for about half a mile parallel into the ocean, into which, by turning again to the south-east, it ultimately flows. Within a few yards, and, in some places, a few feet from the western side of the stream, rise the stupendous perpendicular cliffs which so much conduce to the grandeur of Dovor and its vicinity. The space between the cliffs and the Dour has been, by the wisdom of our ancestors, covered with houses; and the limited nature of the ground forms a manifest and adequate apology for the narrowness of the streets. The hills, of which the cliffs originally formed the bold sea front, are called the western heights; opposite to them is the eastern hill, or rather mountain, on which the venerable castle stands; and in the valley between stands a large portion of the town. On the beach, on a line covering partly the front of the town, and extending below the cliffs of castle heights, is situated an elegant and extensive range of modern houses, intersected by two delightful lawns, the erection of which has rendered Dovor one of the most select and fashionable watering places on the coast. Dovor, therefore, naturally divides itself into three parts: the harbour section, the inland section, and the sea-side section. If the tourist enter Dovor from London, to proceed to the continent, he will pass through Biggin-street, the Market-place, and Bench-street, to Snargate-street, (the principal street,) which will conduct him to the harbour, at a distance of somewhat more than a mile from the entrance to the town: around the harbour, as well as in other parts of the town, are situate several good inns, which will afterwards receive a more particular attention. If, on the other hand, he is destined to recreate himself amid the beautiful and the gay, and to enjoy the soft sea breeze, he will probably rest himself at one of the

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hotels in the inland section of the town, till he has fixed on his abode either in the Marine parade, or Clarence or Guildford lawn.

Although the houses on the Marine-parade are not so full of architectural decoration as those at Brighton or St. Leonard's, they appeared to us in better taste for marine residences. The promenade in front is close to the sea, and during the season is crowded with rank, fashion, and beauty. The evening walk was enhanced, at the time we visited it, by the bugle band of the rifle corps, then in garrison at the Castle and the heights. The houses and lawns were first begun in the year 1821, and are built on land which was then partly meadows, and partly a rope-walk belonging to the warden and assistants of Dovor harbour. The houses are held under leases from the warden and assistants of the harbour for ninety-nine years, which were granted in consideration of premiums varying from forty shillings to three guineas and a half per foot front, according to situations, and they are subject to annual ground rents to the harbour varying from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per foot front. The houses on the Marine Parade cost from 1200*l.* to 2,000*l.* each; but there are not more than six of the latter description. Guildford and Clarence Lawns have ten houses each; the cost of which was from 800*l.* to 1100*l.* each. Besides these, there are various lodging-houses contiguous to the Marine-parade, and lawns of less dimensions situate in Marine-place, and on Liverpool-terrace; and it is in contemplation to erect sixteen houses of larger dimension than either of the above classes, on the west side of the open space opposite the Bathing-houses, upon the site from where North's Battery, and the Ordnance buildings have recently been removed.—In another part of the town considerable improvements are projected, and may be said to be in progress. We allude particularly to the new street called Castle-street, which, when completed, will form the entrance to Dovor from Deal. Both the plan and execution reflect great credit upon the spirited proprietors, Messrs. Finnes, Prescott, and Elve, who, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they have had to contend, have made considerable progress, and erected buildings which would reflect no discredit on the metropolis itself.

From the situation of Dovor, it will be readily conceived that it is highly romantic—in our opinion, the most so of any of the sea-ports we have visited. The cliffs overhanging at a great height the very roofs of the houses, manifest the comparative insignificance of the works of men, when contrasted with those of nature; while at every view some fresh combination of the grand and the picturesque presents itself. The various aspects in which the castle and the fortifications with which it is surrounded exhibit themselves, add much to the beauty of the scene—while, in an opposite direction, the white cliffs of the coast of France give an interest to the view peculiarly its own.

Government.—So early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, Dovor was in a flourishing condition; and was by him incorporated by the name of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Dovor. The townsmen were called burgesses, amongst whom the mayor chose assistants for the year;

who, being sworn to faithful service, were called jurats; which name and office is now common to all the Cinque Ports, and some of the towns their dependants. The charter was renewed in the reign of Edward the Third. The last charter of Dovor was granted by Charles the Second. The mayor must be a free baron, and is chosen annually on the 8th of September, the festival of St. Mary the Virgin, by the resident freemen, each of whom receives one shilling on giving his vote. The choice of mayor formerly was in St. Peter's church; after the demolition of that edifice, in St. Mary's; but this objectionable practice has been removed by a recent act of parliament, and the election is now in the guildhall. He is, by virtue of his office, coroner for the town and its members. The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and thirty-six members of the common council, by whom the officers of the town are chosen.

The Climate of Dovor is decidedly mild, being impregnably protected on all sides except the north-west and south-east; and the air is remarkably pure. The Soil is of the chalk formation, which contributes to the cleanliness and health of the town. One of the medical practitioners of the town, who had been a resident for more than thirty years, avers, that it enjoys a remarkable exemption from serious disease; a fact that is fully borne out by the rate of mortality, in proportion to the population.

Before entering on a description of the public buildings, the history of the Harbour itself is too interesting to be passed over without a brief notice. It would appear, that at the time of the invasion of Julius Cæsar, the sea washed the base of the cliffs, under which a large portion of the present town stands, and penetrated to a considerable distance between the western and eastern cliffs. From evidence which has been adduced from masses of beach being found in cavities of the cliff, there can be no doubt that this was the case; but as there is no authentic record on this point, from the time of Cæsar to that of Edward the Confessor, in 1108, no correct idea can be formed as to the precise time or mode of the filling up the old harbour, and the formation of the ground on which the lower part of the town now stands.

This harbour was constantly in use from the time of the Conquest till the reign of Henry the Seventh; yet no documents remain to point out the various changes and vicissitudes that must have taken place in it during a period of four hundred years. No works of any material service to the mariners appear to have been executed till the reign of Henry the Eighth, when Sir John Thompson, the master of the Maison Dieu, devised a plan which was highly approved by the king, who advanced 500*l.* to begin the work. The first works, which enclosed a small basin of water with a quay for shipping goods, were confined to a narrow compass in Paradise-pent. It was intended, however, in order to secure this small harbour and the bay, to extend a main pier from Archcliff fort, one hundred and thirty-one rods eastward, into the sea, or about twenty rods farther out than the present south pier-head. Two rows of piles, or

pieces of timber, each pile being twenty-six feet long, and some of them shod with iron, were driven into holes cut in the solid rock, and fastened together with large beams, bolts, and bars of iron. Immense blocks of stone (some say of twenty tons weight) were placed between the rows of piles, and the interstices filled with chalk and beach. Two projectures, one called Chapel, and the other Stoneham's Groin, were built on the south side of the pier, and secured with blocks of chalk. The work was extended nearly to the site of the present south head, to a place called the Black Bulwark, on which it was intended to erect a platform for cannon. The foundation was extended about twenty rods farther, and may still be seen at low water, and is called the Mole Rock. After expending 50,000*l.* on these works, the king died in 1547, and left them in an unfinished state; and no provision being made to keep them in repair, the sea soon made several breaches in the wall, and accumulating banks of beach were forming in the bay. Nothing appears to have been done during the short reign of Edward the Sixth; and though Queen Mary granted letters patent to collect money throughout England to repair Dovor harbour, the sums were inadequate for the purpose. The banks of beach increased to such an alarming degree, that a boat drawing only four feet of water could not enter, and the timber and iron work of the dilapidated ruins were stolen by the distressed mariners. Pressing applications were made to Queen Elizabeth on the subject; and Sir Walter Raleigh considered the harbour to be of such importance that he presented a memorial to her Majesty respecting it. The corporation, to second this memorial, assured her Majesty that her houses, then built on the ground which the sea had left, and let on lease in her Majesty's name, would be washed away, and the harbour be entirely ruined, unless speedy repairs were granted. The queen listened to their representations, and granted to the town the free exportation of 30,000 quarters of wheat, 10,000 quarters of barley or malt, and 4,000 tuns of beer. The patent was sold to John Bird and Thomas Watts, who gave 8,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for it. Commissioners were appointed to superintend the work. They repaired Thompson's works, which extended from Archcliff fort, and built a groin or pier opposite to the Black Bulwark, and nearly to the extent of the present north head, to confine the water to a narrow passage. In the year 1581, however, a violent storm drove the sea over Thompson's wall, and choked up the entrance at the Black Bulwark; and the harbour in Paradise Pent was filled with mud and beach.

The work of reparation was again begun in May, 1583. Instead of stone, it was resolved, at the suggestion of Sir Thomas Scott, to construct similar walls to those at Dymchurch, which prevent the sea from entering Romney Marsh, from whence men came to assist. The sides were raised with mud, covered with faggots, fixed down with piles, and the middle filled up with chalk. Sir Thomas Scott superintended the men on the long wall, which extended one hundred and twenty rods, from above the Water-gate, down what is now the rope-walk near to the present York Hotel; and this wall was seventy feet wide at the bottom, and forty at the top. Richard Barry, Esq. superintended the

men on the cross wall, which extended forty rods, from near the present York Hotel, passing the present Union Hotel, and extending nearly to the cliff. This wall was ninety feet wide at the bottom, and fifty at the top; and they were both finished in less than three months, and cost only 2,700*l.* Having completed these walls the object was to make the back water useful in cleansing Paradise Pent, which was still the principal harbour, and to remove obstructions from the entrance at the Black Bulwark. A small sluice was constructed near the present bridge, at the bottom of the great pent; but the only canal by which vessels could pass into this new pent flowed round the western side of the present Union Hotel, and, passing between what is now Strond-street and the cliff, entered Paradise Pent. From hence the canal passed on, occupying the site on which Mr. Ismay's premises have since been built, and emptying itself at the mouth of the present harbour. At the upper part of this canal, by the Union Hotel, a lock, with flood-gates, was constructed, to admit the vessels into the great pent, and to reserve the water. From hence a jetty, consisting of two rows of piles filled with blocks of chalk, was formed on the east side of the canal, where Strond-street has since been built, and continued down to Paradise Pent. At the lower part of Paradise Pent, near the site of Mr. Ismay's present buildings, another lock and gates, twenty-four feet wide and seventeen high, were constructed, with a large stone sluice on the west side.

On the death of Queen Elizabeth, in 1603, the corporation of the town had engrossed the whole affairs of the harbour; and laid claim to the waste land, left by the sea. King James the First demanded a resignation of all their claims, and of all their power, relative to harbour affairs; and, in 1606, granted a charter of incorporation, by the title of the "Warden and Assistants of Dovor Harbour." The lord warden, the lieutenant of Dovor castle, and the mayor of Dovor, are principals; and eight more are chosen to assist them. The harbour appears to have been kept in good repair till the year 1652, when a squadron of armed ships, being of the fourth rate, came in to clean and victual; and the depth of water was then twenty-two feet, at the pier-head. In 1661, however, we find a memorial presented to King Charles the Second, which states, in glowing colours, the dilapidated state of the harbour; and says that the whole would soon be involved in one common ruin, unless speedy repairs were granted. An act was therefore passed; but the whole of the money raised was not to exceed 30,000*l.*, which was expended in various improvements, and in fact, rendered the canal which passed through Paradise Pent useless; and it was, in the course of time, filled up and covered with houses.

Several sail of merchantmen, worth at least 140,000*l.*, and unprovided with anchors or cables, were driven by a storm into this harbour, in 1689, most of which would probably have foundered at sea, or been taken by the enemy, if they had not availed themselves of this secure retreat. Several sail of transports, in 1693, were also saved by seeking shelter in this pier; and King Charles the Second ascribed a great part of the success gained in his maritime wars, to the convenience afforded by Dovor harbour. No new works of any great importance

were undertaken till 1753, when a head, one hundred and seventy-six feet in length, was constructed under the castle cliff, to prevent the pebbles from being driven out of the bay. In 1791, Mr. Oxenden (since Sir Henry) rebuilt sixty-five feet of the eastern extremity of the north head. The harbour, at this time, was in a respectable state. The revenues of the harbour were much improved in 1807, by having the old tonnage duty restored. Three-pence per ton was demanded of all shipping, from twenty to three hundred tons, passing from, to, or by Dovor, or coming into the harbour, except ships in ballast, or those wholly laden with coals, grindstone, purbeck, or Portland stones; from which only one halfpenny was demanded for every chaldron of coals, and for every ton of grindstone, purbeck, or Portland stones. The old work on the inside of the north head, was beaten down by a violent storm, in January, 1808. Mr. Moon, the harbour-master, gave great satisfaction to the commissioners, by rebuilding one hundred and ninety-five feet of this head, in a masterly and substantial manner. For several years Mr. Moon occupied himself in managing or improving the means already devised for clearing the entrance of the port; but observing, with concern, that they were still insufficient, he, in the year 1811, proposed to the board a plan of a novel and extensive nature, from the adoption of which he hoped to obtain greater success. It was honoured by decided approbation; and he was directed to proceed to its immediate execution. It had for its object to cause as great a body as possible to issue, not between the heads as formerly, (since he had observed that much of its power had been wasted by the stream diffusing itself,) but from within the southern head, whence it should discharge itself at three apertures, either of which might be made to operate as occasion should require. Channels, within the heads, were to conduct it into the proposed directions; the channels themselves branching from a single one, beginning at a reservoir to be fed by a new basin near it. This basin was to be formed by enclosing, with a wall, a corner of the harbour which had been hitherto nearly useless, and was to be supplied through another channel, running under ground, and conveying the water from the inner or old basin. The third, or inner branch of the culverts, has been delayed in consequence of a reduction having taken place in the income of the harbour. The expenditure has, however, been lessened; the commissioners had, in October, 1827, a balance in hand of more than 13,000*l.*, and came to a determination of resuming the work, and gave directions to Mr. Moon to provide materials for that purpose. These repairs are now in progress, and promise to be very substantial; and, independently of the advantage the harbour may derive from it, there will result a fine platform at this favourite resort, where numbers daily assemble to witness the arrival and sailing of shipping.

The Public Edifices of Dovor may be divided into three classes: the military, the civil, and the ecclesiastical. In the first class, the Castle stands preeminent among similar erections in any part of the kingdom; and it is no less interesting as a monument of antiquity, than as a specimen of modern

fortification. A minute history of this celebrated fortress would of itself occupy a volume; but, as there is much to claim our attention in Dovor more immediately connected with the object of our work as a Fashionable Directory, we must abbreviate our statement as much as possible. We shall endeavour, however, that it should deserve the denomination of "*multum in parvo.*"—Some portions of this extensive fortification have witnessed every change of government, from the subjugation of Britain by the Romans to the present time. The Romans, having determined to unite Britain to the provinces of the empire, were obliged to encounter the perils of the ocean in passing to their new possessions. These voyages were dangerous in the night time, without the assistance of lighthouses. To remedy this defect, the octagon building or watch-tower was erected during the governments of Aulus Plautius and Publius Ostorius Scapula.[b] The foundations of this pharos or watch-tower are laid in a bed of clay, which was a usual practice with the Roman masons, and is considered as a criterion of their labours. Its exterior shape is an octagon, and the interior a square, the sides of which are each about fourteen feet, and the thickness of the walls to the first floor ten feet. The lapse of time has so materially impaired this edifice, that it is now impossible to determine its original height, which, at present, is about forty feet. It was built with a stalactical composition, instead of stone, and intermixed with courses of Roman tiles; seven courses of the composition and then three courses of the tiles, alternately. The composition was formed under water, and cut into blocks about a foot in length and seven inches deep. The Roman tiles are of their usual depth, and many of them were cast in a peculiar mould, having grooves and projections corresponding with, and falling into each other, like a half dovetail, which rendered them close and compact.

The Saxons, when in possession of Kent, were too well acquainted with the utility of beacons or watch-towers, on desirable elevations, to destroy the Roman works which we have attempted to describe. They appear to have extended the groundwork, by adding to the original fortress all the spare ground that could be levelled with it. These additions, characteristic of a rude and barbarous age, were, however, designed with judgment, and adapted to the limited space they were intended to occupy. The fortress raised by the first Saxons, differing materially from that of the Romans, consisted merely of perpendicular sides, without parapets, surrounded by deep ditches. The interior part of their fortress, called the keep, was even with the edge of the perpendicular ditch, and raised twenty feet above its surrounding vallum. The keep was formed with the chalk dug out of the interior ditch, and the vallum was levelled with what was cast out of the exterior one. Under the Kentish monarchs, as well as after the dissolution of the heptarchy, the importance in which this port was held is testified by the care with which its ancient fortifications were preserved, and new ones erected; especially under the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Earl

[b] Another of these buildings was erected on the opposite coast, near Boulogne.

Godwin was the governor. Immediately after the Battle of Hastings, the Conqueror laid siege to this castle; and, although it surrendered to him after a slight resistance, he put to death the governor, Stephen of Ashburnham, and the second in command, and burnt the town, in order to terrify others into submission. He then granted the custody of the Castle to his brother Odo, who retained it until his disgrace; when the king committed the care of it to John de Fiennes, a potent baron, who associated to himself, in this important trust, several other nobles, on whom he bestowed a large portion of the lands granted to him by William for that purpose, and by which means a garrison of one thousand men, well armed, was constantly maintained here. Henry the Second rebuilt the keep, and otherwise materially strengthened the fortifications; and, although with a very small garrison, Hubert de Burgh, in the reigns of John and Henry the Third, twice resisted all the efforts of the dauphin of France, with a large army, to obtain possession of it.

From this period we do not find any thing material in the history of this castle, except the constant care of successive sovereigns, and especially of Henry the Eighth, in securing and improving its means of defence, until the commencement of the civil war, in 1642, when, on the night of the 1st of August, a zealous partisan of the parliament, named Drake, executed the daring and successful enterprise of seizing it, by the assistance of ten or twelve persons only. By means of ropes and scaling-ladders he led his little party to the top of the cliff next the sea, which, in the persuasion of its being inaccessible, had been left unguarded. On arriving here they immediately advanced, disarmed the sentinels, and threw open the gates. The governor, taken by surprise, and concluding that Drake was at the head of a large body of troops, surrendered at discretion; while the heroic captor dispatched a messenger to the earl of Warwick, who commanded the parliamentary forces at Canterbury, with intelligence of his success, and a request for some assistance to enable him to retain possession: 120 men were immediately sent to him; and although the king, as soon as he received the news of this unforeseen event, attempted to remedy it, by sending a strong military force to retake the fortress, the parliament, well aware of its importance, marched a superior body of troops to its relief, which compelled the royalist general to raise the siege, and they continued masters of it during the remainder of the contest. After this time the Castle appears to have been much neglected until the commencement of the late war, when the threats of invasion from the opposite shore occasioned great attention to the defence of this line of coast, and Dovor Castle has experienced its full share of the notice of government. "The alterations that have been made," says an intelligent writer on this subject, "are but little calculated to give pleasure to those who venerate the Castle for its antiquity: yet it is still one of the most interesting fortresses in the kingdom; and perhaps that interest may with many be considered to have increased, through the opportunity which is now afforded of contemplating both the ancient and modern systems of defence on the same spot."

The modern works for the defence of this important fortress comprise several

batteries, with a train of heavy artillery, magazines, covered ways, casemates formed in the solid rock on which it is situated, and subterraneous communications and apartments for the reception of a garrison, if necessary; the latter are supplied with light and air by various apertures cut through the chalk to a great depth, and are sufficiently capacious to receive two thousand men. At the same time that the above works were formed, a new road was made from the town to the summit of the cliff, in such a direction as to be completely commanded by the batteries; and a branch from this road enters the Castle by a bridge and gate, of modern construction.

The Castle at present affords specimens of almost every kind of fortification which can render it impregnable; but the buildings composing it are so numerous, and their relative situations so complicated, that a verbal description cannot give more than a general idea of them. They cover nearly the whole summit of the lofty cliff on which they are situated, and, in a general way, may be said to consist of two courts, of which the lower is surrounded by a wall, excepting towards the sea, where a large portion, together with the cliff on which it stood, was precipitated into the ocean by an earthquake, in April, 1680. This wall is strengthened by a number of towers of various shapes, most of them distinguished by the name of some eminent individual connected with the Castle. The first, beginning from the cliff on the west side, is called the Old Tower, and here was formerly a gate and drawbridge; the second, Rokesley Tower, so named from one of its captains; Chilham Tower, the next, was built by Fulbert de Lucy, lord of Chilham, in this county, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and is now used as a prison for persons committed under the authority of the lord warden of the Cinque Ports, to the custody of an officer called the bodar of Dovor Castle, who has also a residence here; Hurst Tower, Sayes Tower, and Gatton Tower, are so denominated from the names of the manors the produce of which was allotted by William the First to keep them in repair. Peveril's, or Beauchamp's tower, received its names from its builder, William de Peveril, and its subsequent commander, Hugh de Beauchamp, both of whom were followers of the Conqueror, as was also Robert de Port, from whom the eighth tower received its original appellation; but, having been rebuilt by Mary the First, it is now called Mary's Tower. The ninth, in which is the principal entrance to the lower court, was named Fiennes' Tower, after the great commander of that name, but is now generally called the Constable's Tower, as containing the apartments appropriated to the use of the chief officer of the Castle, during his residence here. In this tower the ancient records of the Cinque Ports were deposited; and, with unpardonable neglect, many were allowed to perish from the dampness of the room in which they were placed, and others were sold to tailors for making measures! Near this tower are the modern barracks erected for the use of the garrison.

Beyond the gateway, the first tower is called Clopton's Tower, and was rebuilt by Edward the Fourth. Here were kept the archives of the Castle; but these, like those of the Cinque Ports, have been in a great measure destroyed; "being

piled up in a heap," as we are informed by the Rev. Mr. Darell, in his History of Dovor Castle, " and then set on fire, by a lewd scoundrel named Levenishe, out of spite to John Monings, whose competitor he had been for the chief command. The next is called God's-foe Tower, and this is followed by Crevequer's Tower, both named from their builders or commanders in the reign of William the First; these are succeeded by Fitz-William's or St. John's, Averanche's or Maunsel's, and Veville's or Pincester Tower, all of which derive their appellations from the early constables of the Castle, or from noblemen and knights to whom the defence of a portion of it was intrusted. Some other towers, not distinguished by any particular names, complete the series. The ascent to the upper court is steep and winding, leading to King's Gate and Bridge, which form the entrance, and are defended in a variety of ways. This court, like the lower, is encompassed by a massive wall and numerous towers; and near its centre is the keep, a noble pile, sometimes called the Palace Tower, from its having frequently been the residence of our early monarchs. It is in a good state of preservation, and is now used as a magazine. It contains a chapel, and many apartments, the principal of which, as in other buildings of this description, are on the third floor, the first being appropriated to the reception of stores, and the second to the garrison. The walls are from eighteen to twenty feet thick; the summit is embattled, and has a turret at each angle; the height of which, from the ground, is ninety-two feet, but from the sea, at low-water mark, four hundred and sixty-six feet; these turrets command a most extensive and delightful prospect over the French and English coasts, with the intervening strait.

The towers which surround the upper court are numerous, but not deserving of particular notice, with the exception of Suffolk Tower, so called from the duke of Suffolk, to whom it was presented by Edward the Fourth, who had caused it to be built at great expense. The appearance of all this side has been much altered for the worse by the erection of barracks, a mess-room, kitchen, &c., whose deformities present a very unpleasing contrast to the venerable and majestic beauty of other parts of the Castle. Beyond the upper court are the ancient walls and vallum of Earl Godwin, and several towers, one of which contains a well said to be three hundred and seventy feet deep: Harcourt Tower has a gateway; and beyond this are several ranges of barracks, and a second wall, which encircles the summit of the hill, and includes the ancient church and lighthouse already mentioned.

Near the edge of the cliff is a very beautiful piece of brass ordnance, twenty-four feet long, which was cast at Utrecht, in 1544; it is finely ornamented with figures in bas-relief, and carries a twelve-pound shot. Queen Elizabeth is said to have had it presented to her from the states of Holland. On the breech of the gun are the following lines in Dutch:—

" Breeck sevret al mure ende wal
Bin ic geheten;
Doer derch en dal boert minen bal
Van mi gesmeten."

Of which the following is a translation:—

O'er hill and dale I throw my ball;
Breaker my name of mound and wall.

Interesting and important as is the fortress just described, Dovor has yet other military erections to boast. During the war which ended in the year 1783, fortifications were erected on the elevated and commanding ground called the western heights. Four guard-houses were constructed, and their positions strengthened by ramparts and lines of modern defence, which extended a considerable distance on the adjacent hills; and seventy-two pieces of cannon were mounted to protect them. Immense sums were expended in strengthening this elevated position, during the eleven years preceding the general peace, in 1814. Whole regiments of soldiers, (on extra pay,) companies of miners and engineers, and a large train of masons, artificers, and labourers, were continually employed in forming excavations, lines, breastworks, batteries, and redoubts, and all the formidable constructions of military defence. This lofty eminence is more elevated than the Castle, and overlooks the summit of Shakespeare's Cliff; and the extensive batteries not only command the town and harbour, but the approaches from the surrounding country. Handsome barracks are pleasantly situated above the town, and have a communication with it, by means of a military shaft. The entrance from the lower part of Snargate-street is through an arched passage, at the extremity of which, three spiral flights of steps wind round a large shaft or tower, open at the top to admit light, and sunk in the solid rock. One hundred and forty steps ascend the shaft; and the whole forms an ingenious and substantial piece of masonry, such as cannot fail to attract the attention of the curious. Above these barracks is situated the grand redoubt, surrounded by a deep ditch or fosse. The ditch is not perceptible at a distance; but, on approaching the battlements, it opens its deep and wide cavern, and forbids all nearer access. On the ridge of the mountain, at a considerable distance from the town, is the citadel, defended by deep ditches, and numerous flanking and masked batteries, besides those that surmount the parapet. Lines of communication and subterraneous excavations connect every part of these extensive fortifications, which are sufficiently capacious to enclose a numerous army. At the conclusion of the peace, most of the cannon was dismounted, and the works left in an unfinished state. Should they ever be completed, they will form the strongest position in the whole kingdom; and the garrison would be well supplied with excellent water, from deep wells and curiously contrived tanks. A military road, made during the time of these improvements, passes over the hill, from Archcliff Fort, near the sea-shore, to the entrance of the town, near the Folkstone Road. The Military Hospital, which was erected at the same time, is a handsome building, and is delightfully situated on the declivity of the mountain, facing the sea.

The edifices devoted to civil purposes in Dovor cannot compare in magnitude or importance with those connected with the military establishments of the

county. The TOWN-HALL, situated in the Market-place, is a rude irregular building, supported on very antique wooden pillars, comprising various specimens of architecture, from the different repairs it has undergone. The hall is spacious, and has another room adjoining for the grand jury; it is ornamented with several good portraits, particularly one (painted by Zoffany) of the late worthy and highly respected Peter Fector, Esq., who, after spending an unusually long life in the practice of every amiable and christian virtue, calmly expired at his residence in Snargate-street, at the age of ninety years, on the 30th of January, 1814. There is also in the hall a curious print representing the embarkation of Henry the Eighth for France, on the 31st of May, 1520, preparatory to his interview with Francis the First. In this place the sessions for the town and liberties are held, and the court of request or conscience, for the recovery of small debts, sits here the first Tuesday in the month, to which court the liberties of Dovor, and several neighbouring parishes may appeal.

The GAOL is a recent building, erected in 1821 near the Market-place, on the site of the old gaol, and of a house formerly used for the charity-school. The first stone was laid by Sir Thomas Mantell, Knt., the mayor of the town, on the last day of his mayoralty, September the 8th, 1820. Owing to litigation with the architect, Richard Elsam, the cost to the corporation was very considerable, and is still a charge on the poor-rates.

A new CUSTOM-HOUSE was erected on the quay in the year 1806, the old buildings used for the purpose being in a very ruinous state. This building is well adapted for its intention, and the continual bustle occasioned by the inspectors, on the departure and arrival of vessels, more particularly since our intercourse with the continent, gives a lively appearance to the quay.

The POST-OFFICE, though not a building erected for the purpose, may, with propriety, be noticed next to the Custom-house. It is situated in Pent-side, and is under the direction of Sir Thomas Mantell, Knt., agent for the packets, and Mr. Peter Popkiss, postmaster. Mails for France arrive in Dovor from London every Wednesday and Saturday, at ten o'clock, and on Tuesday and Friday, at six o'clock in the morning, which are despatched immediately by his Majesty's steam-packets.

THE THEATRE.—This building was erected in 1790, by a company of gentlemen, who advanced the money in 50*l.* transferable shares. It is situated in Snargate-street, and is usually open as a playhouse from September till nearly April. Subscription assemblies are also held monthly, during the winter; and occasional dancing and card assemblies in the summer. Externally, the Theatre is a very neat and commanding edifice, and the internal arrangements and decorations are equal, if not superior, to any Theatre we have visited during the progress of this work. Though only a small house, the internal economy is such that it will hold from 60*l.* to 70*l.*; and the audiences, generally speaking, more select than are usually met with in country playhouses. The management, at the period we are writing this, is under that of Mr. John Sloman,

the manager of the Canterbury, Rochester, Maidstone, and Tunbridge-Wells theatres.

Dover has formerly abounded in ecclesiastical edifices, having formerly been divided into seven parishes, and provided with an equal number of churches:—now, however, they are reduced to two. The five which have ceased to exist were dedicated to St. Martin le Grand, St. Martin the Less, St. Nicholas, St. John, and St. Peter. St. Martin's was the mother church in the town; and none of the priests were allowed to sing mass in the other churches, until St. Martin's priest had begun, which was announced by tolling the great bell. The remains of massy columns still bear witness to its ancient grandeur. The place of burial, now called the Old Churchyard, is still used for that purpose by the inhabitants of St. Mary's parish. By what means it became private property is not known; but it was sold in 1593, by John Toke to John Lovedale; and the present proprietor claims a right of herbage, and demands a fee of five guineas for permission to erect an altar tomb on the premises, and ten shillings and sixpence for a head-stone. The general baptists have a piece railed off for a burying-place, and a part is used for a carpenter's yard. We must, however, leave the history and description of the different churches to antiquaries who delight to dwell among the tombs, and confine our statements to the two remaining edifices, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. James.

St. Mary's, situated in Canon-street, is probably one of the three religious houses built by the canons of St. Martin's, during the latter period of the Saxon government. The tower, bases, columns, capitals, and arches, are all indications of Saxon architecture. Two rows of massive pillars, some round and others of a parellelogramic form, with demi-columns at each side, support the roof. The bases, capitals, and columns, as well as the width of the arches, have a considerable variation. Some of the arches are circular, some elliptical, and some pointed. The distance between the pillars varies from seven to thirteen feet. The nave consists of three aisles and three transepts, with a recess towards the east, in which are placed the communion-table and the magistrates' seats. The recess has the appearance of a small chancel; but the parishioners claim and repair it, as a part of the nave. All the remaining space is filled with pews; and commodious galleries extend on each side: the length being about one hundred and twenty feet, and the breadth fifty-five.—The advowson was in the gift of the crown in the reign of King John, who gave it to Hubert de Burgh: and, in 1384, we find it appropriated by the abbot of Pontiniac, and it was then valued at 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* After this it belonged to the master and brethren of the Maison Dieu, who provided a priest daily to officiate in it; and churchwardens were appointed to keep it in repair. When the hospital of the Maison Dieu was suppressed in 1534, it again reverted to the crown; and John Thompson, who was then master of that hospital, estimated the value of the parsonage at 6*l.* per annum. King Henry the Eighth being at Dover in 1547, the inhabitants entreated that he would give them the church for a place of worship. As there were no tithes,

nor any provision for the maintenance of a minister, he readily consented; and, on his departure, the parishioners put a seal on the doors, in token of possession. It then became a perpetual curacy, the advowson of which was vested in the inhabitants.

St. James's Church is a very ancient fabric; but no record exists to inform us by whom or when built. It is a small rectory in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but formerly belonged to the Castle; and even to this day the courts of chancery and admiralty for the Cinque Ports are occasionally held in it. It is built at the foot of the Castle-hill; the tower has no steeple;—it contains six bells. The walls appear to be composed of materials but a few degrees removed from rubbish;—the windows have been comparatively recently inserted, and do not correspond with the antique appearance of the walls. The roof is covered with blue slates; and the *tout ensemble* of the building has any thing but a picturesque appearance. The churchyard is of a considerable size, and is by no means in need of incumbents. The charities of this church are few in comparison with those of St. Mary's. A sermon is preached in the morning, and evening service read in the afternoon.

There are several buildings which were originally erected for religious purposes; but which have now fallen into ruin, or have been devoted to secular uses. The most remarkable of these is the Maison Dieu, now the victualling-office. It was built by Hubert de Burg, earl of Kent, chief justice of England in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third, and intended as an hospital for poor pilgrims on their passage to and from the continent. It was endowed with a church dedicated to St. Mary, having lands and manors sufficient for its maintenance. The patronage was presented by Hubert to the king, who, being present at the dedication of the church, gave and confirmed to it then, and at various times afterwards, several manors, possessions, and churches, by which he became reputed the second founder. This building has been much famed as the occasional residence of the kings of England when travelling to France, and many political transactions have been executed therein. The Maison Dieu has passed through several changes, being (as before stated) originally intended as an hospital, and continuing such till the reign of Henry the Eighth, when it was by him suppressed, and converted into a victualling-office for the royal navy; in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, it was let on lease to a maltster, at an annual rental of 60*l.*; and, after a series of years, again used as a victualling-office.

Several other edifices, of a character somewhat similar, existed either in Dovor itself or its immediate vicinity. Among these were Our Lady of Pity's Chapel, erected on the sea-shore near Archcliffe Fort, by a northern nobleman, on the spot, as tradition relates, where he was shipwrecked: it has long since fallen a prey to the raging ocean. On the ground now occupied by the fort, formerly stood a noble mansion, belonging to the Knights Templars, who were suppressed by Edward the Second. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, intended for poor leprous persons, was built about the year 1150, at Buckland, on a piece of

land called Theyne, on the western side of the present London Road. Langdon Abbey, some of the ruins of which still remain, was erected on the north-west side of the Deal Road, about four miles from Dovor; and, about three miles south-west of Dovor are the remains of St. Radigun's, or Bradvile Abbey, founded about the year 1190.

Several denominations of dissenters have chapels in Dovor. The BAPTISTS had a congregation in Dovor as early as 1543: at first their sentiments were Calvinistic, but subsequently they embraced the doctrine of general redemption. They endured much persecution during the reign of Charles the Second; and it was not till the year 1745 that premises were purchased for the erection of a chapel.[e] The foundation-stone of the present elegant chapel, designed by Mr. Thomas Read, was laid on the 15th of February, 1819, by Mr. Sampson Kingsford, elder of the Baptists' church at Canterbury, who delivered an appropriate discourse on the occasion. This chapel, which is situated above the Fivepost-lane leading from Snargate-street, was opened for public worship on the 2nd of May, 1820. Several vaults, with entrances from the adjoining cemetery, were constructed in the basement; and some remains were removed from the old burying-ground, and interred in this new place of sepulture. It is stated, that of late years most of the members have embraced the Unitarian doctrine. A Sunday school, of about one hundred and twenty children, is connected with this congregation.

THE FRIENDS' CHAPEL.—This peculiar sect made its first appearance at Dovor during the time that Oliver Cromwell held the reins of government. Its members purchased their burying-ground, adjoining Woolcomber-street, in 1660. It had previously been a garden, which was bought for 15*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and the wall cost 5*l.* Some of the members belonging to the society continue to bury their dead in this ground at the present day. Like the Baptists, they endured contumely, persecution, and imprisonment, during the reign of the profligate monarch whose restoration the dissenters had so materially facilitated. For some time they had a meeting-house in St. James's-street, but, about thirty years since, they erected a commodious chapel in Queen-street. This chapel has also an adjoining burying-ground; and a high wall surrounds the premises. All unpleasant feelings towards these people have happily subsided; and they now hold an equal and respectable rank in society. Many of them are resident here; and several of the Friends visit Dovor during the summer season.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—In the year 1703, a spot of ground in Last-lane, on part of which stood a malt-house, was purchased by Philip Papillon, Esq., M. P., for the use of a presbyterian congregation. In 1758, his son, David Papillon, Esq. added greatly to his father's bounty, by remitting

[e] A sketch of the history of this and of the other dissenting congregations in Dovor, is to be found in Batcheller's History of Dovor, which will well repay the perusal of those who feel interested in such researches.

both the principal and the interest of the debt owing to his family by the congregation.

It is stated, in a document dated Dovor, July 4, 1706, that the congregation in Last-lane Meeting-house (since called Zion Chapel) was brought into regular order and discipline at that time; and about eighty persons are named as "members of a church, meeting now at Dovor aforesaid, and gathered by the blessing of God, by the ministry of Samuel Pryce.—James Holes and Michael Russel, elders."

After the death of the pastor, the Rev. R. Holt, in 1769, the congregation being much diminished, the place was shut up till the year 1771. At this time, a few individuals who were attached to the doctrines so long preached by their late pastor, despairing of being able to support a successor, sent a deputation to Margate, to invite the preachers in the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion to pay them a visit. This request was complied with; and ultimately an arrangement was entered into with the trustees, who agreed to give possession for a term of seven years, on condition that ten pounds should be laid out annually in repairs, which were then much needed. The chapel was supplied by various ministers in succession till the year 1802, when the Rev. William Mather received a general invitation from the members of this chapel, and was appointed pastor of the congregation towards the end of that year. In 1814, it was discovered that the chapel had been erected on an insecure foundation; and it was resolved to rebuild the edifice in a substantial manner, and to erect two additional galleries for the accommodation of the increasing congregation. It is now sufficiently large to contain five hundred persons; and has a vestry and a house for the minister attached to it, and an adjoining burying-ground. Several respectable families of Dovor have burial-places in this chapel, which are pointed out by numerous grave-stones in the aisles. For the late improvements in their chapel, the congregation are principally indebted to the exertions of Mr. Mather, who sacrificed much of his time, and a considerable portion of his emolument, to promote the object. A Sunday school, gratuitously conducted by members of the congregation, was established fifteen years since; and the present number of children is about one hundred and fifty.

The Wesleyan-Methodist Chapel.—The first appearance of the Wesleyan Methodists at Dovor was about the year 1760, when the Rev. Charles Wesley addressed the people from a chair, near the victualling-office; and was received in that riotous and disorderly manner which this novel mode of preaching frequently met with from a thoughtless and enraged multitude. On the following year, a place which had been previously used as a cooperage was taken in Queen-street for a place of worship. After this, they removed to Limekiln-street, where two dwelling-houses were converted into a chapel; and they continued there till the present chapel was erected in Queen Elizabeth-square. It is a commodious building, and will seat about five hundred persons. The Sunday school, which was established in 1813, is attended by about two hundred and sixty children.

The Particular Baptists' Chapel.—Though this denomination, which had converts in Dovor so early as 1543, had places of worship in the neighbouring villages, particularly at Eythorne, we cannot find that they had any place of worship in this town prior to the year 1822, when they hired a private room for that purpose; and in the following year, 1823, built a commodious chapel on Pent-side. This edifice is sufficiently spacious to accommodate 500 persons; and has a Sunday school-room in the basement. At present, the school consists of about 80 children.

Saint John's Chapel was erected in Middle-row, at the Pier, in 1823, for a congregation of Independents; but the service ceased in 1827, and the chapel was closed. It has since, however, been re-opened; the church service is now performed previously to the sermon.

Accommodations for Residence.—There are few places that can boast a greater variety of accommodations than Dover. The lodging-houses, as has already been intimated, are chiefly situate on the beach; but to those who do not wish to approximate the ocean so closely, some very pleasant houses in the interior present themselves at more moderate charges. The hotels and inns are so numerous, that we fear it will be impossible to find a variety of words in the English language to do justice to them all separately; we shall, however, notice some of the principal of them, and the remainder must excuse our classing them together *en masse*.

Wright's Hotel and Ship Inn.—Priority of situation, (being on the quay, close to the harbour and custom-house, and commanding a fine view of the French coast,)—and consequence, from the patronage which has been so long and deservedly rendered to it,—the house of temporary (and not unfrequently prolonged) sojourn of kings, princes, ambassadors and nobles, justly entitles this hotel to the first notice. To judge from appearances alone, by which the world is so often deceived, a stranger, untaught in the fact, would not give credence to it; a short period, however, judging from the contemplated improvements, will bring both the fact and appearances in unison. Nevertheless, in its present state, few, if any hotels in the kingdom, can boast of superior accommodation (including baths), or more of the "*suaviter in modo*" in the management, than will be found at this celebrated house of entertainment, which the travelling or fashionable world scarcely need be advised is under the immediate superintendence of its spirited proprietor, Mr. Charles Wright.

Payn's Royal York Hotel and Post-House.—This extensive and much frequented hotel possesses an advantage over its contemporaries,—that of being more contiguous to the sea-shore, and having a more direct communication with those marine residences which have of later years tended so much to improve the town and advance its interests. Little, however, can be said, more than is known, of the accommodations of the York Hotel; it is, nevertheless, susceptible of great improvements—not as relating to its internal arrangements or management,—but as regards its external marine prospect.

With such capabilities of improvement as are applicable to the latter, let us hope Mr. Payne will (which, we have authority to say, it is his intention to do) clear away a frontage which is any thing but ornamental. The hotel was built by the father of the present proprietor, and, by good management, has become one of the most frequented in the kingdom. In the year 1814, when the crowned heads visited England, this hotel was honoured, immediately on their landing, by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Princes of the blood royal of Prussia, Field Marshal Blucher (who was created Prince in the hotel), and the whole of the numerous staff attached to those distinguished personages.

Back and Son's (late Chaplin's) London Hotel.—External appearance and internal accommodation are, we have said, sometimes at issue. No one, however, can bring this establishment in guilty to the charge. Chaplin's or the London Hotel has ever ranked, since it first reared its head, as a first-rate concern; nor is it likely to forfeit its character of "*inter primos*" under the new management. Possessing every accommodation which the most fastidious may reasonably wish for, and a pleasant situation and prospect such as the most fastidious might desire, it cannot fail, as heretofore, to secure a share of that patronage that has been so largely and deservedly dealt out to the town of Dovor. To say more would be superfluous,—to have said less would have been unjust.

Hipgrave's Hotel and Gun Tavern.—This very comfortable and well-conducted hotel is situated on the quay, the custom-house and packet-offices (a great convenience) being immediately adjacent. The house is fitted up in a manner suitable either for large or small parties; the beds are excellent, the rooms commodious, the wines superior, and the culinary department reflecting the highest credit on the *artiste:* in fact, the *tout ensemble* of the management of this house, at which there is a *table d'hôte* on the arrival of the packets, added to the commanding view of the French coast from the front, renders it a most desirable sojourn for those who have occasion to visit this quarter. It is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Hipgrave, in whose proprietorship the house has been for nearly twenty years—a recommendation in itself.

Crothall's Paris Hotel.—This extensive, very convenient, and well-conducted establishment, is most eligibly situated at the end of Snargate-street, immediately contiguous to the quays, where the Ostend, Boulogne, and Calais packets, arrive at and depart from daily. It is under the management of Mr. Crothall, the proprietor, and affords every accommodation the most luxurious may desire, or the economical wish for. The beds are numerous and excellent—the wines choice and superior—the culinary department equal to any, and the charges moderate.

Divers' Dovor Castle Inn and Family Hotel.—The situation of this hotel alone will, at all times, secure to it a full share of the public patronage, being on the steam-packet quay, opposite the custom-house, commanding an uninterrupted view of the harbour. The internal and external management, however, which is under that of Mr. and Mrs. Divers, in whose proprietorship it is, will

give it an extra claim. The rooms are commodious—the beds excellent—the wines superior—the *cuisine* (an object which all will admit of the greatest importance) reflecting the highest credit, and, "though last not least," the charges moderate. For the accommodation of passengers arriving by the packets, or for casual visitors, there is an excellent *table d'hôte:* in fact, it is a house well deserving the patronage it receives.

Jell's Union Hotel.—This very commodious, well-conducted, and long-standing hotel, which is under the management of Mr. Jell, is most eligibly situated near the quays, thereby presenting the greatest facilities to those departing from, or arriving in, this country. It is well calculated either for large or small families; also for gentlemen travelling by themselves, having an excellent coffee-room, where every convenience, accommodation, and attention await them; all of which will be found at the most moderate charges. Coaches, carrying only four insides, leave this hotel for London three times every day, as also coaches to Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, Hastings, and Brighton.

Huntley's City of Antwerp Hotel and Commercial Tavern.—This truly comfortable and principal commercial hotel is most eligibly situated in the interior of the town, at the corner of the Market-place, at the entrance to Dovor from the London and Canterbury Road. It is almost superfluous to speak of that which has become so notorious, viz., that your commercial traveller is an excellent judge of good sleeping, good eating, and good drinking; consequently, unnecessary to state, that all those are to be procured at the Antwerp Hotel, which is in the proprietorship and under the management of Mr. Huntley, whose attention and moderate charges will always secure to him that patronage he has so long and deservedly enjoyed.

Royal Oak and Commercial Inn.—This inn, which is one of the first of the second class, is near the church as the traveller enters Dovor from London and Canterbury. It is conducted by Mr. W. Moull, and is a house, from what we could judge and what we could learn, where there was no lack of good entertainment; among the most prominent items of which, are good beds, good liquors, a good larder, an obliging host and hostess, and moderate charges. Here is also an excellent assembly room, in which the Dovor Musical Union Society hold their weekly meetings, and in which, also, the corn-market is held.

Podevin's King's Head Hotel and Posting-House.—This old and highly respectable establishment, which is under the excellent management of Mrs. Podevin, not only commands an excellent sea prospect; but, from its contiguity to the quays, affords every facility, as it does accommodation, to travellers arriving from, or departing to, the opposite coast. Coaches to and from London, likewise, leave the King's Head four times a day.

Hoad's Packet-Boat Inn.—This very comfortable establishment, which is under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Hoad, is most eligibly situated in Strond-street, immediately opposite Wright's Hotel, and contiguous to the quays, custom-house, and packet-office. Suffice it to say, its accommodations, moderate charges, and situation, render it a most eligible house of sojourn.

Elvey's Shakspeare Hotel.—This very respectable and old-established hotel is situated in Bench-street, and immediately contiguous to the baths, the libraries, and the Marine-parade.

Dyason's (late Cullen's) Albion Hotel.—This hotel, which is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Dyason, into whose proprietorship it has lately come, is a very comfortable establishment, where the traveller will be sure to find good beds, good eating and drinking, a respectable and neighbourly company, and an obliging host and hostess. It is situated in Hawkesbury-street; and, being contiguous to the quays, affords every facility to the traveller leaving or arriving in this country.

Cullen's Royal George Inn, Bowling-Green, and Tea-Gardens.—This establishment,—which is situated on the Bulwark-hill, near to Archcliff Fort, and which is kept by Mr. Ambrose Cullen, former proprietor of the Albion Hotel, and for seven years of the Albion at Calais,—though small, has some very attractive features, in its bowling-green, tea-gardens, and commanding prospect of the sea and surrounding hills. Here, after the business of the day, the tradesman (or indeed any other) may enjoy a dignified ease, accompanied by a full command of the town, harbour, ocean and shipping; or, if desirous of indulging in the manly exercise of bowls, he can enjoy the same

"Midway 'tween heaven and earth;"

the bowling-green being on one of those immense cliffs which at once protect and ornament the town. The stranger visiting Dovor we would particularly direct to this spot, where, undisturbed, he may contemplate one of those scenes that Nature, among her extraordinary freaks, has rendered worthy of the admiration of her reasoning sons, and which may afford them materials for placing a proper value on the numerous benefits they enjoy. The house affords the best of every thing—good cheer, and an obliging host and hostess.

No place, it has already been observed, possesses more shades of accommodation than Dovor; and although we have given separate notices of the *élite* of the hotels and taverns, yet would it appear invidious were we to pass over a host of others, which, although of a less aristocratic order, have, nevertheless, claims on the various grades of the travelling community; and we can safely add, from the long stay we made in Dovor, and the scrutinizing observation we employed, that the second and third-rate taverns and inns in this town are equal, if not superior, to many of the first-rate ones in others. Among many, we will name the following:—Fountain Tavern, Mr. R. Reynolds, Strond-street. Guildhall Tavern, Mr. George Foord, Market-place. Fleur de Lis, Mr. T. Holmes, Council-house-street. Saracen's Head, Mr. E. Austin, High-street. Rose Inn, Mr. Richard Wratten, High-street. Paris Tap, Mr. Thomas Oyler, Snargate-street. Fox Inn, Mr. William Marsh, St. James's-street. Red Cow, Mr. Samuel Peirce, Priory-street. Four Quarters Tavern, Mr. W. Burgess, Liverpool-place. Prince Regent Inn, Mr. E. Thomson, Market. Barley Mow, Mr. William Harberts, Pent-side. Flying Horse,

Mrs. Chittenden, Market-street. Providence Hotel, Mr. John Usmer, Pier. Cinque Port Arms Inn, Mr. J. C. Kemp, Quay. Bricklayers' Arms Inn, Mr. T. Houghton, Charlton-road.

The Bathing at Dovor is upon a fine beach, which, though somewhat steep, is perfectly safe with the most ordinary precaution. There are about a dozen machines, kept in excellent order and well attended. They stand immediately to the right of the Marine-parade. Those who prefer the private bath may be equally well accommodated, as there are three sets of warm and cold baths immediately in the rear of the bathing-machines. The first in proximity to the Parade are—

Duttson's Wellington Baths.—These baths are conducted in a highly creditable manner by Mrs. Duttson, and comprise hot, cold, shower, vapour, and douche, on the latest improved principles: likewise sea-bathing, with experienced guides; the whole being under Mrs. D.'s superintendence. The next in succession are—

Marsh's Royal Adelaide Baths.—These baths, which form another of three establishments adjoining each other, are under the superintendence of Mr. J. Marsh, and comprise warm, cold, and shower baths, with every comfort and convenience that can be desired. Bathing-machines, attended by an experienced guide, are likewise in attendance; one of whom had long the honour of being bather to her most gracious Majesty, then residing at Dovor Castle as Duchess of Clarence.

Wiles & Co.'s Baths are the third set, and are similar to those already described, being fitted up in a very complete manner, with most comfortable dressing-rooms and other conveniences. Bathing-machines are likewise kept by the same proprietor, attended by steady and experienced guides.

The invalid in search of health will feel the walk on the Parade peculiarly sheltered, and, if disposed, may be agreeably extended along the rope-walk, which borders on the sea to the north pier, which may be said to be almost encircled by the ocean. There he will find a succession of interesting objects well calculated to divert his attention, and to destroy *ennui*, while he inhales the reanimating breeze. The more robust visitors to this delightful watering place may try their strength by ascending the heights and winding their way to Shakespeare's Cliff, from which, it may safely be affirmed, they will return provided with a sauce that would render a *déjeûné à-la-fourchette* more pleasing than the most splendid entertainment could be in its absence.

The Amusements of Dovor are few. It would seem as though the grandeur of nature withered the trifling pursuits which flourish in places of less noble aspect. Dovor is, however, well provided with libraries; and, from our own experience, we are compelled to say, peculiarly so with librarians, whose politeness is only exceeded by their intelligence.

The King's Arms Library.—We know not of a greater desideratum,

during a marine sojourn, than a well-stored library, and a reading-room whose table shall be abundantly supplied with political information,—the shelves of the former presenting ample amusement for the lovers of literature; and of no establishment can this more truly be predicated than of the KING'S ARMS LIBRARY at Dovor, the proprietor of which is Mr. W. BATCHELLER. Here that abundance and variety will be found,—the library containing upwards of five thousand volumes, and the reading-room being regularly supplied with the diurnal, weekly, monthly, and quarterly publications; and, though last, not least with the majority of marine visitors, an excellent assortment of fancy articles. It is situated at the corner of Snargate-street, the reading-room commanding a fine sea view. In addition to which, an assembly-room is also fitted up, over the shop and library, which likewise commands a beautiful prospect of the sea and harbour, and where promenades are held during the season, and quadrille and card assemblies during the winter.

THE MARINE LIBRARY.—In our notices of the different libraries and reading-rooms on the coast we have already visited, few, if any, have a greater claim to the patronage of visitors or residents than the Marine Library at this ancient Cinque Port, and now fashionable watering place. In addition to its situation being "with the first," and its literary store being upwards of five thousand volumes, (comprising the best and most esteemed works of the most celebrated authors,) it is abundantly and regularly supplied with the daily and country papers,—likewise with the magazines, reviews, and periodicals: thus affording to the marine sojourner diffuse matter for political information or literary recreation.

WARREN AND HENDREY'S LIBRARY.—This old-established and well-conducted subscription library is immediately contiguous to the quays, Wright's, and others of the principal hotels, being situate at the west-end of Snargate-street. In addition to well-stored shelves, a choice selection of fancy goods, and intelligent principals, the reading-room is well and regularly supplied with the diurnal, weekly, monthly, and quarterly publications: in fact, this establishment is worthy the patronage of both visitors and residents.

RIGDEN'S LIBRARY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINT AND CARICATURE REPOSITORY.—This highly respectable establishment, which is situated in the centre of Snargate-street, opposite the Grand Military Shaft, is conducted by Mr. Thomas Rigden; and, independent of well-stored shelves of the best authors, contains an assortment of French and English prints and caricatures superior to any repository we have seen out of London; to say nothing of the great variety of picturesque views of Dovor, fancy articles, &c. &c., alike ornamental for the cabinet, drawing-room, or boudoir.

THE PETIT BAZAAR.—Though cognomened "the little," yet is it a very pertinent definition of *multum in parvo*, containing a variety of utilities and toys, corresponding with the desires of the urchin and the wants of the gentleman or lady. The worthy proprietor, Mr. Squiers, so humourously sets forth his wares in his advertisement, that he leaves us little else to do, than to refer our readers

to the same,—and to say that the visitors to Dovor cannot do better, if inclined to purchase, than to pay a visit to the "Petit Bazaar."

It will be satisfactory to those parents or guardians who may be desirous of availing themselves of such an opportunity, to be informed, that there are several highly respectable SEMINARIES, where either their sons or their daughters might reside, with equal advantage to the progress of their mental improvement and to their bodily health. A list of these institutions will be found in the DIRECTORY attached to this work.

The CHARITIES and BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS of Dovor next engage our attention.

Prior to the time when assessments were first levied to relieve the poor, an almshouse adjoining St. Michael's church, in Bench-street, was erected by some unknown person; but the date of its origin cannot be ascertained. This house, in 1522, was exchanged, by the corporation, for the present almshouse in Queen-street, which belonged to one Oliver Lygs. The mayor for the time being is master of the charity; and two of the common council are warden and treasurer. The early accounts of the charity being lost, it is not possible to determine for what particular purpose it was intended. Distressed objects of every description were relieved during the first ninety years of the existing accounts; and such objects have been occasionally relieved to the present time. Several persons have given and devised lands and money to this charity; and, from the wording of these documents, it would appear that it was intended for general relief. There are four old small adjoining houses in Blackditch, which appear to have been appendages to this charity; and which have been let, these many years, to poor widows, at one pound per annum.—The visitors and guardians of St. Mary's parish were directed by order of vestry, in 1800, to petition the corporation for leave to inspect the accounts of the charity, conceiving that the casual poor ought to have been relieved from its funds. The order was not put in execution till enforced by a second order in 1802; and, after some objections on the part of the corporation, leave was given in 1803. After the accounts had been examined, considerable difficulty was experienced in forming adjustments; and no satisfactory result being obtained, the cause was submitted to the Court of Chancery, in 1818, by Messrs. Thomas Chester, William Elgar, John Hammond, Marchant Barry, and John Philpott, on behalf of the parish. The Lord Chancellor gave his decision in 1820, and ordered that the accumulated fund should be laid out in erecting additional small houses for aged men and women, who are to pay 1*l.* per annum rent; and the casual poor are to be relieved from the surplus income, or a succession of new houses erected with it. The parish of St. Mary is to nominate to one half of the new houses; that of St. James, to one quarter; and those of Hougham and Charlton, each to one eighth. Two persons are to be nominated on each vacancy, and one of them is to be selected by the master and wardens, who are to make up their accounts annually, and to transmit copies of

them to the respective parishes. Seventeen neat new houses are already built near the four old ones in Blackditch; and the annual income of the charity still amounts to upwards of 170*l.*

Charity Schools.—The gentlemen of Dovor, in 1789, raised a subscription for a charity school, which was to contain forty boys and twenty girls, the latter of whom were soon increased to thirty. The number of children, however, was progressively increased to sixty-five boys and forty-five girls. The school was continued on this establishment till 1820, when the trust were enabled, by their accumulated fund, and by additional donations and subscriptions, to erect a spacious school, and a contiguous dwelling for the master and mistress, in Queen-street, and to remove the school from the site of the present gaol in the market-place. The two lofty and commodious school-rooms are sufficiently large to contain two hundred boys and two hundred girls; and the whole edifice is a credit and ornament to the town. This charity extends to all poor children in the town and neighbouring villages.

A School of Industry, under the direction and superintendence of the ladies of Dovor, was established in 1818, for the education of sixty girls. It was at first taught in a private house in Queen-street; but a new building was erected for the purpose above Cowgate, in 1827. The children are required to attend some place of worship twice on each Sunday; and the greater part accompany the mistress to the established church.

An Infant and Sunday School was established in 1826. The advantages of such an institution are not only great to the children, who thus receive early impressions of virtue, but also to the parents, who are enabled to place their little charge in safety, while they pursue their daily avocations of honest industry.

A Bible Society, called the Cinque Ports Auxiliary Society, of which the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool is president, was formed here in 1813. A Ladies' Bible Association was also formed in 1819, of which Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is patroness.

A Savings-Bank was established here in 1825, under the patronage of the Duke of Wellington: it is situated in the Market-place; and the deposits on the 20th of November, 1830, amounted to upwards of 26,000*l.*

A Dispensary was established here in 1823; but an unfortunate dispute divided the subscribers in 1828, and it was discontinued. In the course of a few months, however, a new one was instituted to supply its place, and it is situated in the Market-place.

The situation of Dovor has already been referred to as highly romantic, and the epithet applies with equal truth to the Vicinity; and to those who have sufficient strength or energy to surmount the lofty heights amidst which the town is embosomed, no portion of the kingdom affords a more gratifying combination of the grandeur of the ocean blending with the wild scenery of the mountain ravine. The villages of River, Ewell, Alkham, and Poulton, the most remote of which is only four miles, will afford a pleasing variety of walks, which may be extended among other villages equally interesting.

Among the rambles which should occupy the visitor, the romantic village of St. Margaret-at-Cliff, with its picturesque bay, ought not to be forgotten. It is situated three miles and a half eastward of Dovor, about a quarter of a mile from the sea, and, as its name implies, is built on an eminence or cliff.

To the antiquary and architectural student its venerable church must be peculiarly acceptable, as presenting, particularly in its porch, as pure and fair a model of the Saxon style of building as can be found in England; but, alas! the rich tracery and variegated ornaments of the interior have long since disappeared under the limner's brush; the lofty arches, stripped of their foliated drapery, stand only a memento of former times. The bay is considered by some a preferable spot to any along the coast, for bathing; and, to the admirers of bold and romantic scenery, it has other claims. In the vicinity are the two South Foreland lighthouses; nor ought we to omit noticing an important feature of the bay—a long-established highly patronized school, under the superintendence of the Messrs. Temple and Son: the extensive buildings lately erected by these gentlemen tend, in no little degree, to the improvement of the spot.

From the battlements of the Western Heights the prospect is most delightful, and extends over the fertile valley down which descend the river Dour, and the main road from London. Other valleys branch off to the left, and are intersected by lofty hills. The populous villages of Charlton and Buckland occupy a considerable extent in this view; while, fronting the battlements on the south-west, and at less than half a mile distance, the extensive and lofty heights raise their fortified crest above the highest pinnacle of the castle. Beyond the town, and more southward than the heights, from which it is separated by a deep valley, rises the lofty and majestic head of Shakspeare or Hay Cliff, three hundred and fifty feet above the surges which beat against its base. As the steep ascent to its summit rises from a valley behind it, every fall of the cliff must considerably reduce its altitude; from which we may fairly conclude that it was much higher when Shakspeare described it in his tragedy of King Lear. From the edge of the cliff, on the east side of the castle, the eye, elevated three hundred and fifty feet above the ocean, wanders over a vast expanse of waters. Directly opposite lies the coast of France, at a distance of about twenty miles. In clear weather the lofty cliffs, the fields, the houses, and a wide extent of country, are distinctly seen. On the right lies the town of Boulogne, and on a hill beyond it, the lofty tower built by Buonaparte at the time of his intended invasion. About it, and along the coast, were encamped his numerous armies. Twenty-three miles to the left of Boulogne, on the low ground, is situated the town of Calais, whose towers and battlements are often clearly seen by the naked eye. Ships of all nations trading with the northern ports, or the city of London, are continually passing this narrow neck of the Channel, presenting such a variety as cannot be met with in any other part of the kingdom.

Drawn by G. Hayward.

Engraved by R. Sears.

DEAL,

FROM UPPER DEAL MALL.

JOSEPH ROBINS, BRIDE COURT, LONDON

DEAL AND WALMER.

Pursuing the tour of the Kentish coast, the traveller will arrive, after passing a very pleasant country for nine miles, at the well-known sea-port of Deal. This town is situated seventy-four miles from London, and eighteen from Canterbury, immediately opposite to the Downs, which, being a general rendezvous for shipping of all descriptions, occasions a frequent influx of visitors, and a great demand for every article of maritime supply. Five hundred vessels have been known to ride at anchor at one time in this roadstead, which is about six miles wide and eight long; and the Goodwin Sands, by which it is bounded on the south, though often fatal to mariners, are yet eminently useful when the wind is easterly, as they then serve as a pier, or breakwater, mitigating the fury and immensity of the waves, which it would otherwise be impossible for a ship to withstand. They extend about ten miles in length, from Ramsgate to Kingsdown; and as it has been found impracticable to erect a lighthouse on them, a floating light has been established near the northern extremity, which has proved very serviceable. These sands have been traditionally represented as having been formerly an island belonging to Godwin, the powerful and ambitious Earl of Kent, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and swallowed up by the sea, as a signal mark of Divine vengeance on its guilty owner. Further inquiry, however, has shown, from the authority of historians who lived near the time of the submersion, that this event did not happen until the reign of Henry the First, at least forty years after the death of Godwin; and that the same inundation overwhelmed a great portion of Flanders and the Low Countries. Deal is mentioned in Domesday-book under the name of Addelam, and in 1229 is enumerated as a limb of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. It continued to be governed by officers appointed by the corporation of that town until 1699, when William the Third granted to the inhabitants a charter, by which they were empowered to choose a mayor, twelve jurats, twenty-four common-councilmen, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers, for their local government; but it still continues in many respects subservient to Sandwich.

The surface of the land on which Deal and the lower village of Walmer is built, is composed of sand, shingle, and boulders, and retains no moisture, even after the continuance of the heaviest rains. The temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, from the contiguity of the sea, is mild, and generally uniform. The air is pure and elastic, and free from the vapour of marshes, or from fogs. The upper village of Walmer is beautifully situated on a rising ground; the soil is light, lying over a chalk formation, and is equally dry with the lower part of the parish. The climate of Deal and Walmer, coupled with the nature of the

soil, is undoubtedly one of the healthiest in all England. The centrical situation of this place between Dovor and Ramsgate, the cheerful dry walks along the beach from Deal Castle to Walmer Castle and Kingsdown, the excellent rides and carriage-drives to the surrounding villages, and the splendid sea view of the shipping in the Downs, either at anchor or under sail, and of the opposite coast of France, give it a capability of becoming one of the most cheerful and healthiest watering places in the kingdom: but, at present, there are but few houses for the reception of large families.

The POPULATION of Deal, notwithstanding the long continuance of peace, is on the increase: the census of 1821 states it at six thousand eight hundred and one; while in that of last year, it is rated at seven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight.[d] The chief employment of the population is the trade occasioned by the supplies required for the shipping often detained in the Downs by contrary winds. The Deal boatmen are a class of men that may be said to be "common property;" for although peculiarly British, all Europe, and, indeed, the world, has an interest in them, as all vessels coming to, and proceeding from the port of London, and others on the coast, must come in close contiguity with those "vampires of the British Channel," the Godwin Sands; and, in case of any melancholy consequences, look to the Deal boatmen as their guardian angels, or *dernier resort;* they, the boatmen, being on the look out, both night and day, for objects whom their prowess and dexterous management of their boats may enable them to assist. Their number is about five hundred;—all, however, are not of the *élite*, one-third of them only being what are locally termed, "rough-weather seamen," or "dreadnoughts!" At periods their earnings are pretty considerable; but, like many other useful lieges, they have for their motto, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." They have, nevertheless, two other sources of emolument, besides the one of rescuing their fellow-creatures from a watery grave, and the preservation of property from the maw of the Godwins; namely, the carrying to and fro of passengers, visitors, and stores, to the shipping in the roadstead, and the whiting fishery. Though charged with recklessness and imprudence, they have a society among themselves for the relief of the sick and the succour of the indigent; and, like true British seamen, are ever ready to assist the poor stranger whose life they may have saved.

[d]

Inhabited houses	1391
Number of families, (occupiers)	1495
Houses uninhabited	133
Families employed in agriculture	141
Families employed in trade	563
Families not comprised as above	791
Males	3350
Females	3918
Total	7268

It may be said, that there are three towns comprised under the general name Deal—Upper, Middle, and Lower: the two former being retired, and unconnected as it were with any bustle or trade; the latter, a maritime and commercial town, having three principal streets, viz. Lower, Middle, and Beach streets, all running parallel with each other, and intersected with smaller ones. Lower-street is a fine open street, with handsome shops well-stocked, and numbers of superior private houses, many of which are detached, and may be termed respectable country mansions. Middle-street (properly denominated, from being in the centre) is of an inferior order, and, with the exception of a respectable commercial inn and a few other houses, is, scarcely worth a notice; but Beach-street, so named from being immediately contiguous to the shore, though nothing to compare to Lower-street in width and buildings, has the advantage of the sea, and can boast of well-supplied and handsome shops, besides many private residences of respectable individuals. The entrance to Lower, or the principal Deal from Dover, may be said to be imposing and beautiful; the Royal Naval Hospital and barracks on one side, and Deal Castle on the other, with numerous tasteful villas, the Downs, and shipping, Sandown Castle and Ramsgate in the distance, render the *tout ensemble* a sight not every day to be met with, which at once rivets the attention, and attracts the admiration of the stranger. Upper and Middle Deal to the left, with the parish church, add materially to the effect; to say nothing of the fine open country, which, to a traveller coming from a more westerly direction, where nothing but hills and downs are to be seen for many miles, is a relief only to be appreciated by those who have travelled the country. Upper Deal is comprised of numerous detached villas and farm-houses, all betokening opulence and comfort; the former principally occupied by those (with some very few exceptions) who have made money, or who are still making it, in the Lower town; and Middle Deal consists of a series of neat houses, that are gradually filling up the vacuum between Upper and Lower Deal.

Walmer, although a different parish, is so perfectly contiguous to Deal, that it may be regarded as the "west-end" of the port. Walmer Castle having for a great number of years been selected as a residence for the lord warden of the Cinque Ports, together with the delightful situation in which it is placed, have caused a number of stately and elegant mansions to be erected in its vicinity: among others, is the one now the property of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Baker, and at present occupied by Sir Alexander Ramsey, Bart. This mansion has been the residence of noble and highly-respectable families for a great number of years. It was once the property of the Princess Amelia, (aunt to George III.,) who presented it to the late Marquis of Lothian, grandfather to the present marquis, who resided there, and whose most amiable lady, being of retired habits, found it a delightful retreat: her ladyship's charities are remembered with gratitude to this day, although the generation who received her bounties are almost all, with her ladyship, mingled with their parent dust. The

marquis sold it to the late General Smith, father-in-law to the present Sir George Cooke, who was visited here by the Duke of Gloucester, (then Prince William,) and by the late Queen Caroline, and many other noble personages. It was sold afterwards to Alexander Fernandes, Esq., who, himself residing at Malta, let it for many years to visitors, among whom was the late benevolent Lady Russell and family. It subsequently became the residence of the brigadier-generals stationed here in the war. The most beautiful and modern mansion, however, in this locality, and which commands the most delightful view as well as the best situation, (not excepting the castle,) is the classical edifice of George Joad, Esq., the eminent ship-owner of London.

The Esplanade was commenced in the year 1824, and consists of several handsome residences, occupied by families of the highest respectability; and when continued (as is at present contemplated, by the removal of the boats and boat-houses,) on to Deal Castle,[e] will form one of the most delightful marine terraces in the kingdom. And when we consider that the whole of the immense shipping, trading to and from London, pass, both outwards and homewards, within a few hundred yards of this shore, we may well conclude that a residence here is one of the most enchanting that fancy can conceive, being presented almost daily with a delightful regatta.

The sea-bathing here is also excellent, the water being very clear, and accommodations for bathing very complete.

There is one circumstance in the construction of the ground on which Deal and Walmer stand, which will strike every visitor as singular: the beach that forms the margin of the ocean is considerably higher than the place on which Lower Deal and Walmer are situated; so that from Middle Deal to Beach-street, Lower Deal, there is a decided ascent. There appears to be little doubt that the ground on which Middle and Lower Deal now stand was formerly the bed of the ocean, but has been reclaimed by the violence of the waves raising a wall of beach more durable than the most solid masonry.

Of the Public Buildings of Deal the castle is the most prominent. It stands at the southern extremity of the town, and, together with that of Sandown, at the northern extremity, and Walmer, about a mile off, was built by Henry VIII. for the defence of this coast. They are all on a similar plan,[f]

[e] Walmer parish extends towards Deal as far as the toll-gate by Deal Castle; indeed, the castle itself, though called Deal Castle, is nineteen-twentieths (by a late legal decision) in Walmer parish, and, of course, the Royal Naval Hospital, and the whole of the barracks, are in Walmer also.

[f] If there is a difference, it is that of Deal Castle, as it is the largest, and is considered every way the best designed, and may deserve a particular description which is recorded in a scarce publication: "The method of fortifying is something particular, all the works being circular, carried up with arches of masonry from the bottom of the ditch; level with which, are close quarters surrounding the whole, and called the rounds, to the number of fifty-two; each has a window for scouring the ditch, secured by a massive bar of iron, and had (till some alterations were made in King George the First's time) a funnel, or chimney, to the parapet at the upper works, for carrying off the smoke which might be occasioned in defending them, or to clear them by throwing down grenades from above, if an enemy should find means to get into any of them; but all these, in course of improvements, have been stopped up, except one which serves as a step from the flag-staff."

consisting of an immense round tower in the centre, connected with four outworks of a semicircular form, surrounded by a deep ditch, and having additional batteries next the sea. Deal Castle is now, for life only, in the possession of Lord Carrington; but, on his demise, reverts back to the lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and is at his disposal. This castle may be looked on as three forts, raised one within another; and, what is singular, has a well of excellent water in the centre of them,—a convenience, considering its position so near the sea, doubly valuable, as the town nowhere possesses such another.

The Naval and Victualling Establishment at this port, although on a small scale, is of considerable importance, as being the nearest naval station to the coast of France, and on account of the number of king's ships which, in time of war, are stationed in, and continually resorting to, the Downs. The exposed nature of the roadstead causes the frequent loss of anchors and cables; and from the facilities this yard affords for sending off a prompt supply, renders it unnecessary for the ships to leave the station to repair their losses at a distant port. From hence the North Sea fleet, during the last war, chiefly obtained their supplies of stores. Within these few years a victualling establishment has been added, and is capable of being considerably extended by the addition of ground adjoining, belonging to government. This port could be rendered still more effective for the public, as well as for the merchant service, by the erection of a pier, or breakwater, which would render the danger and delay attending the landing-boats on the beach unnecessary. A supply of water of excellent quality, sufficient for a large fleet, might be obtained from a fine stream about two miles from the premises.—The acting storekeeper is Mr. Pembroke.

Royal Naval Hospital.—Upon the Dovor road stands a noble building, the Royal Naval Hospital, its frontage about three hundred and sixty feet; that and the several buildings, with the burial-ground, containing about four acres. It was erected upon the site of the old hospital, which originally was a French prison, and belonged to a gentleman of the name of Leith, whose heir at present holds nearly two-thirds of the parish of Walmer. Upon the 4th of June (the anniversary of the forty-third year of the late George the Third) the first stone of the present erection was laid by Governor Dowers, in the presence of all the officers, and several coins deposited; and, in the ensuing year, received one hundred patients. The portico in the front is plain; the roof in the centre is surmounted by a cupola and clock, which has four faces, and contributes much to the appearance of the building from the shipping in the Downs.

We have been shown by Captain Dowers, the officer at present there, and the superintendent, the interior of the building; certainly nothing can be more appropriate to the recovery of the sick. We are given to understand the hospital will accommodate about three hundred patients, being nearly the number therein after the battle of Waterloo: but for a trifling expense, if necessary, could be efficient for five hundred. In the revolutionary war there were near one hundred pennants employed under Admiral Young, when this hospital was

of the greatest utility, not only in receiving the sick, but supplying the service with all medical stores and necessaries for the sick in the fleet on the coast of Flanders. In the event, at any future time, of war with the great Autocrat of the North, the great utility of this hospital would be evinced: more especially, as the difficulty for line-of-battle ships is much increased from the sands growing up on Yarmouth Roads. We were much surprised that so important a public building should be obstructed in the front by a mill and coal-yard; but we were informed they were of a date antecedent to the hospital. The old hospital was struck by lightning, and rent from the roof to the foundation; but the patients providentially escaped. As the circumstance is singular, we have, with the permission of Captain Dowers, transcribed his letter to the House of Commons, in 1809, upon that event.[g] We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our obligations both to Captain Dowers, the governor, and Dr. M'Arthur, the physician to the establishment.

Barracks.—In Walmer are cavalry barracks for one hundred and fourteen men, one hundred and eighteen horses, and seven officers; infantry, for one thousand one hundred and six men, sixteen horses, and sixty-six officers; and a general regimental hospital for one hundred and twenty patients. On Sandown, a little north of Deal, is a fort (No. 1), in which is an infantry barracks for two hundred men, and ten officers. In war, Walmer, Deal and Sandown castles are in part used for barracks.

[g] "On Friday, the 7th inst. (July) about a quarter before midnight, this hospital received much damage from lightning.—It appears to have been attracted by the mill on the beach side, the sweep of which it shattered, and from thence struck the central chimney of the hospital, levelling it with the roof, and igniting some shavings on the grate below. It seems that the lead on the top conducted the electric fluid to the extremity of the southern end of the body of the hospital, where, meeting with some obstruction, it rent that head, and tore off the weather tiling, passed into the tenth (or upper) ward; fused the top part of the foot-post belonging to an iron bedstead, in which lay a patient. From thence it passed round, excoriated the lower part of the iron head-post of the bedstead, and set fire to the floor boards, tearing away the ceiling, and passing into the eighth (or middle) ward, fusing the lower window weight, and, at the same time, bursting out the window, jambs, and wall. Continuing downwards it took again the iron weight of the window in the sixth (or lower) ward, driving out, as before, glass, frame, and wall, and passing round the iron bedstead nearest the wall, in which lay another sick person with a fractured skull; it fortunately did him no injury, excepting a little bleeding subsequent to the concussion. In the eleventh ward it entered by a window jamb on the west side, attracted by a nail, and tore up the flooring of the room above, scattering the splinters of the wood-work in all directions round the ward, but not injuring a single pane of glass, nor either of the numerous patients. I have to thank God that none of the latter were injured, though the electric fluid passed round and fused the iron-work; which, in this instance, acting as a conductor, and being covered with the blankets, prevented further annoyance than the singeing of a rug. I also take this opportunity of suggesting to the board the necessity of conductors, as this building is high and exposed. The damage, I apprehend, is considerable, by the ruin of the chimneys, pots, &c., which fell upon the slating, and broke the circular glass window on the operation-room; and I have given immediate directions for the most urgent part of the repairs, requesting the Board's sanction thereto. I need but add, that the incessant rains have penetrated the roof in all directions; but hope to prevent any damage to the lower ceilings by the attention of labourers with old rugs, &c. &c."—*Abstract of the Report of Governor Dowers to the Transport Office.*

The Town Hall.—The Town Hall is a very capacious room over the Market-Place, the whole being a modern structure. The hall is ornamented by a full-length portrait of William the Third, in his robes of state, and who granted to the town of Deal their charter; by another, of Miss Carter, whose muse obtained her great celebrity, and who was born in the town; also, by one of their late recorder, who was much respected by the inhabitants. There is a small council-room attached to the same, where the mayor and jurats assemble to transact corporate affairs.

The Parish Church of Deal is situated at Upper Deal, one mile from the town. It has a handsome tower, is dedicated to St. Leonard, and is a rectory, of which his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is patron. It was considerably enlarged in the year 1819, and will now allow between eleven and twelve hundred people to assemble in it. All the sittings, except those in the chancel and the gallery, erected by the fellowship of pilots, are free and unappropriated.

Chapel of Ease.—The Chapel of St. George was built as a chapel of ease to the Parish Church of Deal. It is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was built under an act of parliament, in the reign of Queen Anne, which vested the freehold in the mayor and corporation. There is no endowment; but the minister is paid a stipend, not exceeding 100*l.* per annum, out of the letting of the pews. It was begun in the year 1707, and finished in 1716, at the expense of 1991*l*, partly the produce of private subscriptions, and partly from a duty on coals. An organ, and various improvements, have been added since. It is calculated to contain about one thousand persons conveniently, and two hundred more if crowded. Of these, between three and four hundred are free sittings.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in Duke-street, Deal, which will contain five hundred persons. Also another in Lower-street, which will contain about one hundred and fifty persons. They have about one hundred and fifty children in their Sunday school. The ministers are the Rev. Thomas Ludlam and the Rev. James Gartrell.

The Independent Chapel, Lower-street, Deal, was erected in the year 1804, and will contain more than five hundred people: contiguous to which is a Sunday school, erected in 1823, where two hundred children receive instruction. Belonging to the same denomination is a Sunday school in the neighbourhood; and there, about ninety children are taught to read. Minister, Rev. J. Vincent.

There is also a small Baptist Chapel in Nelson-street, but to which there is no regular minister. It is capable of seating three hundred persons, and has a Sunday-school attached to the same, where from eighty to ninety children are educated. Divine service is performed three times a day.

The National School, which is situate in Middle-street, is large and comfortable, and affords the means of education to one hundred boys and one hundred girls.

The Savings-Bank is conducted under the same roof. It is under the patronage of the principal nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood.

The Inns in Deal and Walmer are numerous.

Three Kings Hotel.—This hotel, which is the principal one in Deal, is most delightfully situated in Beach-street, on the very edge of the sea-shore, the apartments next the sea commanding a most extensive view of the Downs, coast of France, Ramsgate, and the North and South Forelands. Its accommodations are not only extensive, but of the first order, not only as regards sitting, dining, and sleeping-rooms, but as respects its wines and culinary department,—the two principal requisites, it is imagined, in a house of entertainment. As an evidence of these matters, this establishment is resorted to by the officers of his Majesty's army and navy, captains of Indiamen, and passengers outward and homeward bound, as well as by the principal families in the neighbourhood. The proprietor and conductor is Mr. Robert Gibbs.

Our limits will not permit us to give a detailed statement respecting each of the inns. It may be said of most, if not of all of them, that their accommodations are comfortable, and their charges moderate. The following is a list of them:—The Royal Oak Commercial Inn and Excise Office, Mr. Epps; the Walmer Castle, Dovor-road, Mrs. E. Sympson; the India Arms, Beach-street, Mr. George Curling; the New Inn, Lower-street, Mr. D. Speed, from the White Hart Tavern, London; the Black Horse (Commercial) Inn, Lower-street, Mr. William Bax; the Royal Exchange Inn, Beach-street, Mr. T. Atkins; the Rose Inn, Lower-street, Mr. H. White; the Liverpool Arms, Upper Deal, Mr. W. Hookham; the Drum Inn, Walmer-hill, Mr. George Ansell.

The Bathing in the open sea, except at nearly low water, would be inconvenient, on account of the steepness of the beach, were not the machines so constructed as to obviate this difficulty.

Deal Reading Rooms and Baths.—This establishment, at once useful and entertaining, is situated in Beach-street, immediately adjacent to the office of Messrs. Gooding and Curling, the agents for Lloyd's, and is conducted by Mr. Samuel Trott. The baths comprise warm and cold, sea and shower; and the reading-rooms are furnished with the London daily, and the country papers.

Walmer Baths and Reading-Rooms.—These baths, which are situated on the beach at Walmer, and which are under the direction of Mr. Edward Sharp, consist of warm, cold, shower, and plunging baths; and the reading-room, which is immediately adjacent, is supplied with the London and country papers.

The Vicinity of Deal is extremely pleasant, either for walks or rides; there being an interesting variety of hill and dale richly cultivated.

SANDWICH.

In progressing from Deal to Ramsgate the tourist will pass through one of the most ancient market towns in the kingdom, ranking as the second of the Cinque Ports—the port of Sandwich. This town can scarcely be regarded as a "Watering Place," although at a small distance accommodations for sea bathing have been provided. As, however, the town has been so remarkable in former times, as to be designated by ancient writers "Anglorum portum *famosissimus*," and has witnessed the most remarkable changes in geological situation that have taken place in any part of the coast, a brief account of its history and state cannot be unacceptable to our readers.

In the time of the Saxons the town was designated *Sunden-Wic*, or *Sunden-Burgt*, being the port where ships first touched on their voyage to London. The estuary, through which this navigation was then carried, beginning at *Rutupiæ*, (Richborough,) and ending at *Regulbrium*, (Reculver,) called *Northe Miethe*, has been gradually obliterated in the long course of seventeen centuries. Vestiges, only, of what it once was remain to prove its ancient existence, and to mark the boundary of "the Isle of Thanet." This small channel has acquired the appropriate name of *Wantsum*, contracted from *Wantsumma*, its Saxon primitive, alluding to the gradual loss, or want of water, in its course. The town seems to have risen into consequence as the adjoining important Roman station of Rutupiæ declined. From what is stated in the *Dom-Boc*, or *Liber Judicialis* of William the Conqueror, it may be estimated that the inhabitants, at the time of the Confessor, were about fifteen hundred; and when the Domesday-book was compiled (A.D. 1088) it had increased to about eighteen hundred. Its great importance as a harbour, and one of the keys of the kingdom, caused it to be the frequent resort of royalty in the olden time. Our limits will not permit us to dwell much on this point; but we may observe, that from the time of Canute to Elizabeth, a period of seven hundred years, Sandwich was frequently honoured with the presence of royalty.

The town is irregularly built on the south bank of the Stour, on a rich tract of land, in which many vestiges evince that the sea once flowed over the present valley of the river. The sea is now distant from the town about a mile and a half in a right line, or four miles and a half by the course of the haven, which is navigable to the heart of the town for vessels of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons burden, and in consequence enjoys a considerable inland trade; though it must be confessed, that since the invention of steam-vessels and railroads, other districts have silently diverted commerce into different channels, and more modern places have superseded Sandwich, as she herself formerly supplanted her neighbour Rutupiæ.

Sandwich contains no modern edifices of interest or beauty: but among its ancient buildings may be noted the fine old Anglo-Norman church of St. Clement, the tower of which is almost a perfect specimen of that period. Its details afford strong presumptive proof to the antiquary of taking its date from about the time of Henry the First, or Stephen. The tower, which is of squared Caen stone, is all that remains of its original superstructure. The other parts of the building seem to have grown up at various subsequent periods. Extensive repairs and alterations must have taken place in the time of the Tudors, as the nave and its windows amply testify. This church is situated at the eastern extremity of the town. Its present vicar is the Rev. Thomas Brockman; and the presentation is in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. Another, dedicated to St. Peter, is situate in about the middle of the town; and though of a later period than St. Clement's, may be set as remote as Edward the Third. This church suffered greatly in 1661 by the fall of its tower, which entirely crushed the south aisle. A handsome brick tower was then erected on the base of the old one, and is a good specimen of the workmanship of that day. Within the church are some monuments of considerable antiquity; one of which is of a merchant (in all probability of Elys) and his wife, with their effigies, in the costume of Edward the Third, placed in a Gothic niche in the north wall; and a recumbent figure of Sir John Grove, in the armour of about the early part of the fourteenth century, has also been rescued from the ruins by the care of Dr. Boys, a native historian of this town. To the north-west is the church of St. Mary, which has no tower; and with the exception of some of its windows, contains nothing of particular note as a building; having suffered materially from injudicious repairs. It however has to boast of some remarkably handsome modern monuments from the chisels of Westmacott and Weeks. Another church or chapel, dedicated to St. James, was also once standing, but at present not even the vestige of it can be found. The church-yard is still however appropriated to the burial of soldiers and strangers.

There are also two very respectable dissenting chapels in the town, composed of Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

Few towns of the extent of Sandwich equal it in munificent charitable institutions. Here are two hospitals within the walls,—one dedicated to St. John, of which the earliest records bear date 1287. The original structure has ceased to exist; but in its place six separate private dwellings have been erected, where an equal number of poor inhabitants are supported. St. Thomas's, or Elys's hospital was founded in 1392, by Thomas Elys, a wealthy merchant of the place,—it is now standing, and contains a very curious common hall, or refectory, and a painted square-headed window, in good preservation, of a peculiar structure. Just without the walls stands the noble foundation dedicated to St. Bartholomew, largely endowed, in 1244, by Sir Henry de Sandwich and Sir Nicholas, his son. A neat chapel, in good preservation, is on the precincts of the establishment, the windows of which afford perfect and beautiful

specimens of the pointed style called " early English," which immediately succeeded "the Norman style," or rounded arch.

Besides these hospitable institutions, there is also a most important one for the rising generation, in a grammar school, founded by the mayor, jurats, and principal inhabitants, in conjunction with Sir Roger Manwood, recorder of the town in 1663, for the education of the sons of freemen and others, and having the right of presentation (alternately with Lincoln College, Oxford) to four scholarships in Caius College, Cambridge, and to two scholarships in Lincoln College, Oxon; the master and fellows of which latter college present two competent gentlemen to the town, one of whom the mayor and jurats elect as head master to this establishment of classical learning. Over this institution, the Rev. James Layton, the rector of St. Peter's, has recently been elected to preside. The schoolhouse is a large and commodious building, in the Elizabethan style of domestic architecture, and has excellent premises for the recreation, health, and use of the scholars of the establishment.—For the education of the poor children of the town, an excellent charity school has been established for upwards of one hundred years, supported by voluntary subscriptions, and from funds formed by the benevolent gifts of private individuals.

The Guildhall is a handsome building, recently new-fronted and extensively repaired from its original structure in the time of Elizabeth, 1579. It contains some ancient records of great interest and value.

Within these three years, an excellent gaol has been erected at the outskirts of the town, for Sandwich and its liberties, comprehending Ramsgate, Walmer, and Sarre: a specific act of parliament having been obtained for this purpose. It is, as such buildings always should be, constructed more for use and strength than ornament, and is capable of holding and classing from twenty to thirty prisoners. A tread-wheel has been erected within the walls; and the greatest order, industry, and morality, are strictly mantained by its present efficient governor, Mr. Aris.

The town was formerly well walled in, and surrounded with defences on all sides. Almost all the masonry composing these has been destroyed. But one of the gates, leading to the quay, commonly called Fishers' Gate, is now standing, and is a picturesque object for the artist or the antiquary. Those leading to Canterbury, to Deal, over the sandhills, to Easly, and to Wordresboro, have all yielded to modern innovation or improvement. And though the visitor may regret the absence of those objects which conferred strength, beauty, and security to the town, there can be little doubt now that such defences have been rendered useless, and that the health of the town has materially improved since their demolition, combined as it has been with the admirable system of irrigation pursued by the landed proprietors during the late war, in consequence of the great impulse given to agriculture, and the high state of cultivation in which the land in the neighbourhood was brought, by the increasing value of all its products; the mortality having, it appears, diminished in the ratio of as one in twenty-seven is to one in fifty!

The corporation of Sandwich exists alike by prescription and by charter. It is composed of a mayor, twelve jurats, twenty-four common-councilmen, and an indefinite number of freemen, of whom about three hundred are resident and seven hundred non-resident. The corporation, in its constitution, is decidedly democratic, as no act of consequence is legal without the sanction of a common assembly composed of the whole body. The mayor is elected on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Andrew, by the resident freemen; and who, during his office, acts as coroner for the liberty, and as returning officer at each election of members of parliament.

Since the sea has retired from the harbour of Sandwich, several propositions have been made, so to improve it as to render it in modern times what it was wont to be in ancient days. In the reign of Edward VI., and again in that of Elizabeth, plans were approved, but were not acted upon. In 1716 and 1811, surveys and plans were also made. The project was once more revived in 1824, to which large sums were subscribed by many individuals, not only in Sandwich and the neighbourhood, but in London; and a bill was carried through parliament to complete this object. The whole of the line of navigation was marked out, and every preparation made to perfect the work; but the tremendous convulsion of public credit which occurred soon afterwards, caused the plan once more to be abandoned. Since the invention of steam navigation, it has been deemed more than ever a desirable object among naval men, in case of war with any maritime power, as Sandwich would then be the only place of refuge and security from the Thames to Portsmouth, capable of affording shelter to vessels attacked by the enemy's armed steamers from the ports of France, Belgium, and Holland. The undertaking is of too extensive a nature to be accomplished by private individuals. Should government resolve on embracing the advantages of this locality for a naval rendezvous, not the smallest doubt exists that a useful, commodious, and efficient harbour might be constructed, having its mouth running out to the southward into the Downs, with twenty feet of water at its entrance, and a fine flow of back-water from the river Stour, to keep it in a state of perfect clearance.

To the tourist on pleasure, or casual observer, the town of Sandwich may probably present a locality apparently unfavourable to health; but a more minute inquiry, and scrutiny of the registers of mortality kept in the three parishes, will utterly remove any such impression. We have taken some pains to inquire into this subject; and the result establishes, beyond the possibility of a doubt, not merely the average health of the eastern coast of Kent, (which is acknowledged to be equal to any part of the kingdom,) but even a diminished ratio of mortality to places in the neighbourhood: nor are those complaints which often affect the health of the resident of the valley, in the vicinity of mashes, (agues and low febrile affection,) common at Sandwich, though considerable tracts of marsh land are to be found in the neighbourhood. Lands of the most fertile character, and in the highest possible state of cultivation, surround it. The Stour, which winds and meanders through the marshes, by its continual flux and reflux, constantly produces corresponding alternations in the

Drawn by W. Bartlett. Engraved by J. Rogers.

SHERBORNE SPA.

CHELTENHAM

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THE TOR.

DEVONSHIRE.

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SWANAGE,

DORSETSHIRE.

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RYDE.

Joseph Robins. London.

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NORRIS CASTLE.

ISLE OF WIGHT

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SOUTHAMPTON.

FROM THE RIVER ITCHIN.

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BROADSTAIRS.

From the West.

KENT.

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PENZANCE.

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R.Winkles Delt. H.Winkles Sc.

COWES,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

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SIDMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE.

JOSEPH ROBINS, BRIDE COURT, LONDON.

Drawn by W.H.Bartlett. Engraved by R.Sears.

CLIFTON BATHS,
MARGATE.

JOSEPH ROBINS, BRIDE COURT, LONDON.

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MARGATE PIER, AND HARBOUR.

KENT.

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ROYAL HOTEL, MARGATE.

KENT

JOSEPH ROBINS, LONDON

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ELMES, James
Metropolitan improvements, or

This is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament within the bills of mortality. The name of St. George was given to it in honour of his late majesty; and it received the additional epithet of Bloomsbury from its situation in the ancient village of Lomesbury, corruptly called Bloomsbury, to distinguish it from others of the same name. It is likewise farther distinguished by standing north and south.

Mr. Walpole calls this building a master-piece of absurdity. The portico on the south side is of the Corinthian order, and makes a very good figure in the street, but has no affinity with the church, which is plain and heavy, and might have corresponded with a Tuscan portico. The tower and steeple on the west side is a very extraordinary structure. On the top, standing on a round pedestal or altar, is a colossal statue of George I., supported by a square pyramid; at the corners of which, near the base, are a lion and unicorn, alternately, the first with his heels in the air, and between them are festoons: these animals, being very large, are injudiciously placed over very small columns, which makes them appear monsters. The under part of the tower is not less heavy than the church, but in style is wholly unconnected with it.

This church was erected at the public expense, and consecrated in January, 1731. A district, for its parish, was, by authority of parliament, taken out of that of St. Giles, and the sum of three thousand pounds was given towards the support of its rector, to which one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds being added, by the inhabitants of St. Giles's parish, both sums were ordered to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, &c., in fee simple, as a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the rector and his successors; but the poor of this parish, and that of St. Giles in the Fields, are to be maintained by the joint assessment of both parishes, in the same manner as before their being divided.

This church is a rectory, in the gift of the crown, but cannot be held in commendam; and all licenses to that effect are made void by the act of parliament for separating this parish from St. Giles's. The following epitaph, intended for the architect of this church, is a severe but humorous critique on his bad taste:—

"Lie heavy on him earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee."

Canonbury Tower, Islington.

Canonbury House, the manorial residence, was originally built for a mansion house for the priors of St. Bartholomew. This edifice was of considerable extent, covering nearly the whole site of ground now called Canonbury Place, and having a small park, with garden grounds and domestic offices. A large old house, having a *tower of brick*, about seventeen feet square, and sixty feet high, which, both externally and within doors, retains much of its primitive appearance, together with a considerable part of the wall that encompassed the park and garden-ground, form at this time the most prominent remains of this once splendid dwelling.

Stow says, "William Bolton (who was prior of St. Bartholomew) builded anew the manor of Canonbury at Islington, which belonged to the canons of that house." Mr. Lysons thinks it probable that this part of the premises was built by some of the owners of Canonbury, since the Reformation; but from Bolton's rebus (a bolt in a tun) appearing in several parts of the wall, originally connected with the Old Brick Tower, and which is evidently of the same materials and workmanship, there can be no doubt of its having been erected by him. Part of this wall still incloses the ground attached to the Canonbury Tavern on the East, dividing it from the open fields, and on the north by the side of Hopping Lane. The western wall branched off from the above, somewhat behind the site of Compton Terrace, towards Canonbury Lane. For the erection of the original mansion house we may, without doubt, refer to the date 1352 (1362) inscribed on the building.

The most considerable part of the old mansion appears to have been much altered by Sir John Spencer, who came to reside here in the year 1599, previously to which time it was probably rented of him by various individuals. It has been many years divided into several houses, and forms a considerable part of the white-fronted buildings in Canonbury Place. Two of these houses contain some interesting remains of ancient grandeur.

Church of St. Mary, Islington.

This church is situate on the east side of the Upper Street, and nearly in the centre of the village. Though perhaps not formed according to strict architectural rule, it is allowed to be a very light and handsome edifice. It is built with brick, strengthened and adorned with stone groins, cornices, &c., in plain rustic. It contains a nave, chancel, and two aisles, and is adorned at the west end with an elegant spire of Portland stone. The floor is vaulted considerably above the level of the church-yard. The west door is ornamented with a portico of a semicircular form, consisting of a dome, supported by four Tuscan columns, to which there is an ascent of five steps, arranged also semicircularly. The two side doors are from a Vetruvian model, and have a very neat appearance. At the east end is a Venetian window, divided into three compartments, by pillars of the Ionic order; but the intercolumns are filled up with stone, and covered on the inside with the painted decorations of the altar. The roof is spanned from the walls of the church without the support of pillars, and is covered with Westmoreland slates.

The steeple consists of a tower, rising square to the height of eighty-seven feet, terminated by a cornice supporting four vases at the corners; upon this is placed an octagonal balustrade, from within which rises the base of the spire in the same form, supporting eight Corinthian double columns, with their shafts wrought in rustic. Upon these the dome rests, and from its crown the spire is continued with perforations, and is terminated by a ball and vane.

The ceiling of the church was originally vaulted, and disposed in parabolical compartments, having a circle in the centre, and was enriched with mouldings of wreathed flowers, &c., in stucco. The galleries are supported by Tuscan pillars, and are painted on the front

in imitation of oak wainscot. They contain between sixty and seventy pews, framed of fir, and at the west end is a very handsome and good toned organ, in a mahogany case, placed here in 1772. It was opened by Dr. Worgan.

The pews in the area of the building, which were originally ninety-one in number, together with the screen which divides the church from the vestibule, are framed of oak wainscot; and in the christening pew is a neat marble font. The pulpit, reading desk, &c., are of mahogany, and the sounding board is supported by two Corinthian columns. The altar-piece is composed also of the same wood, divided into compartments by pillars and their entablature of the Doric order. The Decalogue, &c., is painted in golden letters on a black ground; and above the pediment, in the place of the window, is a chaste and appropriate painting of the Annunciation, having on each side emblems of the law and the gospel in *chiaro-'scuro*. These were painted by Mr. Nathaniel Clarkson, a parishioner. The church throughout exhibits an elegant plainness, but the beauty of the interior has been much impaired by some alterations which were made in 1818, when the building was newly roofed. The ceiling is far inferior, in construction and design, to the one which it was thought necessary to remove, and the filling the lobby with pews, and thereby preventing access to the galleries and the middle of the church from the side doors, has darkened and encumbered the entrance, and is attended with some inconvenience to the congregation.

In the Tower is a good peal of eight bells; the six which were in the old church being recast in 1774, and two smaller ones added by subscription to complete the octave. The tenor weighs sixteen cwt., and was recast in 1808, in order to improve the tone.

The Old Queen's Head, Islington.

The Old Queen's head public house, lately pulled down and rebuilt, is described by an antiquarian, "as one of the most perfect specimens of ancient domestic architecture remaining in the neighbourhood of London, or perhaps in the whole kingdom. It is a strong wood and plaster building, consisting of three lofty stories projecting over each other in front, and forming bay windows, supported by brackets and caryatides of a grotesque form carved in wood. The centre projects several feet beyond the other part of the building, and forms a commodious porch, to which there is a descent of several steps. This is supported in front by two caryatides of carved oak, crowned with Ionic scrolls, standing one on each side the entrance. The floor of the front parlour is four feet below the surface of the highway, though a tradition prevails that the house originally was entered by an ascent of several steps. This, indeed, is not improbable, when the antiquity of the building is considered, and the vast accumulation of matter upon the road in the course of several centuries: add to this, that the new river, which passes under the highway in front of the house, has, in the foundation of its banks, and the turning an arch over it, occasioned a considerable rise in this place."

"This ancient fabric, like most of the old buildings in the parish of Islington, has panelled wainscots of oak, and stuccoed ceilings: the latter in the parlour is ornamented with dolphins, cherubs, acorns, &c., surrounded by a wreathed border of fruit and foliage. Near the centre of the ceiling is the medallion of a Roman head, crowned with bays; also a small shield, containing the initials 'I. M.,' surrounded by cherubim and glory. The chimney piece is supported by two figures carved in stone, hung with festoons, &c. The stone slab over the fire-place exhibits the story of Danaë and Actæon, in relief, with mutilated figures of Venus, Bacchus, and Plenty."

Boar's Head, Great Eastcheap.

On the south side of this street, and near St. Michael's Lane, was the Boar's Head Tavern, celebrated as the place where the inimitable Shakspeare laid some of his best scenes of Henry IV. The original edifice was destroyed in the great fire, but it was rebuilt on the same site, with a stone sign let into the wall.

A few years ago the tavern was pulled down, and two houses built upon its site, but the original sign still exists in the front of one of the houses.

Talbot Inn, Southwark.

On the east side of the High Street is the Tabard (corrupted to Talbot) inn. In which was the residence of the abbots of Hyde, near Winchester, whenever they came to the metropolis to attend their duty in parliament.

This inn was also the place of rendezvous for the pilgrims on their journeys to pay adoration to the shrine of St. Thomas-á-Becket, at Canterbury: Chaucer minutely describes their mode of behaviour at the inn, and the circumstances of their progress. After commencing his prologue with the time of the year and the state of the atmosphere when the 'yong Sunn hath in the Ram his halvè cours yrunn,' &c., the poet proceeds:

> Befell, that in that season, on that day,
> In Southwerk, at the Tabberd as I lay;
> Ready to wendin on my pilgrimage
> To Canterbury, with devote corage,
> At night wer come into that hostery,
> Wele nine and twenty in a company
> Of sundrie folk, by aventure yfall
> In felaship and pilgrimes wer they all;
> That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.
> The chambers and stablis werin wide,
> And well we werin expid at the best, &c.

He then introduces to view the various personages who composed the cavalcade, viz. the knight, the squire, the squire's yeoman, the prioress, the monk, a friar, a merchant, the clerk

of Oxenford, the serjeaunt-at-law, the frankelan (freeholder), haberdasher, &c., the coke, the shipman, the doctor of phisick, the wife of Bath, the parsonne, the plowman, the millare, the manciple (purveyor of viands), the reve (bailiff), the sompnour (apparitor), and the pardoner (seller of pardons)

> The state, aray, and number, and the cause
> Why that assemblid was thir companie
> In Southwerke, at this gentil hostelrie;
> That hight the Tabbarde, fastè by the Bell.

Temple Bar.

[*See Vignette to Title.*]

This is esteemed a very handsome gate, where formerly posts, rails, and a chain only, terminated the city bounds, as also at Holborn, Smithfield, and Whitechapel Bars. Afterwards a house of timber was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway and southern postern. The fire of London, however, having introduced a system of order and magnificence in the public buildings, Temple Bar offered an object for the exercise of Sir Christopher Wren's abilities. The centre is a broad gateway, sufficient for the passing of two carriages; the sides are furnished with convenient posterns for foot passengers. The whole is constructed of Portland stone, with a rustic basement, surmounted by the Corinthian order. Over the gateway, on the east side, two niches contain the statues of Queen Elizabeth and James I., with the arms of England over the key-stone. On the west side are the statues of Charles I. and Charles II., in Roman habits. They are all the work of Bushnel. On the east side was an inscription, now nearly obliterated, to the following purport:

"Erected in the year 1670, Sir Samuel Starling, Mayor; continued in the year 1671, Sir Richard Ford, Lord Mayor; and finished in the year 1672, Sir George Waterman, Lord Mayor.

This gate, on account of its publicity, was made a place of exposure for the heads of traitors, who had forfeited their lives to the laws of their country. It has also long been the place at which the city magistracy receive the royal family, and other distinguished visitors, on solemn occasions: the Lord Mayor, as King's Lieutenant, delivers the sword of state to the sovereign when he enters the city, which his majesty returns. He is then preceded by the magistracy bare-headed, the Lord Mayor, by right of his office, riding on horseback, immediately before the king. Temple Bar, however, has been voted by the city to be removed, to open a more commodious communication with the city and liberty of Westminster, at the suggestion, and through the endeavours of William Picket, Esq., Alderman, and Lord Mayor in the year 1790. Whether this will ever be carried into effect is doubtful.

St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark.

Near the middle of the Borough High Street, on the east side, stands St. Thomas's Hospital, a very handsome stone building, and a noble and extensive charity for the reception of the necessitous sick and wounded.

With respect to the origin of this hospital, it is to be observed that the priory of St. Mary Overies being destroyed by fire in the year 1207, the canons erected an occasional edifice, at a small distance, to answer the same purpose, till their monastery could be rebuilt; which being accomplished, Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, for the greater convenience of air and water, pulled it down in 1215, and removed it to a place where the prior of Bermondsey had two years before built an almonry, or almshouse, for the reception of indigent children and necessitous proselytes. The hospital was now dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, and endowed with land to the value of £343 a year: from which time it was held of the Abbot of Bermondsey, until the dissolution of the religious houses, when it fell into the hands of Henry VIII.

When the corporation of London purchased the manor of Southwark, in 1551, the hospital was immediately repaired and enlarged; and, in the November following, there were received into it 250 sick and helpless objects. The hospital still retained its original name of St. Thomas; and, in 1552, as hath been already mentioned, King Edward VI. granted a charter, by which the mayor and commonalty of London were incorporated governors of the same.

Though this hospital escaped the great fire in 1666, yet great part of its possessions were then destroyed; and two other fires, that afterwards happened in Southwark, reduced it to great distress. The building grew old and wanted repairs, and the funds on which it depended for support failed. However, in 1699, the governors opened a subscription for rebuilding it on a more extensive plan, which was executed at different times, and completed in the year 1742.

The hospital now consists of three quadrangles, or square courts. In the front, next the street, is a handsome pair of large iron gates, with a door of the same work on each side, for the convenience of foot passengers. These are fastened on the sides to stone piers, on each of which is a statue representing one of the patients. These gates open into a very neat square court, encompassed on three sides with a colonnade, surrounded with benches, next the wall, for the accommodation of people to sit and rest themselves. On the south side, under an empty niche, is the following inscription:

This building, on the south side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of Thomas Frederick, of London, Esq., a worthy governor and liberal benefactor to this hospital, Anno 1708.

On the opposite side, under the same kind of niche, is this inscription:

This building, on the north side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd. Engraved by T. Higham.
Pl. 166

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, AND STATUE OF KING EDWARD VI.

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd. Engraved by T. Higham.
Pl. 169.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, AND STATUE OF THOMAS GUY, THE FOUNDER.

charge of THOMAS GUY, Esq. citizen and stationer of London, a worthy governor and bountiful benefactor to this hospital, Anno 1707.

The centre of the principal front, facing the street, is of stone. On the top is a clock, under a small circular pediment, and beneath that, in a niche, the statue of king Edward VI. holding a guilt sceptre in his right hand, and the charter in his left. A little lower, in niches on each side, a man with a crutch, and a sick woman; and under them, in other niches, a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a sling. Over the niches are the festoons, and between the last-mentioned figures, the king's arms in relievo: under which is this inscription:

King Edward the Sixth, of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed this hospital of St. Thomas the apostle, together with the hospitals of Christ, and Bridwell, in London.

Underneath this is a spacious passage, down several steps, into the second court, which is more elegant than the former. This has also colonnades, except the front of the chapel, which is on the north side, and is adorned with lofty pilasters of the Corinthian order, placed on high pedestals. On the top is a pediment, as well as in the centre of the east and west sides, and above the piazzas, the fronts of the wards are ornamented with handsome Ionic pilasters.

In the centre of this court is a handsome brass statue of king Edward VI. by Mr. Scheemakers; behind which is placed, on a kind of small pedestal, his crown laid upon a cushion. The statue is enclosed with iron rails, and stands upon a lofty stone pedestal, on which is the following inscription, in capitals:

This statue
Of King Edward the Sixth,
A most excellent Prince,
Of exemplary Piety and Wisdom,
above his years;
The glory and ornament of his age,
and most munificent founder
Of this hospital,
Was erected at the expense
Of CHARLES JOYCE, Esquire,
in the year MDCCXXXVII.

On the opposite side of the pedestal is the same inscription in Latin.

In the centre of each side of this court is a spacious passage into the next, the structure above being supported by two rows of columns. The buildings in the third court are older than the others, and are entirely surrounded by a colonnade, above which they are adorned with a kind of long, slender, Ionic pilasters, with very small capitals. In the centre is a stone statue of Sir Robert Clayton, dressed in his robes as Lord Mayor, surrounded with iron rails; upon the

west side of the pedestal is his arms in relievo, and on the south side, the following inscription:

To Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. born in Northamptonshire, citizen and Lord Mayor of London, president of this hospital. and vice president of the new workhouse, and a bountiful benefactor to it; a just magistrate and brave defender of the liberty and religion of his country. Who (besides many other instances of his charity to the poor) built the girl's ward in Christ's hospital, gave first, towards the rebuilding of this house, six hundred pounds, and left, by his last will, two thousand three hundred pounds to the poor of it. This statue was erected in his life-time, by the governors, An. Dom. MDCCI. as a monument of their esteem of so much worth, and to preserve his memory after death, was by them beautified, An. Dom. MDCCXIV.

Since the foundation of this extensive charity, an incredible number of distressed objects have received relief from it; and though the estates originally belonging to the hospital were ruined. yet by the liberality and benevolence of the citizens and others, its revenues have not only been restored, but augmented, and its annual disbursements now amount to a very considerable sum.

It contains nineteen wards, and upwards of five hundred beds, which are constantly occupied, and the mode of admitting patients is the same as at St. Bartholomew's hospital; for which purpose, a committee of governors sits here every Thursday forenoon.

Guy's Hospital, Southwark.

Behind St. Thomas's hospital, on the other side of St. Thomas's Street, stands another foundation of the same description, little inferior to it in extent, but more remarkable from the circumstance of its having been built and endowed by a single individual.

Mr. Thomas Guy, the founder, had, from a small beginning, by industry and frugality, amassed an immense fortune; but more particularly by purchasing seamen's tickets, in the reign of Queen Anne, and by buying and selling South-sea stock, in the year 1720. He was never married, and had no relations; therefore, towards the close of his life, considering how he should dispose of his wealth, he at length resolved to be the founder of the most extensive charity ever established by one man.

Mr. Guy was seventy-six years of age when he formed this resolution, and, having no time to lose, immediately purchased of the governors of St. Thomas's hospital, a lease of a piece of ground, nearly opposite to that hospital, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, at a ground-rent of thirty pounds a year. As this spot was covered with small houses, that were old and ill-tenanted, he gave proper notice to the inhabitants to quit them; which being done he pulled down the buildings in the year 1721, and proceeding with the greatest expedition, he caused the foundation of the intended hospital to be laid the following spring; and the building was pursued with such alacrity, that it was roofed in before the death of the founder, which happened on the 27th of December, in the year 1724.

The only motive which induced Mr. Guy to erect this hospital in so low and close a situation was his design of putting it under the management and direction of the governors of that of St. Thomas's. By the advice of his friends he altered his resolution; but it was too late to think of choosing another situation; for the building was at that time raised to the second story. However, he rendered the place as agreeable as possible, by its elevation above the neighbouring streets.

The whole expense of erecting and furnishing this hospital amounted to the sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-two pounds sixteen shillings, great part of which Mr. Guy expended in his lifetime; and he left two hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and ninety-pounds to endow it; both together amounting to two hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-two pounds sixteen shillings; a much larger sum than was ever left before in this kingdom, by one single person, to charitable purposes.

This building consists of two quadrangles, beside the two wings that extend from the front to the street. The wing on the west side had been lately added, and is built with such elegance and uniformity as to make the whole a very handsome and regular edifice.

The entrance into the building is by elegant and noble iron gates, supported by stone piers. These gates open into a square, in the centre of which is a brazen statue of the founder, by Mr. Scheemakers, dressed in a livery gown, and well executed. In the front of the pedestal is this inscription:

THOMAS GUY, SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL IN HIS LIFETIME.
A. D. MDCCXXI.

On the west side of the pedestal is represented, in basso-relievo, the parable of the Good Samaritan; on the south side are Mr. Guy's arms; and on that side of the pedestal facing the east is our Saviour healing the impotent man.

The superstructure of this hospital has three floors beside the garrets, and the same construction runs through the whole building, which is so extensive as to contain twelve wards, in which are four hundred and thirty-five beds, exclusive of those that may be placed in the additional part; and the whole is advantageously disposed for the mutual accommodation of the sick, and those who attend them.

A short time after Mr. Guy's decease, his executors, pursuant to his last will, applied to parliament to get themselves, with fifty-one other gentlemen nominated by the testator, to be incorporated governors of the intented hospital; upon which all these gentlemen were constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the President and Governors of Guy's Hospital. By this act of incorporation they were to have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with the power of possessing the real and personal estates of the late Thomas Guy, Esq., for the purposes of the will, and to purchase, in perpetuity, or for any term of years, any other estate whatsoever, not exceeding twelve thousand pounds per annum.

As soon as this corporation was established by parliament, the Governors immediately set about completing the work, by finishing and furnishing the hospital, and taking in patients, the number of whom, at first, amounted to four hundred and two. The officers and servants belonging to this hospital are chosen by the Governors, who have ever since carried on this noble charity in such manner as to answer, in the strictest degree, the benevolent intentions of the founder.

The medical establishment and forms of admission are similar to those of St. Thomas's Hospital, but the day for receiving patients is Wednesday. There is a library and a collection of anatomical preparation belonging to this institution.

Burlington House, Piccadilly.

Piccadilly is so called, from *Peccadilla Hall*, a sort of repository for ruffs, when there were no other houses where Sackville Street now stands. Piccadilly was completed, as far as Berkeley Street, in 1642. The first good house built here was *Burlington House*, the noble founder of which said, he placed it there "because he was certain no one would build beyond him!"

The front of this noble mansion is of stone; the circular colonnade is of the Doric order, and by this the wings are connected. This house was left to the Devonshire family, on the express condition that it should not be demolished. The heavy screen, which conceals this beautiful front from the street, has long been regretted as a nuisance.

Melbourn House, and Treasury Offices, Whitehall.

Adjoining the Horse Guards is *Melbourn House*, built by Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh, and afterwards purchased by Lord Melbourn, who exchanged it with His Royal Highness the Duke of York, for York House, Piccadilly, who added the fronts and the dome-portico across the street. When the Duke removed to Portman Square, the house was restored to Lord Melbourn.

The *Offices of the Treasury* are contiguous; this is a handsome stone building, fronting the Parade in St. James's Park. The whole front is rustic, and consists of three stories; the lower Tuscan, and the second Doric, with good-sized arched windows. The upper part of this story is singularly adorned with the tryglyphs and metopes of the Doric frieze, though this range of ornament is supported neither by columns nor pilasters. A range of Ionic columns above this supports a pediment. Near the Treasury is the house usually appointed for the residence of the prime minister. A passage to the public street before Whitehall, under the Cockpit, is esteemed a part of the ancient palace. A little northward from this entrance was the beautiful gate belonging to this palace, built by order of Henry the Eighth, from a design of Hans Holbein, enclosing the Tilt Yard, &c.

Whitehall, originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign of Henry the Third, was at his death, bequeathed by him to the Black Friars of London; from them coming to Walter De Grey, Archbishop of York, it became the town-residence of the

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd. Engraved by T. Cleghorn
Pl. 172

BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd. Engraved by C. Mottram.
Pl. 173

MELBOURNE HOUSE, AND PART OF THE OLD TREASURY, WHITEHALL.

Jones & Cº Temple of the Muses Finsbury Square, London.

archbishops of that see; till passing from the haughty Thomas Wolsey, the Cardinal, it came into the hands of the crown, and was formed into one of the royal palaces.

The old palace occupied a space along the northern bank of the river, a little below Westminster Bridge, and extended to St. James's Park, along the eastern end of which many of its various buildings lay, from the Cockpit to Spring Gardens. The ancient building, which contained upwards of 1000 apartments, was mostly consumed by a fire, which broke out in the year 1697.

House of Correction, Coldbath Fields.

On the north side of Coldbath Square, is the House of Correction for the County of Middlesex, which is formed principally in conformity to the judicious and humane suggestions of the late Mr. Howard.

This prison was erected in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of George III. "for enabling the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex to raise money for building a House of Correction within the said county." But it is also used as a penitentiary house.

The spot on which this edifice is erected having been a swamp on the declivity of a hill, it was found necessary to lay the foundation so deep, and to pile it so securely, that it is supposed there are as many bricks laid under ground as appear in sight. The building, with few deviations from uniformity, is laid out and divided into separate and distinct cells, or single apartments, as well on the ground floor as on the upper stories, each cell being eight feet three inches long, and six feet three inches wide. To each cell are apertures, or windows for light and ventilation, each two feet six inches wide by two feet high; the one over the door, the other at the height of seven feet from the floor in the opposite direction: these apertures are closed or opened by means of wooden shutters, acting at the will of the person confined. The cells on the ground floor are built on arches, and are raised twenty-one inches from the pavement of the yards, those of the upper floors rest on the arches of those below; and, as the use of combustible matter is by this means excluded, they are all fire-proof.

The whole number of single cells is two hundred and eighteen, but sixteen of these which have no other light but from the apertures over the doors, are only used for the occasional confinement of refractory prisoners. In addition to these, in each of six of the yards belonging to the building, there are two apartments containing the space of two single cells, and intended for lodging two prisoners. Some larger apartments are formed by throwing together the space of several cells: these are used for various purposes connected with the institution, such as infirmary, work-rooms for the male convicts, a spinning-room for the female convicts, day-rooms with fire-places, used by the prisoners in winter; a laundry, store-rooms, &c.

There are eight large yards, to which the prisoners of different classes have occassional access, where they can be sheltered from the weather by pent-houses, which extend the

whole length of them, there are also eight other airing grounds, to which the offenders of the least criminality have free access. Water is brought into all these yards by pipes, for the use of the prisoners, either to drink or to wash themselves, which they are obliged to do every morning before they receive their breakfasts, and again in the evening before being locked up.

Communicating with the centre gallery there is a building of three stories, with two rooms in each story. Three of these are let to such prisoners as choose to pay ten shillings and sixpence per week for their hire; the other three are occupied by the servants of the house, or as store-rooms.

At the entrance of the prison is a committee-room, and over it two lodging-rooms, occupied by servants belonging to the prison; and in the centre of the building is a neat and airy chapel, sufficiently spacious to contain the whole number of prisoners which can be accommodated in the cells.

The keeper's house is a distinct building on the east side of the entrance, and is an addition to the original plan, as are also commodious shops, suited to the several trades and manufactures, in which the prisoners are occasionally employed, particularly for carpenters, turners, sawyers, tailors, and shoemakers, with an extensive stage for drying oakum.

Extensive additions and improvements have however been recently made in various parts of the prison, and the whole of the building is surrounded by a high brick wall, strengthened on the outside with stone buttresses.

The Old Bull and Mouth Inn, St. Martin's Le Grand.

Bull and Mouth Street takes its name from an inn of great antiquity, which has recently been pulled down and rebuilt, and formerly known by the sign of Boulogne Mouth, or Harbour, of which the present appellation is a corruption. At the corner of this street, in Aldersgate Street, was the city mansion of the Earls of Northumberland. In the seventh year of his reign, king Henry VI. gave this house, with the tenements thereunto belonging, to his queen Jane, and it then acquired the appellation of her wardrobe.

St. Martin's Le Grand, is a distinct liberty, subject to the dean and chapter of Westminster. It was originally a college, founded in the year 700, by Wythred, king of Kent, but was rebuilt and endowed, about the year 1056, by a noble Saxon, named Ingelricus, and his brother Edwardus, for a dean and secular canons, or priests, and was dedicated to St. Martin: the epithet *le Grand*, was afterwards added on account of the great and extraordinary privileges, particularly the dangerous one of sanctuary, granted to it by different monarchs.

Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by R. Acon.

Pl. 181.

NEW LONDON BRIDGE.

Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by R. Acon.

Pl. 102.

VINTNER'S HALL, UPPER THAMES STREET.

James & Co. Printers of the Mirror, Finsbury Square, London.

London Bridge.

Pennant and other historians are not agreed as to the date of the foundation of the original edifice, which occupied the site of the present New Bridge. It is certain that, at the time of the Romans, there was merely a ferry to continue their "Watling Street," supposed to have been opposite to Dowgate Hill, which led in a straight line to Kent Street, Southwark. William of Malmsbury, however, states that, in 994, Sweyn, King of Denmark, in his attack on London, was so valiantly opposed by Ethelred II., and the citizens, that many of the Danish army were drowned in the river, because in their rage they took no notice of the *Bridge*; thus clearly admitting its existence at that date. Of the noble church, nearly adjoining the bridge on the Southwark side, tradition states, that a venerable ferryman died, and left all his gains to an only daughter, named Mary, who built the beautiful nunnery of St. Marie Overies, now St. Saviour's Church, and endowed it with the profits of the ferry. This convent falling into decay, was a second time endowed by a noble lady named Swithin, as a college for priests; and the clergy of that period, being men of public spirit, built the bridge and kept it in repair. It was at first rudely constructed of timber, and, according to Pennant, &c., in 1136, was burned down,—being rebuilt, it became so ruinous, that in 1163 it was taken down, and a stone bridge was begun by Peter, curate of St. Mary Colechurch, in 1176. This is the bridge now removed, in consequence of the completion of the new edifice adjoining, and intended to supersede it. The completion of the old bridge occupied 33 years, and on Peter's death, he was buried in a chapel which he had constructed in one of the centre piers. The stupendous work was founded on enormous piles, driven closely together, on the tops of which were laid long planks ten inches thick, strongly bolted; on these was placed the base of the pier, the lowermost stones being bedded in pitch. Around all this were placed the sterlings, designed for the preservation of the foundation piles, and which occasions a fall of five feet, on the retreat of each tide. The bridge was at one period crowded with houses, leaning over the river in a terrific manner, supported by props, as well as beams, which crossed in arches from the roofs. A very tragical event occurred four years after its completion. On the night of the 10th of July, 1213, a conflagration burst out on the south-west side: the bridge became thronged with people, all crowding from the city, when the fire communicating with St. Marie Overies, now called St. Saviour's Church, was by a strong southerly wind extended to the other end, and about 3000 persons are supposed to have lost their lives.

In 1282, at the breaking up of the frost, five arches of the bridge were carried away; and although immediately restored, yet in 1289, the bridge was so much decayed as to be dangerous for passengers, and a toll was levied in 1298, on goods and passengers to keep it in repair.

The bridge was so encumbered with houses, that the broadway between them did not exceed 12 feet in breadth; it nevertheless appears to have been the site of a market.

Tournaments were also held here, and on St. George's day 1395, there was a grand joust, at which Lord Wells undertook to maintain the renown of England against all comers.

There were originally three openings on each side of the street, whence a view might be had of the shipping. In one of these a drawbridge was contrived, useful either for purposes of defence, or for the admission of vessels to the upper part of the river. This was protected by a strong tower, which, being well manned and armed, occasioned the defeat of Falconbridge, with his Kentish mariners, in 1471, in his attempt to seize the city.

The New Bridge.

The first pile of this New Bridge, was driven on the west side of the Old Bridge, March, 1824.

On the fifteenth of June, 1825, the stone was laid by the Lord Mayor of London (Mr. Alderman Garratt), in the presence of the late Duke of York. The ceremony was marked by great pomp and circumstance. The civic authorities, accompanied by his royal highness, having proceeded in procession to the principal coffer-dam of the bridge, Mr. Jones, sub-chairman of the committee, presented a silver trowel to the Lord Mayor, who then addressed the Duke of York and the company in a very appropriate speech. This was succeeded by the masonic ceremonies. A portion of fine mortar being placed around the cavity of the stone, by several of the assistants, and spread by the Lord Mayor with his splendid trowel, precisely at five o'clock the first stone was gradually lowered into its bed by a brazen block of four sheaves, and the power of a machine called a crab. When it was settled, it was secured by several masons, who cut four sockets close to it on the stone beneath, into which were fitted strong iron clamps, secured with plaster of Paris. The Lord Mayor then struck it with a mallet, and ascertained its accuracy by applying the level to its east, north, west, and south, surfaces. The work being thus perfected, the city sword and mace were disposed in saltire upon the stone; successive shouts burst from the numerous spectators; the bands played the national anthem of England; and, a flag being lowered as a signal, on the top of the dam, the guns of the Artillery Company, and the carronades on Calvert's brewery wharf fired a salute.

When the procession had left the dam, amidst the acclamations of the spectators and populace, many of the visitors went down to the floor to view the stone more closely, and to boast to posterity that they had stood upon it or walked over it.

The dimensions of the New Bridge are as follows:—Centre arch, span, 150 feet, rise, 32 feet, piers, 24 feet; arches next the centre, span, 140 feet, rise, 30 feet, piers, 22 feet, abutment arches, span, 130 feet, rise, 25 feet, abutment 74 feet. The full width, from bank to bank, 690 feet; length of bridge, including abutments, 950 feet; ditto, without abutments, 782 feet; width of the bridge, from outside to outside of the parapets, 55 feet; carriage way, 33 feet 4 inches.

The arches are constructed solely of granite, of the finest description and workmanship, from the quarries of Devonshire, Aberdeen, and Cornwall. The piers and abutments are

also constructed externally of the same material; but are filled inside with the hardest Yorkshire and Derbyshire stone. The cornices and parapets are wholly of granite.

The stairs and the accompanying pedestals are also constructed of granite. We believe there are 77 steps, of which 30 are covered at high water. There are two landings, to break the abruptness of the ascent. The width of the stairs is proportioned to the bridge; while the beautiful pedestals of the summit, composed of granite blocks, weighing 25 tons, challenge the admiration of the spectators.

On the City side, the road-way, which extends to a fine open area, created by the demolition of the houses in front of the Monument, back to Crooked Lane, and thence to Eastcheap, is supported by eleven brick arches, with the exception of the elliptical arch over Thames Street. This latter arch is faced with granite, and the interior is constructed of Yorkshire stone. On each side of this arch are rustic gateways, leading to a succession of steps, which enable the passengers from Thames Street to reach the bridge without taking a circuitous route. At the Southwark side of the bridge the roadways are supported by twenty-two brick arches of a similar character to the City side, with the exception of a beautiful arch communicating with Tooley Street. This is faced with granite, but the interior is of brick, completed in the most masterly style of workmanship. The line of road on this side, for the present, terminates at the entrance to St. Thomas's Street; but it is intended ultimately that it should be carried forward to the wide opening in front of the Town Hall—a most desirable improvement. The side communicating with Tooley Street will, in like manner, open itself at the wide part near the entrance to Bridge Yard.

Opening of the New Bridge.

The bridge being so far completed as to admit of its being opened, the 1st of August, 1831, the anniversary of the accession of the House of Hanover to the throne of these realms, was appointed for the ceremony; and his Majesty, William IV., was graciously pleased to accept the invitation of the corporation of London to be present on the occasion, accompanied by his illustrious consort. His Majesty was pleased to command that the procession should be by water, with the double view of benefitting the men employed on the river, and of enabling the greatest possible number of his loyal subjects to witness the spectacle. As soon as his Majesty's intentions were known, preparations on the most extensive and magnificent scale were made; the arrangements on the river being entrusted to Sir Byam Martin, and the bridge and its approaches to the Bridge Committee. Vast numbers of Workmen were immediately employed in erecting an extensive triple awning along the London end of the bridge, which terminated in a magnificent pavilion for the reception of His Majesty, and various apartments for the use of the Queen and her attendants. The pavilion and awning were lined throughout with the colours of all nations, and upwards of 150 flags and banners floated from the top of the bridge. In the royal tent a table was laid for their Majesties, and the members of the Royal Family; and under the canopy two long tables were laid, capable of accommodating 1500 persons, for

the use of the alderman and officers of the corporation, the common councilmen, and their ladies, &c.

To facilitate their Majesties' passage down the river, and to prevent confusion and inconvenience, two parallel lines of vessels were formed into a passage of about 150 feet wide, consisting of a double, and in many cases, a triple line of barges, steamers, yachts, and craft of every description, which extended from the upper water-gate of Somerset House next Waterloo Bridge, about halfway between Southwark Bridge and the new bridge, when the line became more open, and gradually spread to the stairs of the new bridge on each side, so as to afford ample space for the boats in the procession to land their inmates and retire. The termination of the lines at these points was formed by the eight city barges, with the navigation barge and shallops. These were new gilt and decorated with the gayest flags, and filled with gay company. Each barge had its appointed station; those of the Lord Mayor and Stationers' Company were rather in advance of the bridge; and all were provided with bands of music.

Several gun-brigs were brought up the river, from which and from the wharfs adjacent, salutes were fired throughout the day; flags and colours of all descriptions were brought into requisition; and even the vessels below bridge all appeared in their holiday decorations.

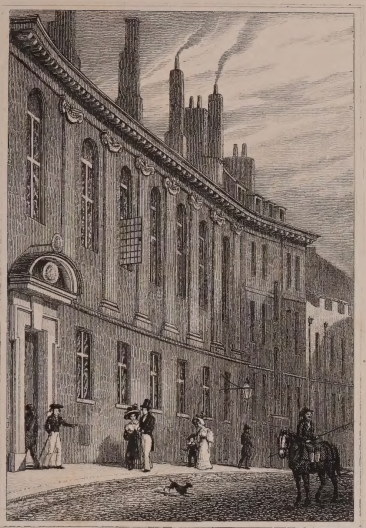
Until one o'clock in the day spaces were left in the line, midway between each of the bridges for the occasional passing of wherries, &c.

Boats were stationed at intervals within the line, in order to be ready to give assistance, in case of accidents; and officers belonging to the Thames police, with other authorized persons were placed in various situations to preserve the lines until their Majesties' return.

The appearance of the bridges contributed greatly to heighten the interest of the scene. The balustrades of Waterloo were crowded at an early hour, many persons having taken up their stations there as early as between five and six o'clock in the morning. On the whole length of the terrace of Somerset House, several tiers of seats were erected, which were occupied even at an early hour with a most respectable company, chiefly ladies. The windows behind, and the tops of the building in every place which could command a view, were also thronged with spectators. The balustrades of Blackfriars Bridge were also crowded with well dressed company.

Merchant Taylor's School, Suffolk Lane.

This School was founded in 1561. The whole edifice was consumed by the great fire: the present spacious fabric is supported on the east side by stone pillars, forming a handsome cloister, containing apartments for the ushers. Adjoining is the chapel, and the library well furnished. Three hundred boys receive a classical education, one third of them gratis, and the rest for a very small stipend. It is esteemed an excellent seminary, and sends several scholars annually to St. John's, Oxford, in which there are forty-six fellowships belonging to it.



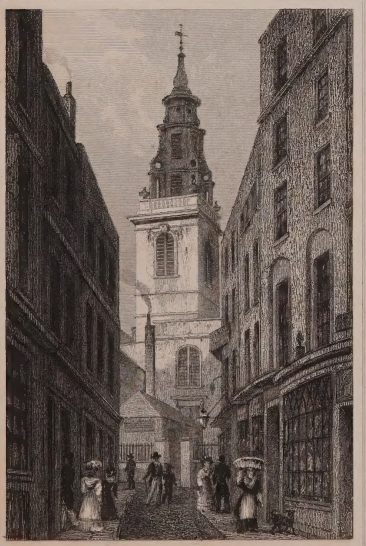
Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.
Pl. 164

MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL.

Pl. 165

Engraved by Tho. H. Shepherd.

ST MARY AT HILL.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.
Pl. 166.

ST MICHAEL, CROOKED LANE.

Pl. 167.

Engraved by J. E. Roberts.

ST MARY SOMERSET, UPPER THAMES STREET.

Church of St. Mary at Hill, Lower Thames Street.

Opposite to Billingsgate is the street called St. Mary's Hill, on the west side of which is the parish church of St. Mary, called, from its situation, St. Mary at Hill, or on the Hill. The date of the foundation of this church is equally uncertain with that of most of the churches in this city. The first circumstances met with concerning it, are that Rose de Wrytel founded a chantry in the church of St. Mary at Hill, in the year 1330, and that Richard de Hackney presented Nigellus Dalleye to this living in the year 1337. Stow, on the authority of Fabian, who was living at the time, relates a singular occurrence at the rebuilding of this church in 1497. He says, "In the year 1497, in the moneth of Aprill, as labourers digged for the foundation of a wall, within the church of St. Marie-hill, neare unto Belingsgate, they found a coffin of rotten timber, and therein the corps of a woman, whole of skinne, and of bones, undisevered, and the joynts of her arms plyable, without breaking the skynne, upon whose sepulchre this was engraven: 'Here lieth the bodies of Richard Hackney, Fishmonger, and Alice his wife: the which Richard was sheriffe in the fifteenth of Edward II. (1323). Her bodie was kept above grounde three or four dayes without noysance, but then it waxed unsavorie, and so was againe buried.'"

Though this church was considerably injured by the fire in 1666, it did not require rebuilding, and was therefore repaired, after which the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, the church of which was totally burnt, was united to it. It is a well-proportioned Gothic structure of stone, consisting of a plain body enlightened by large windows, with a cupola in the middle, and a square tower, crowned with a handsome turret, at the end. The dimensions are, length ninety-six feet, breadth sixty-feet, altitude, to the ceiling, twenty-six feet, to the centre of the cupola, thirty-eight feet, to the top of the turret, ninety-six feet.

It is a rectory, the advowson of which appears to have been always in lay hands; and, in 1638, was purchased by the parishioners, in whom it has ever since remained; but since the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard has been united to it, the Duke of Northumberland, who is patron of that parish, presents in turn.

Annually, on the Sunday after Midsummer-day, according to ancient custom, the fraternity of Fellowship-porters, of the city of London, repair to this church in the morning, where, during the reading of the Psalms, they reverently approach the altar, two and two, on the rails of which are placed two basons, and into these they put their respective offerings. They are generally followed by the congregation, and the money offered is distributed among the aged, poor, and infirm members of that fraternity.

The parish of St. Andrew Hubbard was a rectory, formerly called St. Andrew, Juxta Eastcheap, and was founded before 1389; in which year the Earl of Pembroke presented Robert Clayton to the rectory, in the room of Walter Palmer, deceased. On the death of the Earl of Pembroke, without issue, the patronage devolved to the Earls of Shrewsbury, in whose family it continued till 1460, when John, Earl of Shrewsbury, was killed, at the battle of Northampton, when it came to Edward IV. After this, it had divers patrons, till Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, presented Thomas Parker, who was burnt out in 1666.

Church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane.

Miles's, or rather St. Michael's Lane, was long distinguished by a Dissenting Meeting House. Crooked Lane runs from Miles's Lane to Fish Street Hill, and was remarkable for the manufacture of fishing-tackle, bird-cages, hand-mills, &c. At the south side of this avenue stood the parish church of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, built by Sir Christopher Wren; but recently taken down in forming the approaches to the New London Bridge. Indeed, the whole of this neighbourhood is undergoing a total change for the above object, and will shortly retain little or no vestige of its former state. In this church William Walworth, who killed Wat Tyler, was buried, whose epitaph, in uncouth rhyme, is recorded by Weever, in his Funeral Monuments.

Church of Allhallows the Great, Upper Thames Street.

This Church, which is dedicated to All Saints, was originally called Allhallows ad Fœnum, in the Ropery, from its vicinity to a hay-wharf, and its situation among rope-makers; and Allhallows the More, to distinguish it from another church, which stood a little to the east of it, and was called Allhallows the Less; but being both destroyed by the fire in 1666, the latter was not rebuilt, and the two parishes were united.

The church of Allhallows the Great was founded by the noble family of the Despencers, who presented to it in the year 1361; from whom it passed to the Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, and at last to the crown. In 1546, Henry VIII. gave this church to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose successors it has continued to the present time. It is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars, in London, belonging to the see of Canterbury. The present edifice was finished in 1683. It was planned by Sir Christopher Wren, but not executed with the same accuracy that was designed. It is eighty-seven feet long, sixty feet broad, and thirty-three feet high, to the roof, built of stone, strong and solid. The walls are plain and massy, the ornaments few and simple, and the windows very large. The tower is plain, square, and divided into five stages, terminating square and plain, without spire, turret, or pinnacle. The cornice is supported by scrolls, and over these rises a balustrade of solid construction, suitable to the rest of the building.

Allhallows the Less, which was also called Allhallows on the Cellars, or Super Cellarium, because it stood above vaults let out for cellars, was also a rectory, the advowson of which was in the Bishop of Winchester, until the college of St. Lawrence Pounteney was founded, when Sir John Pounteney purchased it, and rebuilt the church, which he appropriated to his college; by which means it became a donative, or curacy.

Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

On the west side of Bishopsgate Street, just without the wall, and opposite to the north end of Houndsditch, stands the parish church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, which appears to

Drawn by Tho.H.Shepherd. Engraved by J. Hinchliffe.

Pl.179

ALLHALLOWS CHURCH, UPPER THAMES STREET.

Drawn by Tho.H.Shepherd. Engraved by J. Hinchliffe.

Pl. 180

ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE.

be of very ancient foundation, dedicated to St. Botolph, an English Saxon Saint, who died about the year 680. But the first rector we have any account of was John of Northampton, who resigned the same on the 4th of June, 1323, at which time it was, and still remains, in the gift of the Bishop of London. The old church, which was built of brick and stone, escaped the fire of London, but became so ruinous, that the parishioners thought it necessary to apply to parliament to enable them to raise a new church: which was begun in 1725, and finished two years after.

The present structure is massy and spacious; the body is built with brick, and well enlightened, and the roof hid by a handsome balustrade. The steeple though heavy, has a magnificent appearance; but it has been justly remarked, that in the centre of the front under it, where every spectator would expect to find a principal entrance, he is shut out by a dead wall, and must enter the church by small side doors. Instead of a door, in the centre of the front is a large plain arched window, decorated at a distance with pilasters of the Doric order. Over this window is a festoon, and above that an angular pediment; on each side is a door, crowned with windows, and over these are others of the port-hole kind; above which rises a square tower, crowned with a dome, whose base is circular, and surrounded by a balustrade in the same form; by the side of which, on the corners of the tower, are placed urns with flames. From this part rises a series of coupled Corinthian pillars, supporting other urns like the former, and over them rises the orgive dome, crowned with a very large vase, with flames. The roof within-side is arched, except over the galleries, and two rows of Corinthian columns support both the galleries and arch, which extends over the body of the church, neatly adorned with fret-work.

The Pantheon, Oxford Street.

On the south side of Oxford Street stands the Pantheon, erected in the year 1772, as a place of evening entertainment for the nobility and gentry; but which was principally used, of late years, for exhibitions, and, occasionally, for masquerades. It was a superb and beautiful structure, though concealed from public view, except the two entrances, the principal of which is in Oxford Street, and the other in Poland Street. After the destruction of the Opera House, by fire, the subscribers to that establishment removed the performances to this place; but, in the month of January, 1792, it shared the same fate, the interior of it being wholly consumed by the same destructive element. Having lost its licence it has now remained shut up for a considerable time, and was recently sold by public auction.

Olympic Theatre, Wych Street.

The west end of Wych Street was formerly ornamented by Drury House, built by Sir William Drury, an able commander in the Irish wars, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the next century it was possessed by the heroic Lord Craven, who rebuilt it. It was lately a large brick pile, concealed by other buildings, and a public house, the sign of the Queen of Bohemia's Head, for whom Lord Craven fought, and to whom, it is said, he was after-

wards privately married. When the house was taken down, a few years since, the ground was purchased by the late Mr. Philip Astley, of the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge, who built what he called The Olympic Pavilion, as a house of public exhibition in horsemanship and droll. It is now in the hands of Madame Vestris, who holds it under a lease from Mr. Scott, the proprietor, and, who, by her able management, is turning it to a truly valuable account.

Church of St. Luke, Chelsea, and Sir Hans Sloane's Monument.

This church, dedicated to St. Luke, appears to have been ancient, by the old wall, now standing, on the north side, built of flint and rough stone, confusedly heaped together, as well as by the testimony of the most ancient inhabitants, who remember it before the rebuilding.

This rectory is within the diocese of London, and the archdeaconry of Middlesex. The advowson anciently belonged to the Abbott and Convent of Westminster, till they exchanged it, 17 July, 28 Henry VIII., together with their manors of Neyte and Hyde, with the King, for the priory of Hurley. It continued in the crown till Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated 3 July, second year of her reign, "demised to Ann, Duchess of Somerset, the advowson of the parish church and rectory for her life, the reversion to the Queen." And after the death of the Duchess it was granted to the Earl of Nottingham and his Countess for three lives. King Charles I. granted the advowson, with the manor, to James, Duke of Hamilton, and in the next reign Charles Cheyne, Esq., purchased the manor, to which the rectory has ever since been annexed.

The ancient parsonage house, with fourteen acres and twenty-two perches of land, stood where Mr. Priest's or Mr. Dowell's stands, west of the Duke of Beaufort's, then the Marquis of Winchester's, whence Mr. Priest's is called Parsonage Close to this day. In lieu of which, upon an exchange, the present house and land about, it was given to the rectory for ever, by the consent of the Queen, the then patron, Dr. Edmund Grindall, Bishop of London, and Robert Richardson, Rector of Chelsea, who conveyed the old house and land to the Marquis by writing, bearing date May 3, 1566.

As far as an opinion can be formed from its present appearance, it seems to have been originally of small proportions. In all probability the nave was not wider than the Lawrence chapel on the north-east, and More's chapel on the south-east, and the old belfry did not extend so far west by several feet; still it was sufficiently commodious for the scanty population of this parish, in those early ages when churches were first constructed, as well as for the celebration of the ceremonies of public worship; we find mention made of the north and south aisles, in the curious account of the celebration of the funeral of John Lord Braye. It is much to be regretted that no drawings exist of its pristine form and dimensions, to satisfy the laudable curiosity of the architectural antiquary; for, in the absence of such authentic memorials, conjectures, however plausible, can produce little or no beneficial result. Nevertheless, it may be truly asserted that this church, in its present state, is exceeded by few in this county, either in a copious collection of monuments and epitaphs, or in a curious display of antique ornaments both architectural and heraldic.

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd. Engraved by R. Acon.

Pl.183.

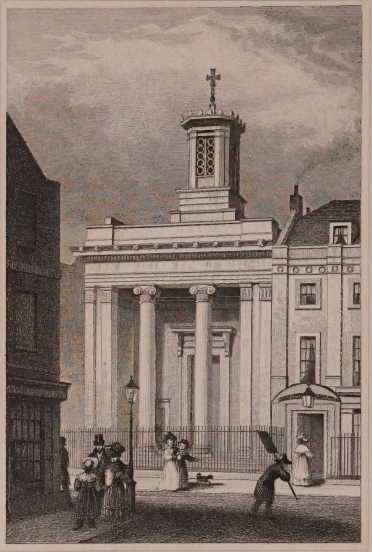
CHELSEA OLD CHURCH, AND SIR HAN SLOANE'S MONUMENT.

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd. Engraved by R. Acon.

Pl. 184.

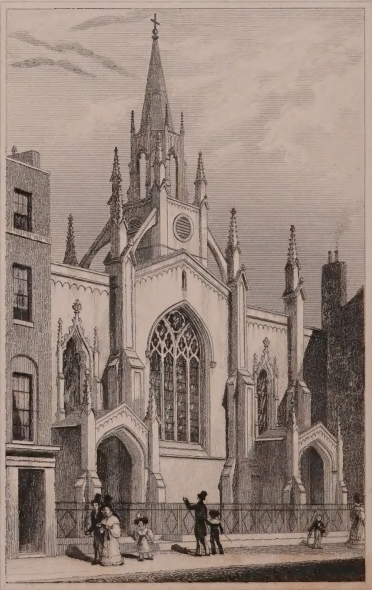
CHRIST CHURCH, BLACKFRIARS.

Drawn by Tho.H. Shepherd.
Pl. 185.
NEW CHURCH, SLOANE ST. CHELSEA.



Pl. 186.
Engraved by W. Deeble.
NEW CHURCH, NORTH AUDLEY ST.

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.
Pl. 187.
NEW CHURCH, SAFFRON HILL.



Pl. 188.
Engraved by T. H. Shepherd.
NEW CHURCH, LITTLE QUEEN ST. HOLBORN.

Christ Church, Blackfriars.

On the west side of the road leading from Blackfriars' Bridge is situated *Christ's Church*, founded by Mr. John Marshall, of the Borough, Gent., in 1627, who endowed it with £60 per annum, towards the maintenance of a minister. In 1670 it was made a distinct parish from St. Saviour's, and a rectory. The present church was built in, or about, the year 1737, at the expense of the parish, and is a regular well-constructed building, with a square tower and turret. The patronage, at present, is in thirteen trustees.

New Church, North Audley Street.

The west front of this building is the only part visible from the street, the sides being closely confined by the adjoining houses. The portico is of the Ionic order, and has two fluted columns, and two piers, ornamented with antæ in pairs. The entablature is composed of an architrave of three members, and a frieze with dental cornice. The cymatium, which is enriched with honeysuckles, and has lions' heads introduced on its facia, is surmounted by a lofty blocking course, terminated by a pedestal at each end.

The lantern or tower is in two portions—the first, a cubical pedestal—the second, an irregular octagon in plan, with an antæ at each angle of the superstructure; the intervals between are open, the larger spaces being filled up about a third of their height by a breast-work, and the remainder with iron work pierced in circles; the whole is surmounted by an entablature, the cornice of which is enriched with grecian tiles on its eaves, and covered with a pyramidal stone roof, having a pedestal supporting a ball and cross.

The first stone was laid September 7, 1825, and it was consecrated April 25, 1828. The edifice is dedicated to St. Mark, and is a chapel of ease to St. George's, Hanover Square. Mr. J. P. Gandy is the architect.

New Church, Sloane Street, Chelsea.

This little church, which is in the Gothic style, stands on the east side of the street, and gives a relief to the monotonous line of houses which reach from Knightsbridge to Sloane Square, a distance of nearly half a mile. The front, which faces the street, is composed of a centre, having an excellent octagon turret on each side, lighted by long narrow windows to each angle, and divided into two compartments, with buttresses between, finished at top by crocketed pinnacles. Each turret is covered by an octangular spire terminated by a finial; the centre forms a pediment between the turrets, having a window divided into three. Over the centre in the pediment, is a circular blank or shield, as if intended for a clock: the great centre door has a considerable recess, forming a kind of porch. The wings project but little beyond the turrets on each side, they having a small door which communicates to the gallery. The cost of the building was under £6000. The foundations were began in May, 1828, and consecration took place May 8, 1830, being dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Mr. Savage, whose talents are so well known to the public, is the architect.

New Church, Saffron Hill.

The situation of this church is very unfavourable, being built in a narrow lane, surrounded by a close neighbourhood, probably owing to the difficulty of procuring a more eligible plot of ground in the parish. The front faces the west, and is in three divisions. The centre contains a fine window, and is divided from the others by an octangular turret on each side, the upper divisions of which are pierced at each angle, and terminated by battlements; under the large window is the principal entrance, ascended by steps. The smaller divisions, contain a window in each, below which are doors communicating with the galleries. There is nothing particular in the external appearance of this building, save and except its neatness and durability. It is said to contain seats for 1800 persons, 800 of which are free. The foundations were begun in May, 1830, and the building was completed in 1832, being a chapel of ease to St. Andrew, Holborn. Mr. Barry is the architect.

New Church, Little Queen Street, Holborn.

This excellent specimen of modern Gothic, deserves a better situation than that which it occupies, being much too confined to see it to advantage. The east front facing the street, and the only one that can be seen, is 76 feet wide, and 110 feet high to the top of the cross, and is of Bath stone. It has five divisions, separated by clustered buttresses, terminating in crocketed pinnacles; the central division contains the large chancel window; the two smaller divisions contain the principal entrances covered by porches, fifteen feet wide, and nine feet in projection, over which, are small windows, which give light to the staircases. The porches and windows are adorned with buttresses and pinnacles. The turret, over the centre, is connected to the others by flying buttresses on each side, above which it rises in three divisions, the whole terminating in a well-proportioned spire, with a ball and cross at the top. The foundations were began the latter end of June, 1829, and it was consecrated in February, 1831. This church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Mr. Francis Bedford, to whose talent it does credit, is the architect.

New United Service Club-House.

This Institution is the same as noticed in another part of this work, and has been removed from the building formerly called the United Service Club-house, at the corner of Charles Street, Regent Street; now occupied by the junior club. It is an establishment for the accommodation and entertainment of the officers of the army and navy united, and is situated on the east side of Waterloo Place, at the corner of Pall Mall. The building presents three architectural elevations; each having a portico of eight columns, placed in pairs, and of the Roman Doric order, supporting an entablature; the frieze of which is ornamented with triglyphs, the same order being carried through the whole extent of the building. The entablature of the portico is crowned by a balustrade and piers, forming a balcony. The building consists of two stories; the ground story being rusticated, and having two windows on each side of the portico. The principal or upper story which contains an elegant suite of rooms, has seven lofty windows, with pediments in each elevation; over which, and

Drawn by Tho.H. Shepherd.
Engraved by J. Tingle.

Pl. 177

NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB HOUSE.

Drawn by Tho.H. Shepherd.
Engraved by J. Tingle.

Pl. 178

EAST WING OF CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE.

Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London, Jany 22, 1831.

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd. Engraved by J. Tingle.

Pl. 189.

THE NEW ATHENÆUM, WATERLOO PLACE.

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd. Engraved by J. Tingle.

Pl. 190.

ARTHUR'S CLUB HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S STREET.

running through the entire building, is an entablature with modillons under its cornice, the whole surmounted by a balustrade, separated at intervals by piers.

The south front is similar to the one described; but the north, or Pall Mall part, has a portico the whole height of the building, and is in two divisions; that of the ground floor being composed of eight fluted Roman Doric columns in pairs, having an entablature with triglyphs. This is surmounted by a balustrade, over which are eight Corinthian columns, arranged in the same order as those below, and crowned by an entablature and pediment. The building is from the designs of John Nash, Esq.

East Wing of Carlton House Terrace.

Since the removal of the Palace of Carlton House, a grand space has been opened on the south side of Pall Mall, which affords at once a magnificent entrance to, and prospect of, St. James' Park; at east and west angles of which, nearest Pall Mall, are the United Service Club House and the Athenæum. On proceeding to the park from the former, we approach those splendid buildings, Carlton House Terrace. The principal façade faces the park, and consists of two portions, one to the east and the other to the west of this entrance; the former of which we shall now describe:—each division or wing of this terrace, forms of itself an entire building, and is composed of a centre or main body, and two wings; these consist of a beautiful and lofty colonnade, of the Corinthian order, the columns being fluted and elevated upon a plinth, supporting a well-proportioned entablature, which is carried without a break through the entire elevation. Above the cornice is the balustrade, separated over the columns by piers. In the intercolumniations are two divisions of windows, the lower tier having pediments, and other accessaries—the centre recedes from the wings and is in three divisions; the middle being crowned by a pediment, the tympanum of which is enriched; this recess is perforated with attic windows, and surmounted by a sub-cornice and blocking course. The wings are elevated above the main body of the building, and divided by antæ, arranged over the columns of the lower stories, and resting on the piers of the balustrade; between these are two series of attic windows, the lower decorated with cornice and trusses; the upper are oval, perforated in the centre of a square sunk pannel, with a similar one on each side; this is surmounted by a sub-cornice and blocking course. The terrace or basement on which this structure is raised, affords a spacious road in front, forming a delightful promenade; the outer extremity of this is inclosed by a handsome balustrade, supported from below by Grecian Doric columns of very low dimensions; the whole being bounded by the park, to which you may descend by three very spacious flights of steps. These splendid improvements were designed and executed by John Nash, Esq.

The New Athenæum, Waterloo Place.

This splendid establishment is nearly upon the same principle as the other club houses, as it respects private arrangements, and very similar to the United Service, in its external appearance. The east elevation, which is the one given in our view, has a rusticated basement with a portico, the ends of which are filled up and perforated with windows; the angles finished by a square pilaster and fluted column, of the Roman Doric order, the space between

being divided by four columns in pairs, of the same order, and ascended by steps. The frieze is ornamented with triglyphs, and the cornice is surrounded by a balustrade, the space over the centre intercolumniations being filled up and crowned by a pedestal, supporting the statue of Minerva. Over the ground story, and on a line with the cornice of the portico, is a balcony running through the three elevations, and terminating at the angles by pedestals. The principle story contains seven lofty windows with French sashes, from whence there is access to the balcony, and which are ornamented with cornice and trusses; above this, and running through its entire building, is a beautiful frieze, charged with figures in basso-relievo, said to be copied from the Elgin frieze, deposited in the British museum. Over this is a cornice of very bold projections, the whole crowned by a balustrade. The north front, which faces Pall Mall, is adorned with a portico, similar to the one described; but the building is not so wide, having but five windows in width. The south corresponds with this, but is without a portico; there is also, adjoining, a delightful shrubbery enclosed by palisades. This building is from the designs of Decimus Burton, Esq., whose splendid specimens of architecture, contribute to adorn the metropolis.

Arthur's Club House, St. James' Street.

This club house is situated on the same side of the street, and in a line with Crockford's, but differs materially in its architectural details. The basement story is rusticated and perforated by five openings; four of which are appropriated for windows, the other forming the principal entrance, and are at the left angle of the building. Although it is not wider than the window recess, yet is has a very lop-sided appearance, from not being in the centre. Over this story is a sort of sub-cornice and blocking, which supports six fluted columns of the Corinthian order, set at equal distances. The intercolumniations contain five windows, having a balustrade before each, reaching about one fourth of their height. They are crowned by pediments and simicircular heads alternately. The columns support an entablature; the cornice having dentils, and being of very bold projection. The whole is surmounted by a lofty blocking course and balustrades, intersected over the columns by acroteria. Mr. Hopper is the architect.

Vintner's Hall, Upper Thames Street.

This building stands on the south side of Upper Thames Street, and on the west of the approach to the Southwark Bridge. It consists of three sides of a quadrangle, enclosing a square court, the north side of which is enclosed by handsome and lofty iron gates, hung on rusticated piers; the south portion of the quadrangle contains the hall; this side, like the other two, is divided by pilasters into three divisions, the intercolumniations containing windows of stained glass, which light the hall. Over this is an entablature carried through the entire building; each side of the quadrangle is surmounted by a pediment, the tympanum of the centre division being charged with a shield bearing the Company's arms (three tuns and a chevron).

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd. Engraved by J. Garner.

Pl. 170

KING'S BENCH PRISON.

PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE.

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd. Engraved by J. Garner.

Pl. 171

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.
Pl. 174

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.

Pl. 175

Engraved by W. Deeble.

ST. GEORGE'S, BLOOMSBURY.

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.
Pl. 176

Engraved by W. Deeble.

INTERIOR QUADRANGLE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd. Engraved by J. Tingle.

Pl. 181

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

FROM THE RIVER.

Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd. Engraved by J. Tingle.

Pl. 182

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

WEST FRONT.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

ENGRAVINGS,

WITH A

REFERENCE TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECTS.

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Albany, Piccadilly, p. 112.
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Athenæum, New, Waterloo Place, p. 159.
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Banqueting House, Whitehall, p. 42.
Buckingham Water Gate, Strand, p. 68.
British Museum, Great Russell Street, p. 45.
Barber Surgeons' Hall, Monkwell Street, p. 89.
Broad Street, Bloomsbury, p. 112.
Barnard's Inn Hall, p. 103.
Boar's Head, Great East Cheap, p. 140.
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Clifford's Inn Hall, Fleet Street, p. 79.
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Dyers' Hall, College Street, p. 92.

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——— Weigh House, Little East Cheap, p. 80.
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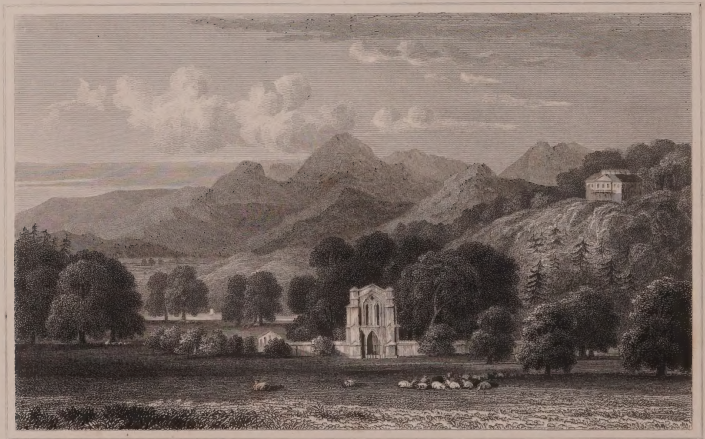
BONSKEID,

PERTHSHIRE.



Drawn by J. P. Neale. Engraved by E. Byrne.

OCHTERTYRE,

PERTHSHIRE.

Jones & Cº Temple of the Muses Finsbury Square London.

NEALE, John Preston
88506 Views of the seats of noblemen and gentlemen in
(3) England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland 2nd series. 1824-9,

Dunmore Park, Stirlingshire;

THE SEAT OF THE

EARL OF DUNMORE,

WELL HISTORICAL MEDICAL LIBRARY

This tasteful mansion, which stands upon rising ground, on the southern shore of the river Forth, about six miles from Stirling, was erected after a very correct design by William Wilkins, Esq., in the Tudor style of architecture. The annexed view, taken from the south-west, shews the entrance porch, on the west, and the south, or principal front of the edifice, upon a raised terrace, with the river and distant scenery in the county of Clackmannan. The centre division of the front consists of a large quadrangular tower, with a varied line of building on each side, having octagonal turrets upon the angles. This front is adorned by two large bower windows, having the light divided by perpendicular mullions; the other windows have square-cornered labels over them: between the upper and lower windows of the projecting bowers are quatrefoils, charged with shields; and above, within panels, is a beautiful strawberry-leaf ornament; the parapet over the bower windows, rises in pointed gables, surmounted by finials.

The porch is formed by three pointed arches, with windows in the same character to the room above it; beyond the porch, on the west side, is a large octagonal turret. A crenellated parapet surrounds the whole building, and rich clusters of ornamented chimneys rise above it. The turrets and varied lines of the parapets give the building a most picturesque appearance, as seen amid the trees of the park.

The hall of entrance is of an octagonal form, and opens upon a corridor, leading to the dining-room, drawing-room, and library, upon the south front. The dining-room and drawing-room are of the same dimensions, thirty-six feet long by twenty-four wide; the latter has a bower window both on the south and east.

The library in the centre of this front is a noble room, forty-two feet in length, by twenty-four in width. Private apartments occupy the east front, and the domestic offices the north, beyond which are stables, &c.

The park is very richly wooded, and well stocked with deer: every part admits of the most beautiful views of the country; Stirling castle, the windings of the Forth, and the town of Alloa, all interesting objects, agreeably diversify the scene.

Lord Charles Murray, second son of John, Marquess of Athol, and brother of John, Duke of Athol, was created Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, and Baron Murray of Blair, 16th August, 1686; and, soon after the accession of Queen Anne, he was made one of the Lords of the privy council, and constituted Captain of Blackness Castle in 1707. His lordship died in 1710, when his eldest son, James, became the second Earl of Dunmore, but, dying soon after, was succeeded by his brother, John, third Earl of Dunmore, who was colonel of the third regiment of Guards, and was elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, in 1713; dying without issue in 1752, he was succeeded by his brother William, fourth Earl of Dunmore, who married the daughter of Lord William Murray, afterwards Lord Nairn; and at his death, in 1756, was succeeded by his son, John, fifth Earl of Dunmore, from 1761 to 1784, one of the sixteen peers of Scotland. His lordship married Charlotte, daughter of the Earl of Galloway; and at his death, in 1809, was succeeded by his son, George, the sixth Earl of Dunmore, who married Susan, daughter of Archibald, Duke of Hamilton.

Airth Castle, Stirlingshire;

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS GRAHAM STIRLING, ESQ.

AIRTH CASTLE is situated in a parish of the same name, on the southern bank of the majestic Firth of Forth. The large square Tower, on the left of our View, was built previous to the battle of Falkirk, in 1298. Blind Harry, in his History of Sir William Wallace, mentions, that the priest of Dunipace, the uncle of that great hero, was confined here in a wet dungeon; and that the English garrison was routed, and their prisoner rescued from confinement, by the intrepid daring of his gallant nephew. In commemoration of that event, this part of the building has always borne the name of Wallace's Tower. The eastern tower and turret are also very ancient; they were united to Wallace's Tower by the south front, which is represented in the engraving, in the reign of James VI., when an addition was also made to the north. Over the old entrance was the date 1581, with the arms of the families of Bruce and Elphinstone, to whom the mansion formerly belonged.

The old part of the building is in the form of the letter V: but in 1807 the north wing was united to Wallace's Tower by a castellated front, designed by D. Hamilton, of Glasgow; the centre of this building is seen over the ancient wing in our view. The Entrance Hall conducts to a Saloon in the angle of the old building, to which the principal rooms enter. The Dining-room is in the modern part of the house, but the Drawing-rooms occupy the south wing of the old building. From the windows are beautiful views of the grounds around the house, with the highly cultivated Carse of Falkirk in the distance. The walls in the west tower are built with stones of vast size, together with sea-sand and shells. From the battlements of the east tower the prospect is particularly magnificent. Far to the east is seen the Castle of Edinburgh, while that of Stirling is about eight miles to the westward. On the north-east, the Forth expands to a great breadth, and is constantly crowded with vessels. Its shores on both sides are decorated with splendid mansions and extensive woods and lawns. The ancient Tower of Clackmannan stands amid some aged trees on a rising ground, directly to the north. It was formerly the chief seat of the Bruces, but is now the property of Lord Dundas. On the margin of the Forth, farther to the west, is the town of Alloa. The spire of the church, upwards of two hundred feet in height, is an imposing object through all the country. The venerable ruin of Alloa Tower stands to the east of the town, and was built nearly seven hundred years ago, being the only remaining part of a large pile, which was unfortunately burned about the beginning of the present century. In the Park is an immense number of trees of vast size. Alloa is the property of John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar; and has been the residence of that great family for many ages. On the north-east is the modern mansion of Tulliallan, situated immediately about the bank of the Forth, which was built by Admiral Lord Viscount Keith, G. C. B. K. C., who died there in March, 1823, aged 76.

In the castle of Airth there are three fine original portraits of celebrated persons: the great Marquess of Montrose, K. G.; the Admirable Crichton; and Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, with whose death at Killicrankie, in 1689, though in the moment of victory, fell the fortunes of James II. of England.

The Church, now a ruin, adjoins the Castle, as is seen in the view. It is an ancient structure, and was repaired in 1591. It belonged to the Abbey of Holyrood in 1128; and in the time of episcopacy was under the bishops of Edinburgh. In one of the aisles is a handsome marble monument of the family of Bruce.

Five miles on the south are the celebrated Carron Iron-works.

In the neighbouring parish of Dunipace are the remains of the Torwood; and the wreck of an oak is still seen, wherein Sir William Wallace was concealed, and which is said to have measured twelve feet in diameter.

Airthrey Castle, Perthshire, N. B.

THE SEAT OF

SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBIE, G.C.B.

Airthrey Castle is seated on an eminence at the distance of two miles from the town of Stirling, on the left of the road to Kinross. It was erected about the year 1780, by Mr. Haldane, in the castellated style, well suited to the romantic scenery around. The grounds are richly wooded, contain much fine old timber, and command the most beautiful prospects, particularly of Stirling Castle, and the valley of the Forth, one of the most important rivers in North Britain. Through this valley, the river winds in a manner scarcely to be described; it seems as if unwilling to leave the fruitful and delightful country through which it runs, and as if wishing to prolong the term of its stay by lengthening its course. Its meanders are so extensive and frequent as to form a great many beautiful peninsulæ, on one of which, immediately opposite to the Castle of Stirling, stands the ruinous Tower of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, formerly one of the richest religious houses in the kingdom. The scenery by these objects is rendered truly interesting to the beholder; fertile fields, various mansions, and pleasure-grounds, almost insulated by the turns of the river, the white sails of the vessels appearing in every direction; all increase the beauty of the scene. Some idea may be formed of the windings of this noble river, when it is mentioned that by land the distance from Stirling to Alloa is only six miles, while by water it is not less than twenty-four.

The possessor of Airthrey is the elder brother of the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie, whose destiny it was to fall in the moment of victory, near Alexandria, on 21st March, 1801. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country—will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

Sir Robert Abercrombie, like his brother, is a general in the army, and distinguished in the military memoirs of Great Britain.

Kilgraston, Perthshire:

THE SEAT OF

JOHN GRANT, ESQ.

KILGRASTON is situated in the valley of Stratherne, not far from the confluence of the rivers Erne and Tay, and five miles from the city of Perth. The surrounding country is remarkable for its extreme fertility, and beauty of scenery, the whole valley being filled with the seats and parks of the principal nobility and gentry of the country. The mansion is pleasantly situated in a well-wooded park of considerable extent, surrounded by bold and picturesque hills. The architecture of Kilgraston was chiefly designed by the late Francis Grant, Esq., the father of the present proprietor, and the front elevation is correctly represented in the plate. The public rooms, which are on the first floor, looking towards the south and west, form a suite of five apartments, entered from a spacious Saloon, round the upper part of which is a Gallery, lighted by a cupola, forming the communication to the Bed-rooms. The Dining-room and family apartments are likewise on the first floor.

The home grounds at Kilgraston are laid out in beautiful shrubberies and flower gardens, kept in the best order, and the rides on the neighbouring heights command most extensive and beautiful views. The much frequented watering place of Pitcaithly is situated on this estate, at the distance of about a mile from the house.

The family of Grant, of Kilgraston, is originally of Glenloch, in Strathspay, which was their ancient residence. This estate was purchased by John Grant, Esq., about the middle of the 17th century. The Earl of Seafield, formerly Sir Lewis Grant, of Grant (who succeeded to the earldom in right of his grandmother, Lady Margaret Ogilvie) is the undoubted head of this most ancient and distinguished name. John Grant, Esq. married a sister of Sir William M'Leod Bannatyne, Baronet, a Judge of the Court of Session, and, dying without issue, was succeeded in his estates by his brother, the late Francis Grant, Esq., who married Ann, daughter of the late Robert Oliphant, Esq., of Rossie, in the county of Perth. John Grant, Esq., the present proprietor, eldest son of the preceding marriage, married, in 1820, the Honourable Margaret Gray, second daughter of Francis, 15th Lord Gray, who died in 1821, leaving an only daughter. Mr. Grant married, secondly, in 1828, the Lady Lucy Bruce, third daughter of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

There is at Kilgraston an excellent collection of Pictures, by the best ancient masters, of which the following are the principal:—

LARGE DRAWING ROOM.—Portrait of a Woman, *Domenichino Feti*—Legend of St. Louis, *Guercino di Cento*—Portrait of Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, *Vandyck*—Head of St. Peter, *Spagnoletto*—Diana and Actæon, *Aless. Veronese*—Manoah's Sacrifice, *Rembrandt*—Landscape, Repose, *Salvator Rosa*—Landscape, and Figures on Horseback, *Cuyp*—Roman Ruins, *Gosolfi*—Holy Family *Andrea del Sarto*—A Man Singing, *Gerardo della Notti*—Landscape, Storm, *Salvator Rosa*—Battle-piece, *Bourgognone*—Christ before Pontius Pilate, *Gerardo della Notti*—Holy Mother, *Leonardo da Vinci*—Crowning with Thorns, *Schedoni*—Landscape with Cattle, *Rosa di Tivoli*—Head of the Saviour *Leonardo da Vinci*—Portrait of a Child, *Vander Helsdt*—Portrait of a Muleteer, *Murillo*—Landscape and Cattle, *Rosa di Tivolli*.——SMALL DRAWING ROOM.—Surgeon's Shop, with Figures, *Gerard Douw*—Landscape, with Ruins and Cattle, *Karl du Jardin*—Garden of Beauties, *P. P. Rubens*—Landscape and Figures, *Poelemberg*—Battle-piece, *Vander Meulen*—Portrait of a Boy selling Figs, *Velasquez*—Scenes in Dutch Towns, *Roger de Bruges*—Landscape with Sheep, *Morland*—Magdalene, *Jacob More*—Circumcision, *Bassano*—Figure of Charity, *Carlo Cignani*—Roman Marriage, *Houbraken*—Portrait of the late Duke of York when a Young Man, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*—Portrait of King James I. of England, *Zuchero*—Portrait of the late Lord Macartney, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*—Landscape, *Gainsborough.*

*** The Library and Dining-room contain several Family Portraits, painted principally by *Abbot, Stavely, Raeburn, Watson,* and *Watson Gordon.*

Drawn by J. P. Neale. Engraved by S. Lacey.

CRAIGSTONE,

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Drawn by J. P. Neale. Engraved by W. Deeble.

CASTLE FRASER,

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Jones & Cº Temple of the Muses Finsbury Square London.

Craigstone Castle, Aberdeenshire;

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM URQUHART, ESQ.

THIS castle was built by John Urquhart, of Craigfintry, which was the proper name of the Barony, early in the seventeenth century, between 1604 and 1607. The founder, who was also ancestor of the Urquharts, of Meldrum and Byth, was a gentleman of some note in the troublesome times in which he lived, and is mentioned repeatedly by different historians. He twice had the guardianship of the elder branches of his family, during the minorities of his nephew, and grand-nephew, the celebrated Sir Thomas Urquhart, and was generally known by the name of the Tutor of Cromarty. As such, he is in the list of chiefs and heads of families, who were ordered to find security for the good conduct of their respective clans, by an act of parliament, in 1587. He died at Craigstone Castle, Nov. 8, 1631, and was buried in the place of interment for the family, in the church of King Edward, in this county.

There are few old houses in the north of Scotland, that unite so much comfort with that intricacy, or rather disregard of plan, which characterized the style of building in use when it was erected. The Drawing-room is particularly elegant, being thirty feet long, by twenty-one feet broad, and seventeen high; it is ornamented by some grotesque carving in wood, as well as many valuable pictures. The accommodation is ample. Over a great niche in the front of the House, is a projecting gallery, highly enriched with architectural ornament, and a series of figures, principally of warriors, cut in relievo.

The Grounds in the immediate vicinity of the Castle partake of a certain degree of formality, well suited to the character of the building; a style which it were to be wished oftener accompanied edifices of this period, as harmonizing more intimately with the structures, than the open undulating lawns, which of late have been formed at the expense of many a noble terrace. This formality is, however, soon lost in agreeable swells and wooded banks, particularly those of a glen, or valley, extending about a mile from the Castle, round which a drive has been formed.

In the principal apartments is a considerable number of Pictures, of which may be mentioned four portraits of the last exiled princes of the Stuart family, Earl Marischal, and Captain John Urquhart of Craigstone, by *Trevisani*, who enjoyed a considerable reputation in Rome. There is likewise a portrait of Madame Campioni, in the character of Minerva, by the same artist. These were painted about the year 1736. Three by *Jamieson*, an artist born in Aberdeen, who studied along with Vandyck, under Rubens, and attained a degree of excellence only inferior to his fellow-pupil. Having confined himself principally to portrait, and practised entirely in Scotland, his name is little known in England. He was called the Scottish Vandyck. Those by him, are Sir Alexander Fraser, of Philorth; General David Leslie, the covenanter; and Dr. Forbes, the first Bishop of Edinburgh. There are several by *Vernet*, an excellent portrait by an artist unknown, some good copies of celebrated pictures, and many family portraits. The library is extensive and well chosen, and contains a collection of books in the Spanish language, made by Captain Urquhart, who was in the naval service of that country. There is likewise a cabinet of coins and medals, of considerable value.

The Family of Urchard, or, as it is now written, Urquhart, is of very old standing in the north of Scotland. According to Sir George Mackenzie, "the chief of this name was Urquhart, of Cromarty. The first of the family was a brother of Ochonocher, (who slew the bear,) predecessor of the Lord Forbes; and, having in keeping the castle of Urquhart, on Loch Ness, took his surname from that place." The arms of the family is *Or, three boars' heads erased, gules.*

The heritable sheriffship of the shire of Cromarty was granted by king Robert Bruce, anno 1316, to Hugh, Earl of Ross, who soon afterwards transferred it to William de Urquhart, in whose family it continued till the estate was sold to the Viscount of Tarbet, afterwards Earl of Cromarty, in 1685.

Castle Fraser, Aberdeenshire;

THE SEAT OF

COLONEL FRASER.

This ancient Castle is pleasantly situated in the most fertile part of the county; the lofty Benachie rises on the north-west, two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the river Don, taking a course nearly east from the mountains of Curgarf, flows through the valley of Monymusk at its base, within the distance of three miles.

Castle Fraser was formerly the baronial residence of the Lords Fraser, and preserves an interesting and venerable character in the peculiarity of its architecture, as contrasted with the more modern seats of the nobility. It is considered to be one of the best specimens extant of the turreted mansions, of which there are so many still in Scotland, and particularly in Aberdeenshire, being in complete repair, and furnishing an interesting memorial of the national style at an early period, when the situation of the country demanded that every baron should fortify his residence according to his rank and consequence, calling in the aid of turreted bulwarks and crenellated ramparts, to enable the owner to resist the frequent attacks of his powerful adversaries. The exact period of the foundation of Castle Fraser cannot now, it is supposed, be correctly ascertained; but a tablet in the house records, that additions were made to the Castle in the fourteenth century, during the reign of Robert Bruce. The earliest date now to be found on the exterior walls, is 1576, when it probably underwent a repair in the time of James VI. of Scotland. Additions were also made by Andrew, the first Lord Fraser, in the reign of Charles I. In our view is represented the North-front. The royal arms, with supporters, appear above the arms of the family of Fraser; *three frases*, or *strawberry leaves*, in richly sculptured compartments. The supporters of this branch of the family were *a falcon* and *a heron*, and the motto, *All my hope is in God.*

Andrew Fraser, of Muchill, in Aberdeenshire, son and heir of Andrew Fraser, by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, Earl of Buchan, was created Lord Fraser, by Charles I. 19th June, 1633; his wife was Anne, daughter of James, Lord Balmerino. His lordship dying in 1636, Andrew, his son, succeeded to his estate and honour. He married a lady of the house of Hadden, of Gleneagles, by whom he had Andrew, his successor, third Lord Fraser, who died in 1674, leaving by Margaret, daughter of Hugh, Lord Lovat, Charles, fourth Lord Fraser, who married Mary, daughter of James, Earl of Buchan, but had no issue, when the title became extinct at his death in 1716. Castle Fraser is distinguished from the generality of buildings of the same kind, by a noble circular tower, about a hundred feet high, which for its proportion is much admired: the upper part of this building is surrounded by balustrades, and is girt with a bold cornice of granite, above which are resemblances of cannon, executed in stone. The curious gable-headed dormer windows, and the round projecting turrets, with their conical roofs, at the various angles of the edifice, deserve particular notice.

Dundas Castle, Linlithgowshire;

THE SEAT OF

JAMES DUNDAS, ESQ.

Dundas Castle stands on an elevated situation, not far from South Queensferry, and Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, and in the midst of a very richly-cultivated country. The entrance is on the south side of the building; but the principal views are from the public rooms in the north and east sides; they are of the grandest description, and embrace an extensive prospect of the Firth of Forth, together with numerous seats, villages, and towns, on the coasts of Fifeshire and Midlothian. A distant view of the picturesque metropolis, seen through openings of venerable trees; the interesting island and fortress of Inch Garvie, Rosythe Castle, once a royal residence; the Hills of Fifeshire, forming a beautiful and varied outline, being the extreme distance on the north.

The edifice which our view represents is of modern erection, from the designs of Mr. Burn, of Edinburgh, and built by the present proprietor a few years ago. It is extremely well planned, and combines much domestic comfort with a considerable degree of architectural ornament and splendour. The Cloister, from which the principal suite of rooms branch off, is of large dimensions, and richly decorated. The old castle of Dundas, of nearly eight hundred years standing, now forms one side of the interior court of the building, but nearly detached from it; and, notwithstanding its immense antiquity, still remains in perfect preservation.

On the north side of Dundas Castle, is a large and beautiful fountain of carved freestone, erected by Sir Walter Dundas, in 1623, and ornamented with armorial bearings, devices, and numerous classical inscriptions. It is a very interesting relic of ancient sculpture, and stood formerly on a terrace, stretching along the north side of the old castle. The following is one of the legends engraved on the fountain :—

"*In memory of Himself, in remembrance to Posterity, and for an entertainment to Friends and to Strangers who visit his Mansion, Sir Walter Dundas, having at a great expense cleared the ground of stones and of rocks which deformed it, in the* 61*st year of his age, and in* 1623 *year of Christ, for the adornment of his country, and for the honour of his family, erected, furnished, and ornamented this Fountain, this Dial, and this Garden. The fountain is defended by that Castle. A company of divinities guard the dial, and the garden is surrounded with turrets, with walls, with walks, and with terraces.*"

The family of Dundas have been in possession of this estate from the remotest antiquity. James Dundas, Esq., the present representative of the family, is the son of George Dundas, Esq., by Christian, daughter of Sir William Stirling, Baronet, of Ardock, in Perthshire; he married Mary, daughter of Admiral Viscount Duncan, and has a numerous family. The noble families of Melville and Dundas, the families of Dundas of Arniston, Beechwood, and Dunira, Blair, Duddingston, and many others, are cadets of the House of Dundas, of Dundas Castle.

Dalmeny Park, Linlithgowshire; N. B.

THE SEAT OF THE

EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Dalmeny has been recently erected by the present Earl of Rosebery, from the designs, and under the superintendence, of William Wilkins, Esq., an architect, of whose taste we cannot speak too highly. The Mansion presents an example of the splendid and much-decorated style in use during the reign of James IV. of Scotland: the small turrets, highly enriched with a variety of tracery, form conspicuous objects; ornamented pannels, with shields, are profusely distributed around the building; other compartments bear armorial insignia: the whole displaying a most curious example of the taste of former times, and forming a fine contrast to the regularity of Italian architecture, which has prevailed for the last two centuries, but is now rapidly on the decline, being superseded by works produced from the researches in Greece, or among the antiquities of our country.

The Hall is entered from the Portal shewn in the annexed View, through a Vestibule. It is richly ornamented in the Gothic style; the pendants and timber-work of the ceiling produce a picturesque and pleasing effect, and here the principal staircase is placed. From the Hall, a Cloister extends the whole length of the suite of principal apartments; the vaulted ceiling of which is enriched with ribs and tracery in appropriate forms. The windows are of ancient stained glass, in single subjects, of brilliant colour and excellent design.

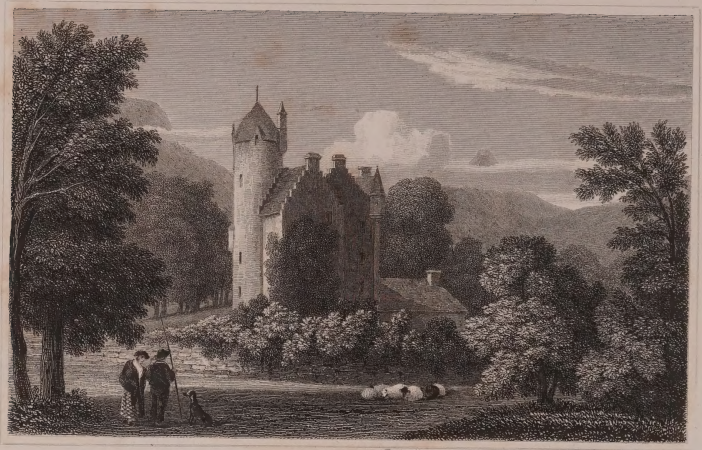
The rooms are calculated more for comfort and convenience than show. The Library, which it is proposed to make the common living-room, contains an excellent collection of modern authors, arranged around the room in wainscot cases of a novel and handsome construction. This room is 37 feet long, by 30 wide, including the large oval window in the centre of the side opposite the fire-place, and it is connected with a Drawing-room 36 feet long, by 30 wide.

The Breakfast-room separates the latter from a Dining-room of somewhat greater dimensions. Considerable skill has been shewn in the arrangement of a compact and convenient suite of private apartments, distinct from the main body of the house; which look upon a retired garden.

The Offices are very extensive, no expense having been spared to render them applicable to all the requisites of a large establishment.

This beautiful Park, anciently named Barnbougle, is situated in a parish of the same name, in the eastern part of the county of Linlithgow, and on the borders of that noble estuary, the Frith of Forth; and is laid out with Plantations formed in the very best taste, and in such a manner as to improve the soil, the more elevated spots being covered with trees, and exhibiting the face of the country in its most beautiful aspects: the shore of the Forth here suddenly rises into a ridge, adorned by culture and plantations, from the summit of which a succession of views may be met with, which are scarcely to be equalled in any quarter of the globe. The Forth is every where seen; its shores, covered with a regular and variegated scenery, consisting of gentle ascents and declivities, interspersed with numerous mansions, exhibiting a great proportion of rich and pleasing territory: it takes the appearance of a great lake, a noble river, or a broad sea, according to the points of view in which it is seen, and assumes a singular variety of aspects; hills, promontories, winding bays, lofty shores, and cultivated fields, bordering upon this fine expanse of water.

This noble family derives its name from the lands of Primrose, in the county of Fife; of which family was descended Archibald Primrose, created a baronet by King Charles II.; he died, leaving two sons, of whom Archibald, the younger, was first created Viscount Rosebery in 1700, and afterwards Earl of Rosebery, Viscount Inverkeithing, Lord Dalmeny and Primrose, April 10, 1703.



GRANDTULLY CASTLE,

PERTHSHIRE.

Drawn by J. P. Neale. Engraved by W. Radclyffe.

LAWERS HOUSE,

PERTHSHIRE.

Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses. Finsbury Square, London.

Grandtully Castle, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR GEORGE STEWART, BART.

In the valley of Strathtay, about thirty miles from Perth, and deeply embosomed amongst aged trees, stands the venerable and ivy-mantled Castle of Grandtully. No description can afford an adequate idea of the beauties of Strathtay; and although the view here given shews the tops of some lofty mountains, one of which, to the right of the Castle, is Farragon, 2884 feet above the level of the sea, yet it does not represent the pastoral and softer features of the lower grounds; huge rocks, and misshapen swells of heath, form the upper parts of the hills; lower down, the sides are clothed with thick and luxuriant copse-woods; next to this, is a wide plain, adjoining to the Tay, which is here a large and deep stream, winding its majestic course through these fields; sometimes seen through the woods, and frequently hid by the thickness of the embowering foliage.

In the approaches to Grandtully Castle, the trees are disposed in straight avenues, and some of them are remarkable for height and size. A moat surrounds the Building and Gardens, to which there was formerly access by a drawbridge and portal; but the water having been drained off, a mound has been formed across part of the moat, and only the watch-towers of the Gateway remain: in these are loop-holes for shooting arrows, and places of observation, &c., marking the insecurity of the times in which the Castle was built.

The age of this building is about four hundred years; the thickness of many of the walls is so great, that large closets are formed in them. The Watch-tower contains a window to each of the four points. A great part of the Castle is covered with luxuriant ivy, and the rest of the walls are of a dark stone, and seemingly mouldering to decay. Sir George Stewart, the proprietor, resides mostly at Murthly, near the foot of *Birnam Hill*, on another part of the estate, twenty miles to the south.

The interior of the Castle contains little worthy of particular notice. The inner door is of iron, and the fire-place of the large Drawing-room is between twelve and fifteen feet wide.

The estate of Grandtully has been above four hundred years in the possession of this family, and from time immemorial has been the property of their ancestors of the House of Stewart.

Lawers, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF THE HON.

DAVID ROBERTSON WILLIAMSON EWART,

OF BALGRAY.

This estate and place belonged for some centuries to a branch of the Breadalbane family, who became afterwards Earls of Loudon, in Ayrshire. It was sold, in 1779, to Mr. Drummond, banker in London, who, in 1784, disposed of the whole to the late General Archibald Robertson, of the Royal Engineers. At his death, in 1813, the whole devolved on his niece, Miss Boyd Robertson, who, by her mother, is the lineal descendant of the famous Zachariah Boyd, and Bishop Boyd, of Glasgow. In 1814, she married her second cousin, David Williamson, a Judge of the Court of Session, by the title of Lord Balgray.

The house was built in 1738, from a design of the late William Adam; the then possessor, Colonel Campbell, was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, and slept only one night in his new house. Various alterations have been made by the present proprietors: the entrance has been changed from the south to the north, and a handsome pediment of Ionic columns has been added to the south front, with a colonnade on each side, from the designs of Mr. Richard Crichton, late architect in Edinburgh. The South Front and situation of Lawers is faithfully delineated in the accompanying View. The house is by no means regular, having been built at different times; but on the whole the building has a pleasing effect. The interior is commodious, and admirably finished. The large Drawing-room is well proportioned, and is fitted up in the Grecian style, with great purity and elegance. The entrance was formerly through a broad avenue, a mile in length, of very large-sized trees: this avenue is still preserved; but the entrance is now from the Crief and Comrie road, which intersects the adjoining parks. From the Lodge at the eastern entrance is a beautiful avenue of old beech-trees. Another handsome Lodge is placed at the west entrance, about a mile further, nearer Comrie; and the approach winds at the foot of most romantic rocks covered with wood. The road on which these entrances are placed is extremely beautiful, especially when the view opens upon the village of Comrie—the hills at the Castle of Aberuchil, mostly covered with copse, and surmounted by the higher chain of Grampians in the neighbourhood of Dunira, and the mountains at the top of Loch-Earne. On the summit of one of the hills near Dunira, the seat of Lord Melville, is a handsome monument lately erected in memory of the first Viscount.

Behind the House of Lawers rises a magnificent bank of wood, affording every shelter, and forming one of the chief ornaments of the place. The river Earne, which issues from the east end of a lake of the same name, flows to the south of the House. The present possessors have planted considerable parts of the adjoining hills, and are now ornamenting and improving towards the village of Comrie, which is situated about two miles from the House of Lawers.

CRAIGEND CASTLE,

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Drawn by J. P. Neale. Engraved by H. Adlard.

BUCHANAN PLACE,

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Jones & Cº Temple of the Muses Finsbury Square London.

Craigend Castle, Stirlingshire;

THE SEAT OF

JAMES SMITH, ESQ.

Craigend is situated in the parish of Strathblane, in the western extremity of the county of Stirling, about eleven miles north of the city of Glasgow.

The Castle stands in a Park of about a hundred acres, interspersed with groupes, and single trees of considerable age, and deep masses and belts of fine thriving young plantations. The former mansion on Craigend, built by the late Mr. Smith, had been intended to be considerably enlarged by his son, the present proprietor, and an addition, designed by his relative, James Smith, Esq. of Jordan-hill, F.R.S., was begun; but, after the erection had gone some length, it was found more suitable to pull down the old house entirely, and the present building was completed according to plans furnished by Mr. Alexander Ramsay, architect and builder, Edinburgh, preserving as much as possible the internal arrangement as designed by Mr. Smith.

The Entrance-hall is very spacious and lofty, being thirty feet high, and leads to the Dining and Drawing rooms, Library, Billiard-room, and Conservatory; all of which are upon the first floor, and are large and well-proportioned.

From the front of the Mansion is a view of Mugdock-Loch, the extreme ends of which are hid by the trees and coppice-wood which skirt the banks; and, as there are three small islands in it covered with natural wood, the effect is very pleasing.—On the north-west bank of this Loch stands the old Castle of Mugdock, the property of His Grace the Duke of Montrose, and the ancient residence of that noble family, which, being surrounded by very fine old trees of various kinds, renders the landscape at once beautiful and picturesque.

The Avenue enters the Park about half a mile to the east, and (after passing through the young plantations, and along the north bank of the Loch, immediately at the foot of a precipice overhung with oaks, &c.) forms a gently rising approach to the house.

There is a beautiful octagon Tower erected by the present prprietor upon the summit of a bank on the north side of Mugdock Loch, which forms a fine object from the house, and commands a very extensive view. From it are seen the beautiful straths of the Blane and Endrick, terminated by Ben-lomond, and the lofty mountains on the west side of Loch Lomond; also the whole of the middle and lower Wards of Lanarkshire, and part of the counties of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumbarton, and Perth.

Buchanan-Place, Stirlingshire;

THE SEAT OF

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE, K.G.

SITUATED at the foot of the Grampian Hills, about 18 miles from Glasgow, this venerable mansion, of one of the most ancient families in the kingdom, has been considerably enlarged, under the direction of the present noble proprietor, by Mr. Playfair, the architect also of Bothwell and Melville Castles. Extent is the principal character of the building; the decorations of architecture would, most probably, appear trifling in the vicinity of the terrific mountains, which rear their lofty summits to the west of the house: the front, which occupies near 300 feet in length, is grand and uniform. Many of the apartments are noble. Among the family portraits, which are in the Dining-room and Book-room, is one of the first Marquis of Montrose, by Vandyck, and others by W. Aikman, a Scotch painter of considerable eminence. The Charter-room contains family papers and title-deeds, of very ancient dates, relating to many noble families connected with the house of Montrose.

Numerous visitors, during the summer months, attracted by the romantic scenery of the Highlands, and the sports afforded by the roebuck, black-cock, ptarmigan, and moor-game, enjoy the hospitality of the noble owner of Buchanan-Place; the highly interesting andpicturesque situation of which, has afforded great scope for the superior talents of the present Duchess of Montrose and her accomplished daughters. Several large views, by the noble artists, adorn the town residence of the family; and the scenery of the immediate neighbourhood has been the theme of Sir Walter Scott, in his much admired poem of, "The Lady of the Lake."

The Deer-Park is on Inch-Mirrin, an island of the adjoining lake, two miles long and one wide, embellished with fine old oaks, whose roots stretch into the water: near the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Lennox, is a pleasure-lodge, where his Grace dines when he visits the park. His barge, on these occasions, is rowed by Highlanders in their ancient dress, long prohibited by law, but restored to them through the exertions of the present Duke of Montrose. Here is also a house for the keeper.

Loch Lomond, the finest and most beautiful of all the Scottish lakes, encircled with lofty mountains and woods, is diversified with numerous islands, the principal of which are the property of his Grace. Inch-Caillach, was once the site of the parish church of Buchanan, and is still used as a burial-place. Inch-Fad and Inch-Cruin have a tenant upon each, with arable and pasture ground.

In the fore-ground of the view, is seen the river *Endrick*, one of the principal streams that feed the lake; flowing in beautiful curves through the fertile haughs or flats of the parish of Buchanan.

The highest mountain in the view is Ben Lomond, which is wholly the property of the Duke of Montrose, and the most lofty in this part of the country; its form is conical, the summit covered with snow during a considerable part of the year. Ben Lomond, and the adjoining lands, along the eastern shore of the lake, were formerly the scene of the exploits of ROB ROY, the Scottish Robin Hood, and the name of this Highland freebooter is still familiar to every inhabitant of this part of the country.

*** The Duke of Montrose, as chief of the Grahams, is, by way of eminence, styled in the Gaelic, *Macgile Vernac*, or the son of the man who made the breach, or gap, being descended from the renowned Graeme, who broke through the Wall of Severus, in the fifth century; and twenty-six generations may be traced, from father to son, of this great and noble family.

CRATHES.

KINCARDINESHIRE

Drawn by J. E. Nesbit. Engraved by E. Byrne.

ARBUTHNOT HOUSE.

KINCARDINESHIRE

Jones & Cº Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London.

Crathes, Kincardineshire:

THE SEAT OF

SIR ROBERT BURNETT, BART.

OF LEYS.

Crathes is finely situated on the north bank of the river Dee, surrounded on all sides by woods, most of the trees in the vicinity of the Castle being also remarkable for their size. The principal part of the house is old; but considerable additions, as represented in our View, were made about the middle of the last century, and the interior was fitted up some years ago, with all possible attention to the ancient character of the building.

The Dining-room, or Baronial Hall, on the second story, is thirty-three feet in length, and eighteen feet six inches in width; the roof is arched and groined; the height of the Hall to the spring of the arch is ten feet two inches, and seventeen feet four inches and a half to the centre of the roof; a large mullioned window at the end, looks to the front of the mansion. The walls are stone-colour. In this room hangs an original portrait of Gilbert Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury, in his robes, a three-quarter length picture, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The bishop was a cadet of this family, his father being the fourth son of Alexander Burnett, of Leys, the brother of Sir Thomas Burnett, the first Baronet; and the picture is much esteemed, independent of its value as a portrait.

There are several excellent family portraits at this seat, the most curious of which is one on panel, of an ancestor of Sir Robert Burnett; the dress is of the period of Charles the First's reign.

The Gardens attached to Crathes are suitable to the antiquity of the building, while the woods in the vicinity abound in romantic scenery. This mansion is situated about fifteen miles west from the city of Aberdeen, and very near the border of the county. Among the hills rising from the south bank of the Dee, and directly opposite to Crathes, stands the ancient castle of Tilwhilly, belonging to a branch of the noble family of Morton; of this family, Dr. Douglas, the late bishop of Salisbury, was a descendant. It is a singular circumstance, that two Presbyterian families, on the opposite banks of the river, whose estates joined each other, should have given, in the same century, two celebrated bishops of the see of Salisbury, distinguished by their writings, and by the maintenance of religious tenets differing from those of their respective families.

The Dee, which flows immediately below the house, a pretty large river, rises amongst the Grampian mountains, in the western part of Aberdeenshire, and waters in its course the magnificent valley of Brae-Mar. It is crossed by several splendid bridges; one of seven arches, near Aberdeen, is very ancient. The banks of this river afford a succession of most sublime scenery; and the neighbourhood of Crathes, though less alpine in its immediate vicinity, is distinguished for the boldness of its general feature, and the peculiar richness and fertility of the soil.

The family of Burnett of Leys, chief of the name, is of great and undoubted antiquity. Robert de Burnard is witness to the foundation charter of the abbey of Kelso, by king David I., anno 1128. Alexander Burnard, the immediate ancestor of this family, flourished in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and obtained from that prince charters of various lands in Aberdeenshire, A.D. 1324. His great-grandson, Robert, who lived about the beginning of the fifteenth century, is the first who is designated *of Leys*, which has continued the title of this family ever since. Sir Thomas Burnett, twelfth in descent from the above-mentioned Alexander Burnard, received the honour of knighthood from king James VI., and was afterwards created a Baronet of Nova Scotia by king Charles I., in 1626.

Arbuthnott House, Kincardineshire;

THE SEAT OF

VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOTT.

The family of Arbuthnott was ennobled by Charles I. in 1651, in the person of Sir Robert Arbuthnott of that Ilk, who married a daughter of the first Earl of Southesk. Long previous to that period, the ancestors of the Viscount had been in possession of the extensive estates in Kincardineshire now held by his Lordship, and many of them made a distinguished figure in the great military and political events of Scottish history. The surname is originally local, as was usual in those ages of remote antiquity in which the founders of this ancient family flourished: it is taken from the lands of the same name, but was frequently spelled *Aberbothenoth*, until the reign of King David II. in the fourteenth century.

The situation of the mansion is extremely picturesque, and much has been done by nature to render it a most delightful residence. The Bervie, a clear and beautifully winding stream, flows through a sheltered valley, at the foot of the old hanging gardens which occupy the sloping bank from the house to the river, and are formed into a succession of very beautiful terraces: there is a noble avenue of very large beech-trees leading to the lawn in front of the house; and the handsome bridge lately erected, seen on the left of the view, forms a fine object in the park. The valley of the Bervie, of which this seat forms a most distinguished ornament, is richly clothed with a profusion of young wood, intermixed with trees of venerable growth: it is generally allowed to be one of the most beautiful valleys in the county.

Although the principal seat of the family of Arbuthnott for many centuries, the exterior of the house does not now present any appearance of the residence of feudal barons; and has been so much altered by successive proprietors, that it at present contains few features to mark its ancient and baronial character. The oldest part of the building, however, bears date of the beginning of the fifteenth century, while a considerable part, with richly-ornamented ceilings, is not more modern than the reign of Charles I.: the modern part was built in the year 1754, and, it may be regretted, caused the removal of the remains of the square tower, and the other appendages of the old baronial castle. The handsome dining-hall, of about forty feet in length, is adorned with a fine full-length portrait of Robert first Viscount of Arbuthnott, and various other portraits of the family connections. The rest of the apartments, which are very numerous, are spacious and handsome, and hung with many family portraits, and others by old masters.

The Church of Arbuthnott, situated at a short distance from the house, contains the family mausoleum, in which there is a recumbent full-length figure in stone, of Hugo de Aberbothenoth, surnamed Blundus, or le Blond, from the flaxen colour of his hair, who died in the thirteenth century. It is still in good preservation, and the arms of the Baron, with those of his wife, are distinctly to be traced. The bearings of the family of Arbuthnott are at present nearly the same as on this very curious monument, and the three chevrons mark the lady to have been a daughter of the family of *Morville*, Constables of Scotland.

The present representative of the ancient and noble house of Arbuthnott is the eighth Viscount; and the twenty-third Baron in a direct descent from Hugo de Aberbothenoth, who flourished in the reign of King William the Lion, in the middle of the twelfth century. His Lordship married, in 1805, Lady Margaret Ogilvy, daughter of Walter, sixth Earl of Airly, and has a numerous family: he is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kincardine, and one of the representatives of the peerage of Scotland in the British Parliament.

Arms of Arbuthnott: Azure, a crescent between three stars argent.

KINCARDINE CASTLE,

PERTHSHIRE.

Drawn by J. P. Neale.

Engraved by S. Lacey.

GASK,

PERTHSHIRE.

Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London.

Kincardine Castle, Perthshire, N.B.

THE SEAT OF

MRS. JOHNSTON.

This Seat is situated in the neighbourhood of Auchterarder, and is near the ruins of an old Castle, which, with the estate, originally belonged to the Montrose family. A confirmation charter of the lands of Kincardine was granted to Sir Patrick Graham, by Alexander the Third, in 1285. It is likewise mentioned in a charter to William, first Earl of Montrose, 3d March, 1504.—Close to the ruin is a remarkably old yew-tree, of uncommon size, which apparently has braved many a wintry tempest: it overhangs the river Ruthren, into which, tradition relates, were thrown all the valuables when the Castle was besieged and taken by the Parliamentary army, in 1644, when it was defended by the celebrated Marquis of Montrose, who was in arms for King Charles the First; it has never since been repaired. By its vestiges, it appears to have been very large and strong, some of its remaining walls are fifteen feet thick. The present Castle, which was built in the year 1806, stands in the middle of a beautiful and extensive wood, having a commanding view of the deep glen underneath, through which runs the little river Ruthren, well stocked with trout. Each side of the Castle will present a different kind of architecture, according to the original plan; but it is not yet finished.

The avenue leading to it is a mile in length, winding through the wood, in some parts along a deep and shaded glen, affording a most romantic and picturesque scene, which to the north is terminated by a bold and swelling ridge of the Ochil hills. The view from the gardener's house is peculiarly striking; it is situated in a deep ravine, and surrounded on almost every side by high banks and crags, whose sides are clothed with the most beautiful natural wood; it presents to the eye one of the most enchanting scenes imaginable, whilst the whole is enlivened by a number of little cascades, rushing with impetuosity from the adjoining scene.

Besides various other sorts of game, with which the property abounds, the roebuck is also found, and even the pheasant thrives in this northern clime.

Upon the whole, there are few places that surpass Kincardine in point of rural scenery or romantic beauty, and it is well worthy the attention of the traveller visiting this part of Perthshire.

Gask, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

LAURENCE OLIPHANT, ESQ.

This Mansion is delightfully placed on a bank fronting the south, and commanding extensive prospects of Stratherne. On the left, the lofty range of the Grampians forms a splendid backing; the more distant summits can hardly be distinguished from the light clouds, and azure sky, into which they seem to dissolve—the mountain of *Ben Vorlich* is the highest seen here, and appears like a great giant guarding the passes of the Highlands: towards the south and east, the fine pastoral Ochil Hills are features of a very pleasing nature, being green to the top, with large flocks feeding on their sides. Such is a general outline of the neighbouring scenery: the Park, and near vicinity of Gask, is amply clothed with the finest old timber, and some trees, particularly beech and chesnut, have reached a most uncommon size.

This property has been more than six centuries in the possession of the Lords Oliphant and their ancestors, of whom the present proprietor is the lineal representative. It was erected into a Barony by charter of King David II. dated 1365, in favour of Sir Walter Oliphant, and Elizabeth Bruce his wife, daughter of King Robert Bruce, and by this charter the family still enjoys some valuable and peculiar privileges. The descendant of Sir Walter was created a Lord of Parliament by James II. in 1438, by the title of Baron Oliphant. Until the abolition of Heritable Jurisdictions in Scotland, these Barons had the power of life and death over their numerous tenantry and vassals. In later years, the family has been noted for its faithful adherence to the cause of the exiled House of Stuart. Gask was visited by Prince Charles Edward, and his father, both in 1715 and 1745, and the grandfather of Mr. Oliphant was created an earl by the latter. After the battle of Culloden, the estates were forfeited; but, by the most powerful interest being used, the half, which is now in their possession, was restored.

The House was designed by Crichton, and commenced at the beginning of this century: its plan is simple and elegant, consisting of a large square building, with wings connected by colonnades of pillars, and forming altogether a front of considerable extent. The portico, at the entrance, consists of four fine Ionic columns, supporting an architrave and a balcony, which opens from the Music-room above. On the right and left of the Hall are the Dining-room, Library, and large Drawing-room, about thirty feet in length, and well proportioned: the principal Staircase is lighted from the roof, and handsomely adorned with Grecian entablatures and cornices: the Billiard-room is under the pillars, which connect the right wing with the House. There is a number of very good family portraits in Gask, and a fine original painting of Prince Charles, which was presented by him to the family. That Prince, likewise, left here his Highland Bonnet, White Cockade and Spurs, together with his Star and Garter, and other relics, which are carefully preserved.

The Garden is coëval with the old House, and is laid out in the Dutch taste; and at the foot of it, approached by a dark and solemn avenue of Limes called *the Thicket*, is the family mausoleum, deeply surrounded with foliage: there are some old monumental fragments here, but from the influence of the weather and other causes, they are now extremely difficult to decipher.

Thurso Castle, Caithness-shire;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

THURSO CASTLE is one of the most northern seats in the United Kingdom, being situated on the shore of Thurso Bay, at the entrance of the Pentland Firth, and directly opposite to the Orkney Isles. It was long regarded as one of the chief residences of the ancient Earls of Caithness, but the present mansion was erected by George, Earl of Caithness, about the year 1660, and came into possession of that branch of the Sinclair family which now owns it, in 1718.

Though the Castle is old, its walls are so substantial, that it may be considered a most comfortable habitation; the three principal Towers contain staircases, one of them leading to the Library, which is stored with a large collection of ancient literature, as well as of the theology of the last century. In the Dining-room and Drawing-rooms there are a great number of family portraits, some of which are considered to possess merit, particularly those of Lady Janet Sinclair, mother of the present Sir John Sinclair, Bart.; John, Earl of Sutherland; Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland; Alexander Brodie, Esq. of Brodie, Lyon King of Arms; and Sir George Sinclair, of Clyth, who formerly represented this county.

The neighbouring districts are rich and highly cultivated, and it is greatly to the credit of this remote region, that of the eighty-six counties in Great Britain, it stands the highest for increased population, comparing the census of 1821 with that taken in 1811. The town of Thurso, about half a mile west from the Castle, is a very ancient Borough of Barony, of which Sir John Sinclair is superior. It contains about two thousand inhabitants, and, by its daily mail coaches and regular trading vessels, keeps up a constant communication with all parts of the kingdom.

The surname of Sinclair, or De Sancto Claro, which was originally Norman, is one of the most illustrious in Scotland. Walderness, Count de St. Clere, married Helena, cousin-german of William the Conqueror, and accompanied that prince to England in 1066. William de Sancto Claro, his son, who came to Scotland in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, obtained a grant of the Lands and Barony of Roslin, in Mid-Lothian, and from him all the Sinclairs in Scotland are descended.

The family of Sinclair of Ulbster is one of the most ancient and respectable of the name; it is sprung from that of the Earls of Caithness, and has possessed the estate of Ulbster in an uninterrupted succession for upwards of two centuries, has formed many noble alliances, and has at different times represented the County of Caithness in Parliament, both before and since the Union.

The name of Sir John Sinclair, the present owner of Thurso Castle, is most deservedly well known; he was born at the family mansion in 1754. To his unremitting exertions the country is greatly indebted, giving rise to that spirit of improvement, which within the short space of a few years has produced so great a change in its aspect. He was the founder of the Board of Agriculture, and he was at the head of the Society for the improvement of British wool. He suggested the plan of issuing Exchequer Bills, by which the credit of the country was maintained at a very critical period. He raised two battalions of Fencibles, for the service of Great Britain and Ireland. By his works on Scottish husbandry, he taught English farmers an improved system of cultivation; and, above all, in his Statistical Account of Scotland, he has, without the aid of public authority, and assisted only by the clergy, individually exhibited a better picture of his native country than any government has been able to produce.

Sir John Sinclair has been twice married—first in 1776, to Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Alex. Maitland, Esq., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, nearly related to the Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had only two daughters, Hannah and Janet, the latter of whom married Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss; secondly, in 1788, to Diana, eldest daughter of Alexander, Lord Macdonald, by whom he has twelve children. His eldest son, George Sinclair, Esq., married in 1817 Catharine Camilla, second daughter of William, Lord Huntingtower, by whom he has issue.

Blairquhan Castle, Ayrshire:

THE SEAT OF

SIR DAVID HUNTER BLAIR, BART.

This Residence is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Girvan in the southern district of Ayrshire, Carrick, thirteen miles south of Ayre. It was purchased by the present family towards the end of the last century, from the family of Whiteford, who had acquired it in Charles the Second's time, from the old possessors, the Kennedys of Blairquhan, a principal branch of the family of Kennedy, Earls of Cassilis, from which the present proprietor is also maternally descended, his grandmother, Anne Kennedy, being sister and coheiress with her only sister, Elizabeth, Lady Cathcart, of Carlton, to David, tenth Earl of Cassilis.

The former Mansion, the remains of which were taken down to make room for the present edifice, was an irregular building of large size; and, at the period when it was erected, a great part about the year 1570, in the reign of Queen Mary, of considerable magnificence. The most ancient part was said by tradition to have been built by the M'Quirters, and supposed to be of remote antiquity. All that remained of it was a square Tower of great strength and thickness, which bore the name of M'Quirter Tower. The building had become a total ruin, when removed by the present proprietor. Near the site are many fine old trees, particularly two sycamores of great age and size, called the *Dool* Trees of Blairquhan; being, it is supposed, the place of execution in the times of feudal power.

The present elegant Mansion has been lately built from the design, and under the inspection, of William Burn, Esq., of Edinburgh; it is a correct specimen of the architecture of Henry VII.'s time, and its general effect is very striking and splendid.

At the entrance, carriages drive under a very beautiful Porch of the Tudor style. Through the entrance Hall we are conducted into a lofty Saloon, about sixty feet in height, which communicates with the principal Staircase, all of which are richly decorated in the style of the building, with ornamental oak tracery and plaster work.

Some curious sculptured stone-work, as windows, mouldings, &c., of the ancient Mansion, was carefully preserved on pulling it down, and has been disposed around the inside of the Kitchen-court with very happy effect, so as to give the whole the character of an ancient building, without exhibiting any incongruity with the exterior.

The Grounds lying beautifully on both sides of the river Girvan, which winds for nearly four miles through Blairquhan, have been embellished with great taste by the present proprietor; and the river flows amongst extensive plantations and old trees, through a fine length of Park, under the windows of the principal apartments. The approach, which is entered by a handsome Bridge and Lodge, also from the designs of William Burn, Esq., has been conducted up the river for about two miles and a half, and winds through rocky and well-wooded banks of the most romantic description, till it comes in sight of the House, at the distance of about half a mile, and presents a sudden prospect of the Mansion and the adjacent grounds, peculiarly fine and striking; and in approaching the Castle, the road passes through an avenue of lofty lime-trees.

Sir James Hunter Blair, Baronet, of Dunskey and Robertland, the father of the present proprietor, descended from the very ancient family of Hunter of Hunterstone, in Ayrshire; was twice elected Member of Parliament for the City of Edinburgh, in 1781 and 1784. He married, in 1770, Jane, daughter and heiress of John Blair, Esq., of Dunskey, in Wigtonshire, by Anne Kennedy, of Culzean, formerly mentioned. He was created a Baronet in 1786.

The present Baronet is Vice-Lieutenant and Convener of the County of Ayr, and married, in 1813, Dorothea, second daughter of Edward Hay Mac Kenzie, Esq., brother of George, seventh Marquis of Tweedale, by the Honourable Maria Murray, daughter of George, sixth Lord Elibank. She died in 1820, leaving one daughter and two sons. Sir David Hunter Blair married, secondly, in 1825, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Hay, Baronet, of Smithfield and Hayston, by the Honourable Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James, sixteenth Lord Forbes.

BALLOCH CASTLE,

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Drawn by J. P. Neale.

Engraved by W. H. Bond.

FLEURS,

ROXBURGHESHIRE.

James & Cº Temple of the Muses Finsbury Square, London.

Balloch Castle, Dumbartonshire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN BUCHANAN, OF ARDOCH, ESQ.

The estate of Balloch belonged, of old, to the Earls of Lennox. That ancient family lived there at least as early as the fourteenth century; for several charters granted by them are still extant, dated at the Castle of Balloch, betwixt the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In the wreck of their fortunes, it was sold in 1650, and was parcelled out amongst several small proprietors; and from their successors it was purchased, about thirty years ago, by the present owner, whose paternal estate is adjacent.

No part of the old Castle remains; the moat which surrounded it is, however, quite entire; it was supplied with water from Loch Lomond, being situated near the spot where the river Leven issues from the Lake. The moat encloses a mound of earth of about an acre in extent, in digging into which, some years ago, a quantity of building rubbish was found; and the remains of a causeway leading to it, and of a drawbridge across it, were also discovered.

The present House is situated upon a rising ground, a short distance to the north of the site of the old Castle, upon the east bank of the Lake, and about a quarter of a mile distant from it. It was built in 1809, from the plans, and under the superintendence, of Mr. Lugar, of London, architect; and is allowed to be a very good specimen of the modern Castle-gothic. The Grounds are laid out with taste, and the view from the Terrace and from the Drawing-room is very fine; commanding, to the westward, Loch Lomond, its opposite banks studded with gentlemen's seats, and, to the south, the beautiful vale of Leven, bounded by the Castle of Dumbarton.

The Walks along the Lake and rising ground, which are beautifully wooded, continue to a great distance, and trees interspersed in the Park connect the plantations near to the Castle, and extend up the hills behind.

Fleurs, Roxburgheshire;

THE SEAT OF THE

DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

This principal and princely seat of the Roxburghe family, anciently called Floors, meaning a terrace overlooking a plain, is most delightfully situated on a gentle rise, in the immediate vicinity of the rivers Tiviot and Tweed; the latter of which winds, in a beautiful curve, through the Park directly in front of the House, and receives the waters of the Tiviot, within view; and above the adjacent town of Kelso, their united streams are seen rushing through the elegant and classical bridge of five arches, constructed by the late John Rennie, the architect of Waterloo bridge, to which it bears a resemblance.

On the south front of the Mansion, is a prospect of eight or nine miles over Tiviotdale, a rich and productive valley, rendered familiar by the poems of Sir Walter Scott, and bounded at length by the towering eminences of the Cheviot Hills, in Northumberland.

In this Park, King James II., of Scotland, was killed, in 1460, by the bursting of a cannon, while superintending the siege of the Castle opposite. The fact is commemorated, and the spot marked, by a holly-tree enclosed with rails. King James III., his successor, was proclaimed, and crowned in military pomp, at the neighbouring town of Kelso, a few days after the occurrence.

The House is a magnificent building, erected, in 1718, by John, first Duke of Roxburghe, from a plan and under the direction of Sir John Vanbrugh, and contains numerous and spacious apartments, well adapted to the high rank of the possessor. Among the decorations of the interior are portraits by the hand of the celebrated masters, viz. Vandyck, Lely, Reynolds, Ramsay, Batoni, Raeburn, &c.; of which we much regret the want of an exact list.

The first of this ancient and noble family that was advanced to the peerage was Sir Robert Ker, of Cessford, who having accompanied King James to England, was by him created, in 1604, Lord Ker of Cessford, and Earl of Roxburghe in 1616; he also received from that monarch a grant of the then dissolved monastery of Kelso, which had been founded by King David for Cistercian monks. The anxiety shewn by the present Duke, in the preservation of this beautiful ruin, is deserving of much commendation.

James, the fifth Earl of this family, in the reign of Queen Anne, was advanced to the titles of Duke of Roxburghe, Marquess of Bowmont and Cessford, by patent, in 1707. His son Robert, the second Duke, was created, in 1722, a peer of England, by the title of Earl and Baron Ker of Wakefield; he dying in 1755, left John, third Duke, his successor, a nobleman distinguished for his accomplishments and rare library of old English literature, curious in many articles, but in the department of the drama unrivalled. At the sale of this collection, in 1812, was instituted a literary society, well known by the name of the Roxburghe Club—denominated in honour of the noble collector.

His Grace, dying unmarried, in 1804, the English honours became extinct: William Lord Bellenden, the next heir, succeeded as fourth Duke of this title; he also died without issue in 1805, leaving a widow, now Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, who after his death, married the Honourable John Tollemache, brother to Lord Huntingtower. Her Grace, when in Scotland, resides at Broxmouth, another seat of the family in Haddingtonshire.

Sir James Innes of Innes, Bart., of an ancient family, eminent in their origin and connexion, whose pedigree of thirty descents is regularly deduced from the early period of 1153, claimed the honours and estates of the Dukedom of Roxburghe, as descendant of an intermarriage with the noble House of Ker; and after an expensive contest succeeded to the title in 1812, by decision of the House of Lords and Court of Session in his favour. His Grace was one of the sixteen representative peers for Scotland, and has been twice married; first, in 1789, to Mary, sister of Sir Cecil Wray, Bart., who died in 1807. His present Duchess is Harriet, daughter of the late Benjamin Charlewood, Esq. of Windlesham, in Surrey, by whom he has James Henry Robert Innes, Marquess of Bowmont and Cessford, born in 1816.

Drawn by J. P. Neale. Engraved by J. H. Shepherd.

KINFAUNS CASTLE,

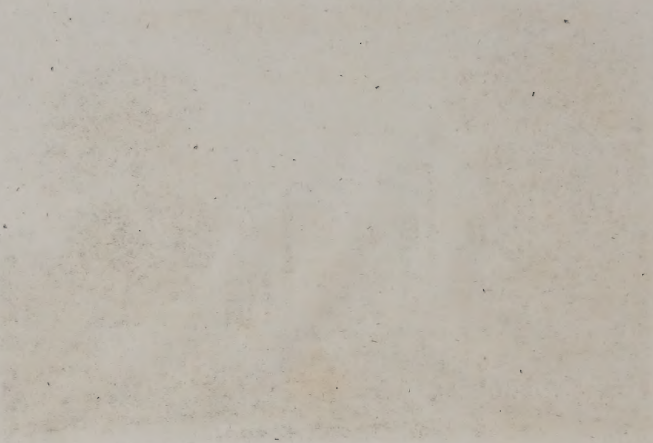
PERTHSHIRE.

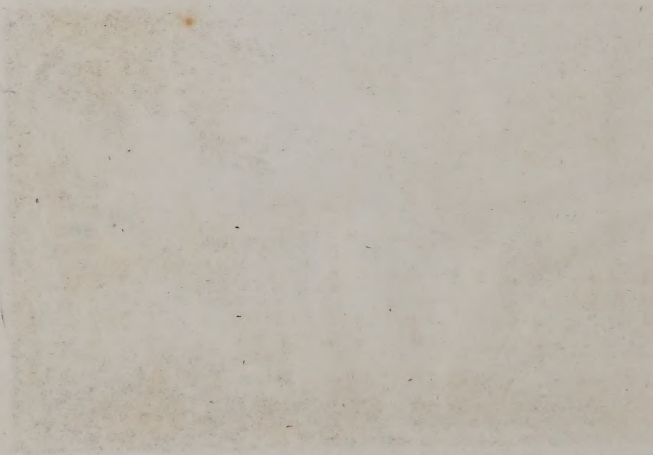
Drawn by J. P. Neale. Engraved by W. Watkins.

ROSSIE CASTLE,

FORFARSHIRE.

Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London.





Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

LORD GRAY.

The estate of Kinfauns was anciently a possession of the family of Charteris, to whom it belonged for several centuries. Sir Thomas de Longueville, or Charteris, a native of France, and of a considerable family in that kingdom, is understood to have been the first proprietor of the estate, of the name of Charteris, having received a royal grant from King Robert, about the year 1314, of these lands. It is reported, by tradition, that, when at the Court of Philip IV., in the end of the thirteenth century, Sir Thomas had a dispute with a French nobleman, and killed him in the king's presence; and that he escaped from France, but was refused pardon. Having, for several years, infested the seas as a pirate, Sir William Wallace encountered and took him prisoner, about 1301, when, by his intercession, pardon was procured: he accompanied Wallace on his return to Scotland, aided in his principal exploits, and continued ever after his adherent and friend. He appears to have proved equally faithful to Bruce, who rewarded his bravery and services by the grant above noticed. Lord Gray still preserves the sword of Sir Thomas Charteris, which is of great size, made to be used by both hands, and must now be more than 500 years old.

About the middle of the seventeenth century, the Hon. Alexander Carnegie, a younger son of David, Earl of Northesk, married the daughter of Sir William Blair, of Kinfauns, a Cadet of the ancient family of Blair, of Balthayock; and their descendant, Miss Blair, married, in 1741, John Lord Gray, father of the present proprietor—by which marriage this estate came into the possession of the noble family of Gray.

The old Castle of Kinfauns, lately removed, was a building of very great age. The present edifice was commenced in 1820, from designs by Smirke, and is situated a little higher, amidst trees of the most luxuriant growth, whose great size denotes their antiquity. The style of architecture very properly adopted, is the castellated, of a simple and imposing character, exceedingly well suited to its elevated site, and to the grandeur of the surrounding scenery. The building stands on a raised terrace, forty feet in width, with circular bastions projecting at the corners; the East, or entrance front, extends two hundred and twenty feet, and the Southern, one hundred and twenty-eight; the height of the flag-tower is eighty-four feet, its dimensions fifty-two by thirty-two. On entering from the covered carriage-way, a vestibule, lighted with stained glass, leads by a broad flight of steps to the Hall of Entrance, twenty-eight feet by twenty, communicating with the Gallery, eighty-two feet in length, from which most of the principal rooms enter. In the centre of the gallery is a large three-sided projection, each compartment occupied by a handsome pointed window of stained glass—the width is here twenty-five feet. The principal rooms occupy the East and South fronts of the Castle, commanding a most delightful prospect of the river, and a great extent of the surrounding fertile country.

Among the numerous curiosities at Kinfauns Castle, one ancient relic deserves particular notice; it is a dish of very curious workmanship, of copper, richly gilt, containing a figure, holding on his head a small tray with a bit of silver ore in it; several other minerals are scattered in the dish.—The following lines were written at Kinfauns by Sir Walter Scott, the first verse being a literal translation, in the Scottish dialect, of a German motto, engraved round the dish; the other two verses are in compliment to Lord Gray's family:—

My mither is of sturdy airn,
A coppet dwarf am I, her bairn;
Of silver ore, a tray I hold,
And am clad o'er with beaten gold.

The airn speaks stalworth heart and hand,
The copper, wealth and wide command;
The silver, rank and noble name,
The gold, true worth and spotless fame.

Long have they flourished, long may they
Still flourish in the house of GRAY.

Rossie Castle, Forfarshire;

THE SEAT OF

HORATIO ROSS, ESQ.

Rossie Castle stands on an elevated site about a mile from the town of Montrose. It was purchased by the late Hercules Ross, Esq., father of the present proprietor, who built the house, from the design of Crichton, about the end of last century.

The elevation is certainly magnificent from the greatness of its features, and the arrangement of the interior is most admirable. The Entrance Hall is thirty feet by twenty, which opens to a great Drawing-room thirty-three, small ditto twenty-seven, and Dining-room thirty-seven, forming a length of upwards of ninety feet *en suite*. From the Drawing-room the Library and Museum enter, from which there is a communication to a large and elegant Conservatory, occupying the left Colonnade represented in the view. There is a public and private staircase on each side of the Hall, which leads to two extensive bedroom floors above.

The prospects from Rossie Castle are of the finest description. On one side there is a splendid view of the German ocean, town and bay of Montrose, and the magnificent bridge over the Esk: thriving and beautiful shrubberies are distributed with great taste in different parts of the lawn.

CASTLE FORBES,

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Drawn by J. P. Neale.

Engraved by E. R. Hay.

DUNGLASS,

EAST LOTHIAN.

Jones & Cº Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London.

Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire;

THE SEAT OF

LORD FORBES.

Castle Forbes, the principal residence of James Ochoncar Forbes, Lord Forbes, premier Baron of Scotland, is situated on a gentle eminence on the banks of the Don. Here the river flows in an easy serpentine course; the mountain of Benachie rises to an Alpine height immediately at the back of the castle, and with the purple bloom of the heath flowers, and the grey rocks appearing through, yields a picturesque contrast with the lively green of the thriving plantations, and the many rural beauties of the country in front of this noble mansion, where gentlemen's seats, and well-cultivated farms, set off the fainter tints of the blue misty mountains which terminate the scene.

The castle was built by the present noble proprietor, and though in the style of an ancient baronial mansion, is, nevertheless, at once an elegant and majestic edifice, the higher parts of which, towering through the surrounding trees, present an image of grandeur to the country.

The worthy nobleman, whose seat is here described, is the chief of the ancient family of Forbes; who derive their appellation from an estate of that name in the county of Aberdeen, which was granted by Alexander II., King of Scotland, about 1230, to an ancestor of the present peer, who is the seventeenth Lord Forbes. His Lordship was born 7th of March, 1765, and was twenty-six years an officer in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, of which he had an ensigncy in 1781, lieutenancy in 1786, a company in 1793, and was senior-captain in that regiment, when he was promoted to the command of the third garrison battalion in 1807. He had the rank of major-general in 1802; succeeded his father, 1804; was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, at the general election in 1806; and re-chosen 1807. He was appointed second in command of the troops in the Mediterranean, March, 1808, with the rank of lieutenant-general; and the same year sailed for Sicily; was constituted colonel of the ninety-fourth regiment of foot, 14th April, 1809; and of the 54th regiment of foot, 23d September, 1809.

His Lordship married at Crailing, 2d June, 1792, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of Walter Hunter, Esq., of Polmood in the county of Peebles, and Crailing in the county of Roxburgh, by Lady Caroline Mackenzie, fourth daughter of George, Earl of Cromarty; and has a numerous issue.

It may be proper to mention, that the castle, which is just completed, is built of light-coloured granite, the prevailing rock in this district; and also that the public apartments, which are large, and of elegant proportions, are tastefully furnished and ornamented with a variety of pictures, among which the old family portraits, in their antique dresses, exhibit an amusing contrast with the costume and character of the present generation.

After noticing these general facts, it will only be necessary to add, that the Plate will afford a more perfect idea of the appearance and general style of the mansion than any further detailed description which could be offered.

Dunglass, East Lothian;

THE SEAT OF

SIR JAMES HALL, BART.

This singular Mansion is situated in the county of Haddington, or East Lothian, near the confines of the county of Berwick, and about six miles from Dunbar, having to the south a romantic wooded glen, of which a complete prospect is commanded from the House. The present view is taken from the south-east, and shews part of both these fronts. Carriages approach the door by a raised gravel road, flanked by a fine stone balustrade, and with vases on the abutments. The two towers to the right form part of the offices.

Dunglass was principally designed by Crichton, who was greatly assisted by the taste and judgment of the proprietor. Sir James Hall is well known as the author of an excellent work on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture.

The principal floor of Dunglass contains five public rooms: three of them thirty-four feet by twenty-three, and the Breakfast-room twenty-seven feet by twenty, adorned with some excellent pictures, and numerous antiques.

A magnificent view of the ocean is to be had from the highest part of the edifice; including also a fine diversity of wooded grounds, and the pleasing prospects which a well-cultivated district affords.

Sir J. Hall married Lady Helen Douglas, aunt of the Earl of Selkirk. Captain Basil Hall, his eldest son, is author of a voyage to Loo Choo, and other interesting and admired works; and Sir William Delancey, the young hero who fell so gallantly on the field of Waterloo, was married to Sir James's daughter. In the Presidency of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Sir James Hall was succeeded by Sir Walter Scott.

MINGARRY CASTLE.

ARGYLE SHIRE

Drawn by J. P. Neale. Engraved by S. Lacey

DUNTRUNE CASTLE, LOCH CRENAN.

ARGYLE SHIRE

Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London.

Mingarry Castle, Argyleshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR JAMES RIDDELL.

THE View of MINGARRY CASTLE represents its position on the sea-coast of Ardnamurchan, which is such, that in the days of its strength it must have commanded the entrance of the Sound of Mull, as well as that of Loch Sunart. The ruins have not that magnitude which we usually associate with the idea of a castle. The structure is of a triangular form, with the corners rounded off; and a house, with a few windows in front, occupies nearly its whole breadth. There are a few huts in its vicinity. The irregular form of the castle originated in the necessity of adapting it to the projecting angles of the rocky eminence on which it stands. It is exhibited in the present Plate as beheld by a spectator looking from the north-west down the Sound of Mull. The island of that name, and its lofty mountain, Ben Taillich, are visible in the distance. The range of mountains that extend up the shores of Loch Sunart are finely broken, and have a very picturesque effect.

The account given of this castle by Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to "The Lord of the Isles," is as follows: "It was anciently the residence of the Mac-Ians, a clan of Mac-donalds, descended from Ian or John, a grandson of Angus Og, lord of the isles. The last time that Mingarry was of military importance, occurs in the celebrated Leabhar-dearg, or red book of Clanronald, a MS. renowned in the Ossianic controversy. Allaster Macdonald, commonly called Colquitto, who commanded the Irish auxiliaries sent over by the earl of Antrim during the great civil war to the assistance of Montrose, began his enterprise in 1644 by taking the castles of Kinloch-Alline and Mingarry, the last of which made considerable resistance, as might, from the strength of the situation, be expected. In the mean while, Allaster Macdonald's ships, which had brought him over, were attacked in Loch Eisord, in Skye, by an armament sent round by the covenanting parliament, and his own vessel was taken. This circumstance is said chiefly to have induced him to continue in Scotland, where there seemed little prospect of raising an army in behalf of the king. He had no sooner moved eastward to join Montrose, a junction which he effected in the braes of Athole, than the marquis of Argyle besieged the Castle of Mingarry, but without success. Among other warriors and chiefs whom Argyle summoned to his castle on this occasion was John of Moidart, the captain of Clanronald. Clanronald appeared; but, far from yielding effectual assistance to Argyle, he took the opportunity of being in arms, to lay in waste the district of Sunart, then belonging to the adherents of Argyle, and sent part of the spoil to relieve the castle of Mingarry. Thus the castle was maintained, until relieved by Allaster Macdonald, (Colquitto,) who had been detached for the purpose by Montrose." These particulars, connected with the memorable successes of Montrose, are stated to have remained hitherto unknown to Scottish historians, and are cited from the relation of an eye-witness.

Duntrune Castle, Loch Crinan, Argyleshire;

THE SEAT OF

NEILL MALCOLM, ESQ.

Duntrune Castle is the property of Neill Malcolm, Esq. to whom it has descended through a long line of ancestry. His father made some improvements, which have certainly rendered it a very comfortable residence. The castle stands on a rock of small elevation, the base of which is washed on one side by the sea. The scenery around it partakes little of the ruggedness of either the Hebridean or the Highland landscape.

The Crinan canal commences at Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne, at Ardrishaig, and runs on the western side of the loch to near Oakfield, a distance of about two miles, from thence to Cairnbaan, a distance of about two miles more, where it crosses the road leading from Inverary through Loch Gilp Head to Bellanoch, and to the ferry across the sound of Jura to the islands of Jura and Ila.

From Cairnbaan the canal runs along the eastern side of the road to Bellanoch, a distance of about three miles more; from thence, under the high cliffs of rock on the western side of Loch Crinan, cutting through the skirts of the rocks, in some parts, at the depth of from forty to fifty feet, till it comes to Portree, where it enters into the bay of Crinan on its western side, a farther distance of about two miles from Bellanoch, making the whole length nine miles, from Loch Gilp to Loch Crinan.

At the entrance of the canal from Loch Gilp there is an extensive stone pier to protect vessels either entering or coming out of the sea-lock from the southerly winds, which, when blowing hard, send a heavy sea up Loch Fyne and into Loch Gilp: within the sea-lock there is a commodious basin for vessels to remain in. From the basin there are three locks within a short distance, rising, with the rise of the sea-lock, about twenty-six feet. The canal then runs on the same level to Cairnbaan, where there are four locks rising into the summit-level about thirty-five feet. The summit-level runs to Dell, a distance of little more than half a mile, where there are five locks in a short distance, the last at Dunarary, locking down together about forty-five feet. From Dunarary the canal runs on the same level to Portree, where there is a lock into the basin of about ten feet fall. From this basin, which is not so extensive as the one at Ardrishaig, there is a sea-lock into Loch Crinan, falling about seven feet. This lock stands in deep water; the entrance is well sheltered by nature, and needs no pier for its protection. The length of the locks between the gates is ninety-six feet, the width twenty-four feet, and the depth of water in the canal twelve feet.

The general line of the canal runs from south-east to north-west, but its direction is usually termed east and west. It is for the greatest part cut through rock; in many places to a great depth, and at enormous cost.

The great accommodation which this canal affords consists in passing vessels from Loch Gilp to Loch Crinan, by which they avoid the long and dangerous navigation round the Mull of Cantyre, and save in distance, from the Clyde to the bay of Crinan, upwards of sixty miles. It also affords a short and safe passage for small boats to and from the fisheries of cod, ling, and herring, on the western coast, which could not with safety navigate round the Mull of Cantyre. The number of these boats and of small vessels under 12 tons burden, passing the canal in the course of a year, was about 600; and about 700 vessels from 12 to 120 tons, with various cargoes. The number of vessels to and from the herring fisheries on the western coast, in moderate seasons, was about 700 annually. These were taken on an average of the years 1809 and 1810; but the tonnage dues being very low, did not amount to more than about £1650 on the average, per annum.

MOUNT STUART.

ISLE OF BUTE.

Drawn by T. M. Shepherd.

Engraved by T. H. Shepherd.

DUNOLLY CASTLE, NEAR OBAN.

ARGYLESHIRE.

Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London.

Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute:

THE SEAT OF

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

The Isle of Bute, together with that of Arran, and the isles of Great and Little Cumbrae and Inchmarnock, constitutes the county of Bute. It is separated from the district of Cowal, in Argyleshire, by a long and very narrow channel. The extent of the isle of Bute, from north to south, is about eighteen miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, is about five miles, but its area is indented by several deep bays. The northern parts are rocky and barren; the more fertile tracts lie to the southward, and those which are under cultivation produce abundance of barley, oats, and potatoes. The soil is considered by agriculturists as capable of being turned to the highest account of any in all the Hebrides. The union of two incongruous employments, farming and fishing, tended to retard the improvement of these advantages. When the late Earl of Bute came to his estate, he took measures to establish a distinction between them, so that each individual, according to his choice, might devote his sole attention either to one or the other; in consequence of which arrangement, and the encouragement that his lordship gave to agriculture, the island soon assumed a more flourishing aspect.

Much lime is calcined here, both for private use and for exportation. Great quantities of slate are also found. The populous districts of the west of Scotland afford a ready market for these and other products of the island. There are regular packets from Rothsay, and a ferry-boat once a week from Scoulay to the Largs.

In coasting southward from Rothsay, the view here given of Mount Stuart presents itself at such a distance from the shore, as to comprise, within the angle of vision, the remote mountains of Arran, whose high and rugged peaks form a remarkable contrast with the level ground on this part of the intervening island. The mansion is agreeably situated on an eminence sufficiently elevated to command some extensive prospects over the Firth of Clyde: its spacious grounds are finely interspersed with wood, which, in a quarter so exposed to the sea, produces a most agreeable effect.

Dunolly Castle, Argyleshire:

THE SEAT OF

PATRICK MACDOUGAL, ESQ.

THE ruins of ancient fortifications in this vicinity are vestiges of the feudal grandeur by which it was once distinguished. In describing those of the CASTLE OF DUNOLLY, of which a view is here given, it may be allowable to cite the account given of it by Sir Walter Scott, in a note to the first canto of his "Lord of the Isles." After relating the reverses which deprived the house of Macdougal of a great portion of their possessions, he observes, that the castle of Dunolly, near Oban, with its dependencies, was the principal part of what remained to them, with their right of chieftainship over the families of their name and blood. These they continued to enjoy until the year 1715, when the representative incurred the penalty of forfeiture for his accession to the insurrection of that period; thus losing the remains of his inheritance, to replace upon the throne the descendants of those princes whose accession his ancestors had opposed at the expense of their feudal grandeur. The estate was, however, restored about 1745, to the father of the present proprietor, whom family experience had taught the hazard of interfering with the established government, and who remained quiet upon that occasion. He therefore regained his property when many of the highland chiefs lost theirs.

"Nothing can be more wildly beautiful than the situation of Dunolly. The ruins are situated upon a bold and precipitous promontory overhanging Loch Etive, and distant about a mile from the village and port of Oban. The principal part which remains is the donjon or keep; but fragments of other buildings, overgrown with ivy, attest that it had been once a place of importance, as large apparently as Artornish or Dunstaffnage. These fragments inclose a court-yard, of which the keep probably formed one side; the entrance being by a steep ascent, from the neck of the isthmus, formerly cut across by a moat, and defended doubtless by outworks and a drawbridge Beneath the castle stands the present mansion of the family, having on the one hand Loch Etive with its islands and mountains; on the other, two romantic eminences covered with copse-wood. There are other accompaniments suited to the scene; in particular, a huge upright pillar, or detached fragment of that sort of rock called plum-pudding stone, upon the shore, about a quarter of a mile from the castle. It is called *Clach-na-can*, or the Dog's Pillar, because Fingal is said to have used it as a stake to which he bound his celebrated dog Bran. Others say, that when the Lord of the Isles came upon a visit to the Lord of Lorn, the dogs brought for his sport were kept beside this pillar. Upon the whole, a more delightful and romantic spot can scarcely be conceived; and it receives a moral interest from the considerations attached to the residence of a family once powerful enough to confront and defeat Robert Bruce, and now sunk into the shade of private life. It is at present possessed by Patrick Macdougal, Esq. the lineal and undisputed representative of the ancient lords of Lorn. The heir of Dunolly fell in Spain, fighting under the Duke of Wellington—a death well becoming his ancestry."

FASKALLY,

PERTHSHIRE.

Drawn by H. Gastineau. Engraved by J. Greig.

FINGASK CASTLE,

PERTHSHIRE.

Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London.

Faskally, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

ARCHIBALD BUTLER, ESQ.

For an account of this interesting residence, we are indebted to Dr. Macculloch's Guide to Dunkeld and Blair, which describes, in the following passages, the beautiful scenery of Faskally and its vicinity:—

"On the right-hand, the skirts of Ben Vrackie soon begin to impend over the road, rocky and wooded: till, at length, plunging among the woods of Faskally, all external objects are shut out, and the attention, which had almost become wearied by a continued succession of scenery so splendid, is relieved by a space of what becomes in effect a forest road. Emerging from this, the opener grounds of Faskally now come into view, wild and strange, and romantic; picturesque in the common acceptation of the term, yet rarely so disposed as to admit of being forced into a picture. The characters of the hills are extremely peculiar, as well as ornamented and wild; the outlines being unusually rugged and abrupt, yet never inelegant; and the faces being every where chequered and broken, even from the summit to the river below, by precipices and projecting rocks, interspersed with scattered trees, or more continuous patches of wood. A chaotic, yet pleasing confusion, dissimilar to any thing elsewhere in Highland scenery, stamps the peculiar character on this place; yet this is somewhat relieved, while it is advantageously contrasted by the flat green meadows below, and by the richer and larger wood that skirts the course of the river, and ornaments the lower grounds."

The House of Faskally, represented in the View, was erected by the grandfather of the present proprietor. It is a plain but commodious family mansion. The late Colonel Butler, of Faskally, married Vere, only daughter of Sir Robert Menzies, of Menzies, Baronet, by whom he had only one child, the present Archibald Butler, Esq. The village of Pitlochry, situated some miles south of Faskally, is an older possession of this family than their principal seat, and has belonged to Mr. Butler's predecessors for a considerable time. The magnificent scenery of the Pass of Killikranky commences immediately after passing Faskally, and continues along the road to Blair for some miles. Near the upper end of the Pass was fought the battle of 1689, in which Lord Dundee was killed; and a large and rude fragment of stone, placed on end, is supposed to mark the spot where he fell. Of this, Dr. Macculloch says, "The history of a ferocious action harmonizes ill with these scenes of beauty and peace. He who views the smiling and lovely landscape around, would wish to forget that they were ever ravaged by war, or contaminated by civil discord. I will not assist in recalling to mind that which can only give pain; and should myself be well pleased to think that this monumental stone had belonged to Fingal, or any other visionary personage, whose existence, or not, concerns us as little as that of the Pre-Adamites."

Fingask Castle, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR PATRICK MURRAY THREIPLAND, BART.

Fingask Castle is beautifully situated on what are called the Braes of the Carse, commanding an extensive prospect over the rich and fertile vale of the Carse of Gowrie, which here, surrounded by cultivated hills, opens in one vast amphitheatre, with the river Tay rolling through it for upwards of fourteen miles, till it is lost to the sight in the bay of St. Andrew's.

This forms one of the grandest views of which the place can boast; as with the naked eye may be distinctly seen the town of Dundee, and the adjacent country for many miles, bounded in the distance by the sea and the sloping Sidla Hills.

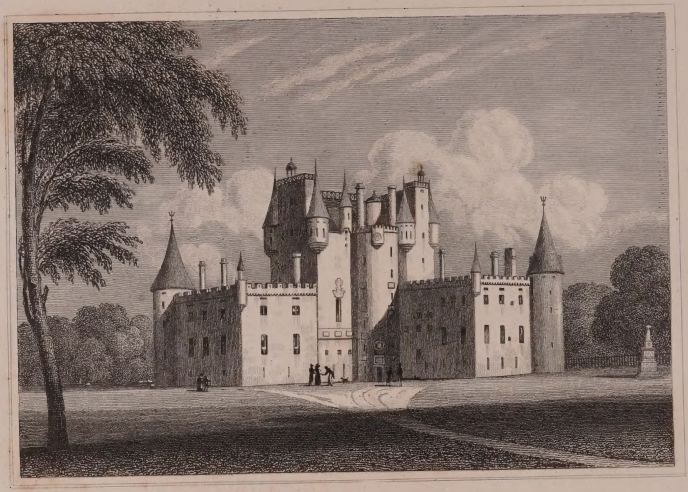
Besides these objects, which partake so much of the sublime, there are others of the most genuine and native beauty, which, from the peculiar happiness of the situation, are thrown together in fine contrast. The grounds are tastefully laid out with extensive walks and rides.

In the Shrubberies, the *Arbutus* flowers and fruits in perfection; and the *Passiflora*, or Passion-flower, grows luxuriantly in the open air.

The Castle, which is built on the brink of a deep glen amidst wooded eminences, in one part, bears as old a date as 1194. The View given in our Plate exhibits two sides of this ancient Mansion, with the tasteful alternation of square and pointed windows. The roof is surrounded by an embrasured parapet. But the most curious external feature of this building is the principal entrance door, strongly studded with large nails; the upper part having a cymatic form. An old coat of arms, rudely cut in stone, is placed over this door. The Castle was used as a place of strength, and stood a siege, in 1642, during the civil war, in Oliver Cromwell's time; and as such, commanded one of the passes from the low grounds to the country above.

Here the Chevalier St. George, the son of James II., slept in January, 1716, on his way from Glammis to Scone, where he was proclaimed king; and, in consequence of the Threipland family's attachment then, and afterwards, to the cause of the unfortunate House of Stuart, the Castle was completely ransacked, in 1746, by the Government troops, who demolished its fortalices, and razed a greater portion of the building to the ground.

There are several valuable original portraits of the Stuart family, with other paintings, at Fingask Castle.



GLAMMIS CASTLE.

FORFARSHIRE.

Drawn by J. P. Neale. Engraved by T. H. Shepherd.

LINDERTIS.

FORFARSHIRE.

Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London.

Glammis Castle, Forfarshire;

THE SEAT OF THE

EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORN.

The Castle of Glammis is situated nearly in the centre of the great valley which gives the title of Earl to its noble possessors.

This is one of the most venerable and picturesque edifices in the kingdom; and its appearance is rendered still more interesting to the lover of antiquity, since a vitiated and *ignoble* taste has consigned so many of our most splendid baronial residences to destruction.

Glammis Castle fronts the south. Its walls are built of a reddish grey freestone, abundant in this part of the country. Part of the Castle is of great and unknown antiquity, and in the central Tower, King Malcolm the Second died in 1033, having received his death-wound in the neighbouring village. The circular Tower in the centre was built by the first Earl, in 1606, as appears from an inscription over the doorway. Immediately over the entrance is the full royal arms in stone of King James the Seventh, in whose reign the Castle was enlarged and beautified by the third Earl of Strathmore.

The central Tower contains a spacious spiral staircase, one end of the steps resting on a light hollow pillar, continued to the highest story. The Stairs, from the entrance to the top of the House, consist of 143 steps, of which the great Stairs, where five people can mount abreast, are eighty-six, each of one stone. To the left of the Staircase, and entered by steps projecting into the room, with balustrades, is the Stone Hall, a vaulted apartment, nearly 70 feet in length, and about 25 in breadth. At the sides of the windows are several curious little rooms, cut out of the solid wall, which is about 12 feet in thickness. Adjoining the Stone Hall is the Library, and at the south end is a room, 45 feet in length and two stories high, intended for a Drawing-room by the late Earl. Above the Stone Hall is the Great Hall, of the same dimensions. The arched ceiling is about 30 feet in height, containing heraldic devices of the family in stucco. This magnificent apartment was finished in 1621. It is lighted by two large windows, one looking into the back court, at the end of the room, and another in the side looking to the front of the House; each about 12 feet deep, and nearly the same in breadth. The fire-place is on the side of the room near the window, and is upwards of 12 feet wide; above it is some fine rich stucco work, extending to the roof; and within it stand two ancient gilded lions, nearly four feet high.

Adjoining the Hall is the Chapel; the sides and roof are of panelled oak, with curiously executed paintings of the Apostles, and scenes from the New Testament; the account of each representation, and the names of the several figures, being inscribed beneath. A door in the side of the end window of the Hall leads to the Great Drawing-room, 60 feet by 30, and 24 in height; a modern room, built by some of the later Earls. Near the Great Hall is Lord Strathmore's Bed-chamber; the bed is of yellow damask, surmounted by a coronet. In an Indian chest are various court dresses of ancient fashion. The Breakfast-room is wainscoted, and hung with curious tapestry, together with some ancient paintings.

In an upper floor is King Malcolm's Room. The roof is of ancient stucco, and above the fire-place is the royal arms. It appears to have been finished nearly at the same time with the Hall.—The other furniture is, with great good taste, quite modern. In some of the Bed-rooms are antique beds, adorned with velvet, and bearing the arms of the Earls of Strathmore. The room called Earl Patrick's Room is on the fourth floor. The bed is worked, and very ancient in its appearance; the carved chairs are all gilded, and have crimson velvet cushions.

The Great Kitchen, under the Drawing-room, is 60 feet by 30, and 30 feet high, lighted by four large pointed windows, and contains eight fire-places.

The view from the summit is splendid and extensive. The country around is highly cultivated; and the seats of the neighbouring proprietors, together with the spires of towns and villages, give an interest and richness to the prospect, which is bounded by the Grampian mountains on the north and west.

Lindertis, Forfarshire;

THE SEAT OF

GILBERT LAING MEASON, ESQ.

This Mansion is situated on the rising ground which forms the northern boundary of the fertile and beautiful Vale of Strathmore, seventy miles west of the county town, Forfar. The building, lately erected under the direction of Mr. Archibald Elliot, is a commodious family house; the material is free-stone, that abounds in the valley. The interior is finished in a handsome, but not florid Gothic style. In the ground floor is comprised the living rooms, consisting of a dining room, 30 feet long, by 21 feet broad; library, 27 by 24; two drawing rooms, 30 by 21, and 21 by 16 feet. These rooms are well connected, and form the east and west sides, and south front, of the building. The dining room has a groined ceiling, those of the other rooms have spandril fans in the corners, and a corresponding drop in the centre. The Gothic staircase hall, in particular, does great credit to the taste of the architect.

The grounds are extensive, and the house, placed on an elevated situation, commands fine views of the vale, yet is well sheltered by the extended woods to the north, west, and east. The approach to the house from the west, is carried in a direct line, for upwards of a mile, along a closely-wooded bank. The approach from the south, winds through an open grove of nearly the same length. The whole domain has the advantage of being well sheltered from the cold northern winds, that sometimes blow from the elevated range of mountains called the Grampians. It is no trifling encouragement to the planters of larch-wood, to be informed, that the greater part of the wood employed in this mansion is of that fir, thinned out of the surrounding woods, and planted not more than forty-five years ago. The larchwood on this estate thrives alike well on good deep arable land, on a dry rocky bank of free-stone, on cool moorish ground, and on a gravelly soil. In the neighbourhood of Lindertis are many interesting objects to the admirers of picturesque scenery: such as the grand fall of the river Isla, or the *Reekie Lynn;* the tremendous chasm, through which the Isla rushes, called the *Slough of Auchrannie;* the castle of Airley, a romantic seat of the earl of Airley; and the venerable castle of Glammis, belonging to the earl of Strathmore, whose extensive and well-managed woods adorn the vale.

Strathmore, or the Great Vale, is one of the most fertile districts in Scotland, extending above thirty miles in length, and seven miles in breadth. There is no part in the kingdom, in which the drilled turnip culture is carried on in greater perfection, and consequently the winter stall-feeding of cattle. The farms are large, the farm-buildings of the most approved and commodious arrangements, and the country in general well enclosed and wooded. For beauty, the vale is deficient alone in a fine river or lake; as its only stream is the Dean, of inconsiderable size, which flows through the vale from the lake of Forfar till it joins the river Isla.

THE END.

LONDON: FISHER, SON, & CO., PRINTERS.

THURSO CASTLE.

CAITHNESS.

Drawn by J. P. Neale. Engraved by H. Aston.

BLAIRQUHAN CASTLE.

AYRSHIRE.

Jones & Cº Temple of the Muses Finsbury Square, London.

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS

OF

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Castle Forbes .....*Lord Forbes.*
Castle Fraser.....*Colonel Fraser.*
Craigstone .....*Wm. Urquhart, Esq.*
Drum .....*Alexander Irvine, Esq.*
Fyvie Castle .....*William Gordon, Esq.*

ARGYLESHIRE.

Castle Toward .....*Kirkman Finlay, Esq.*
Dunolly Castle .....*P. Macdougall, Esq.*
Duntrune Castle .....*Neill Malcolm, Esq.*
Inverary Castle .....*Duke of Argyle.*
Mingarry Castle.....*Sir James Riddell.*

AYRSHIRE.

Blairquhan Castle.....*Sir D. H. Blair, Bart.*
Culzean Castle, west.....*Earl of Cassilis.*
————, south-east.

BANFFSHIRE.

Duff House .....*Earl of Fife.*
Gordon Castle .....*Duke of Gordon.*

BERWICKSHIRE.

Dunse Castle.....*William Hay, Esq.*
———— second view.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

Thurso Castle .....*Sir John Sinclair, Bart.*

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Barjarg Tower .....*W. F. Hunter, Esq.*
Kenmount .....*Marquess Queensberry.*

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Ballock Castle .....*John Buchanan, Esq.*
Fleurs.....*Duke of Roxburghe.*
Ross Priory .....*H. M. Buchanan, Esq.*
Roseneath .....*Duke of Argyle.*

EAST LOTHIAN.

Dunglass .....*Sir James Hall, Bart.*

FIFESHIRE.

Balbirnie House .....*Major-General Balfour.*
Donibristle.....*Earl of Moray.*
Inchrye .....*George Ramsay, Esq.*
Mount Melville.....*J. M. Melville, Esq.*

FORFARSHIRE.

Brechin Castle .....*Lord Panmure.*
Cortachy Castle.....*Earl of Airley.*
Glammis Castle.....*Earl of Strathmore.*
Lindertis.....*G. L. Meason, Esq.*

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Armidale.....*Lord Macdonald.*
———— second view.

ISLE OF BUTE.

Mount Stuart.....*Marquess of Bute.*

KINCARDINESHIRE

Arbuthnot House .....*Viscount Arbuthnot.*
Crathes .....*Sir R. Burnett, Bart.*

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

Dalmeny Park .....*Earl of Roseberry.*
Dundas Castle .....*James Dundas, Esq.*

LANARKSHIRE.

Carstairs.....*Henry Monteith, Esq.*
———— general view.
Lee Place .....*Sir C. M. Lockhart, Bt.*
Wishaw .....*Lord Belhaven.*

MID-LOTHIAN.

Dalkeith Palace.....*Duke of Buccleugh.*
Penicuik .....*Sir George Clerk, Bart.*

PERTHSHIRE.

Abercairney Abbey .....*James Moray, Esq.*
Aberuchill Castle .....*Mrs. Drummond.*
Airthrey Castle.....*Sir Robert Abercrombie.*
Bonskeid .....*Alexander Stewart, Esq.*
Castle Huntly .....*George Paterson, Esq.*
Castle Menzies .....*Sir Neil Menzies, Bart.*
Culdees Castle .....*General Drummond.*
Dalguize.....*John Stewart, Esq.*
Faskally.....*Archibald Butler, Esq.*
Fingask Castle .....*Sir P.M.Threipland, Bt.*
Gask .....*Laurence Oliphant, Esq.*
Grandtully Castle .....*Sir Geo. Stewart, Bart.*
Kilgraston .....*John Grant, Esq.*
Kincardine Castle.....*Mrs. Johnston.*
Kinfauns Castle.....*Lord Gray.*
Lawers House .....*Hon. D. R. W. Ewart.*
Maggernie .....*Stewart Menzies, Esq.*
Monzie .....*General Alex. Campbell.*
Mount Alexander .....*Colonel Alex. Robertson.*
Murthly .....*Sir Geo. Stewart, Bart.*
Ochtertyre .....*Hon. Sir P. Murray, Bt.*
Rossie Priory.....*Lord Kinnaird.*
Rossie Castle.....*Horatio Ross, Esq.*
Scone Palace.....*Earl of Mansfield.*
Taymouth Castle .....*Earl of Breadalbane.*
———— second view.

RENFREWSHIRE.

Ardgowan .....*Sir S. M. Stewart, Bart.*
Blytheswood .....*Arch. Campbell, Esq.*

SELKIRKSHIRE.

Haining, The .....*John Pringle, Esq.*
———— north front.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Airth Castle .....*T. G. Stirling, Esq.*
Buchanan Palace .....*Duke of Montrose.*
Craigend Castle .....*James Smith, Esq.*
Dunmore Park .....*Earl of Dunmore.*